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History of Bedford.
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HISTORY

OF

BEDFORD, SOMERSET

AND

FULTON COUNTIES,

PENNSYLVANIA.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF SOME OF ITS

PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

CHICAGO:
WATERMAN, WATKINS & CO.
1884.

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PREFACE.

IN placing this History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties before their patrons, the publishers feel that their work will stand the test of candid criticism. They have spared neither endeavor nor expense which could add to the value of the history and make it all that it ought to be; and therefore they rest assured that those citizens who have for nearly two years watched with friendly interest the progress of the work will not be disappointed with the product of that long period of careful, concerted labor. That the history of these counties, containing as it does, in its nine hundred broad pages, at least eight thousand dates and ten times as many names, should be absolutely free from trivial error they do not claim and thinking people will not expect; but the publishers believe, such has been the care bestowed upon the work by competent, experienced men — writers, printers and proofreaders — that even the petty and inconsequential class of errors have been reduced to the minimum, and that essential misstatements of statements have been entirely avoided. The riches of local historic lore, gathered from a thousand pioneers or their descendants by the writers of the History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties, have been returned to them in what has seemed the most appropriate and acceptable form. It has been the study of the publishers, by aid of all that is most excellent in the art of typography and bookbinders' skill, to send forth the history clothed as its worth deserves.

The general history embraces fifteen interesting chapters on colonial and other initial events; also the military chapters pertaining to Bedford and Somerset counties. These are followed by thirty-two chapters pertaining to Bedford county as organized at present, each township being accorded a separate chapter. They in turn are followed by thirty chapters devoted to Somerset county, treated in the same manner. Following these are nineteen chapters relating to Fulton county, including the military. Upon these ninety-six exhaustive chapters a staff of careful and thoroughly trained writers have been employed.

The publishers wish to return most sincere thanks on their own behalf, and that of those in their employ, to all who have been of assistance in the preparation of this work. To mention the names of all whose courteous and cordial coöperation has been extended to them, and fully appreciated, would be impossible, for they are hundreds in number. However, we cannot refrain from presenting the names of a few whose positions have enabled them to be of especial service in imparting valuable information or assisting in procuring it. To this class belong John Mower (since deceased), Hon. John Cessna, Hon. S. L. Russell, Hon. J. H. Longenecker, Judge William M. Hall, William Hartley, J. Boon Cessna, J. M. Barndollar, Josiah Harris, C. N. Hickok, Judge Thomas Donahoe, of Bedford county; Hon. A. H. Coffroth, Hon. W. H. Koontz, Judge W. J. Baer, John O. Kimmel, Judge William Collins, Dr. W. H. Meyers, Peter S. Hay, Dr. Theo. F. Livengood, Col. E. D. Yutzey, Gen. M. A. Ross and Lee Forquer, of Somerset county; Hon. Samuel Elliott Duffield, James Pott, Jos. F. Barton, J. W. Greathead, John A. Robinson and Rowland Austin, of Fulton county. To this brief list should be added the members of the press generally and the county officials.

WATERMAN, WATKINS & CO.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 13, 1884.

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HISTORY

OF

BEDFORD, SOMERSET AND FULTON COUNTIES.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTIVE AND INDIAN OCCUPATION.

Position and Extent of the Counties — Prominent Natural Features — Indian Occupation — This Region Never the Home of any Considerable Body of Red Men — Traditional Accounts of Them — Wars Between Neighboring Tribes — The Delawares in Possession, but the Six Nations the Acknowledged Owners of the Land — Other Paragraphs.

DESCRIPTIVE.

IT will be seen, by reference to the map of the Commonwealth, that Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, the counties affording subject-matter for consideration in the following pages, are situated side by side in the southwest quarter of the state. In extent Bedford and Somerset are among the largest of Pennsylvania's grand civil divisions, being two of the eleven counties each of which contains more than one thousand square miles. Hence, from Ray's Hill on the east to Laurel Hill and the Youghiogheny river on the west, and from the Maryland line northward for a distance of about forty miles, an area is embraced of 2,105 square miles, or 1,347,200 acres. Fulton county is less than half the size of either Bedford or Somerset, and contains but 442 square miles, or 282,880 acres. Its eastern boundary is the Cove and Tuscarora mountains. The adjoining divisions are Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon counties on the north, Franklin county on the east, the State of Maryland on the south, and Fayette and Westmoreland counties on the west.

The Allegheny mountains are the chief and central figure in the topography of the counties. This range strikes in a northeast direction, N. 30° to 35° E., and after crossing the Pennsylvania border, runs for nearly forty miles in an unbroken straight line. Throughout this distance and for many miles more it forms a distinct water-shed between streams, which, here taking their rise, flow southwesterly into the Gulf of Mexico and southeasterly into Chesapeake Bay; and although its flanks are here and there indented by shallow ravines, hollowed out in the course of time by mountain torrents, the continuity of the ridge is nowhere broken in these counties by deep gaps extending through the mountain mass. At the Maryland border its summit attains an elevation of nearly twenty-eight hundred feet above sea-level, an altitude which is maintained by it with slight variations throughout the whole length of these counties and many miles beyond.

These counties are likewise traversed by several ranges of mountains which are scarcely inferior in hight to that of the Allegheny proper. The entire region is picturesque and healthful. Famed mineral waters, possessing wonderful medicinal properties, are abundant, and as a result these salubrious mountain districts are favorite resorts, annually, for great numbers of summer visitors and tourists. The soil is especially well adapted for the various purposes of agriculture, while beneath the surface lie vast deposits of limestone, coal and iron ore. However, as matters relating to the topography, drainage, soils and minerals of this region will be treated at considerable length in other chapters, we refrain in this connection from further mention of such topics.

THE INDIAN OCCUPATION.

Neither in written history nor in tradition has the claim been made that the region of country now embraced by the counties to which this his-

tory is devoted was ever the permanent home of any considerable number of the savages known to us as North American Indians. These narrow valleys, precipitous mountain sides, and high table-lands or "glades," intersected here and there by pure, bright, swiftly-flowing streams, afforded the sons of the forest magnificent hunting grounds, yet no better, probably, than a few generations ago abounded everywhere throughout the continent.

When the Indian traders, who preceded the actual settlers by several years, first came into this region, they found it occupied in part by roving bands of Indians, who had a few temporary villages, or, more properly speaking, camps, but whose permanent towns or settlements were located upon streams greater in magnitude than these counties can boast. These savages were of the Delaware and Shawnee tribes and a few Iroquois, or "Mingoes," as they were commonly called, who represented the powerful Six Nations of New York. The last named were recognized as the real owners of the lands southward to the Potomac and westward away beyond the western limits of Penn's Province, and it was only by their permission that the less important tribes were allowed to occupy the hunting grounds of which these counties then formed a part. True, the cowardly Delawares and the perfidious Shawnees always boldly claimed these grounds as their own (except when confronted and rebuked by the chiefs and head men of the Six Nations); yet the Penns wisely recognized the claim of the Six Nations to this territory, and it was with that great confederation of red men they treated when the purchases of 1754–58 and 1768 were made.

Concerning the early history of the tribes once the occupants and claimants of these regions, the most rational and lucid accounts are obtained from the journals of the Moravian and Jesuit missionaries, men who, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, penetrated this region far in advance of the boldest hunters and trappers. They were informed by the old men of the Delawares (the Lenni Lenape, or original people, as they called themselves) that many centuries previous their ancestors dwelt far in the western wilds of the American continent, but emigrating eastwardly, arrived after many years on the "Namoesi Sipu" (the Mississippi) or river of fish, where they fell in with the Mengwes (Iroquois), who had also emigrated from a distant country, and approached this river somewhat nearer its source. The spies of the Lenape reported the country on the east of the Mississippi to be inhabited by a powerful nation, dwelling in large towns erected upon their principal rivers.

This people bore the name of Allegewi. They were tall and strong, some of whom were of gigantic size, and from them were derived the names of the Allegheny river and mountains. Their towns were defended by regular fortifications or intrenchments of earth, vestiges of which are yet shown in greater or less preservation throughout the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and in the regions of the Great Lakes. The Lenape requested permission to establish themselves in their vicinity, a request which was refused, but leave was given them to pass the river and seek a country farther to the eastward. But while the Lenape were crossing the river, the Allegewi, becoming alarmed at their number, assailed and destroyed many of those who had reached the eastern shore, and threatened a like fate to the others should they attempt the passage of the stream. Frenzied at the loss they had sustained, the Lenape eagerly accepted a proposition from the Mengwes, who had hitherto been spectators only of their enterprise, to conquer and divide the country. A war of many years' duration was waged by the united nations, marked by great havoc on both sides, which resulted in the conquest and expulsion of the Allegewi, who fled by way of the Mississippi river, never to return. Their country was apportioned among the conquerors, the Iroquois choosing the neighborhood of the Great Lakes, and the Lenape, or Delawares, possessing themselves of the lands to the south.

Many ages after, during which the victors lived together in great harmony, the enterprising hunters of the Lenape tribes crossed the Allegheny mountains and discovered the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers and their respective bays. Exploring the Sheyichbi country (New Jersey), they arrived on the Hudson river, to which they subsequently gave the name of the Mohicannittuck. Returning to their nation, after a long absence, they reported their discoveries, describing the country they had visited as abounding in game and fruits, fish and fowl, and destitute of inhabitants. Concluding this to be the country destined for them by the Great Spirit, the Lenape proceeded to establish themselves

upon the principal rivers of the east, making the Delaware, to which they gave the name of Lenape-Wihittuck (the river of the Lenape), the center of their possessions.

All of the Lenape nation, however, who crossed to the east side of the Mississippi, did not reach this country, a part remaining behind to assist that portion of their people who, frightened by the reception which the Allegewi had given to their countrymen, fled far to the west of the Namoesi Sipu. Finally the Lenape became divided into three great bodies. The larger one-half of all settled on the Atlantic and the great rivers which flow into it. The other half was separated into two parts; the stronger continued beyond the Mississippi, the other remained on its eastern bank.

Ultimately those on the Atlantic were subdivided into three tribes—the Turtle, or Unamis, the Turkey, or Unalachtgo, and the Wolf, or Minsi. The two former inhabited the coast from the Hudson to the Potomac, settling in small bodies, in towns and villages, upon the larger streams, under the chiefs subordinate to the great council of the nation. The Minsis, called by the English the Monseys, Munseys or Muncies, the most warlike of the three grand tribes, dwelt in the interior, forming a barrier between their nation and the Mengwes. From the Minisink on the Delaware, where they held their council seat, they extended themselves to the Hudson on the east, to the Susquehanna on the southwest, to the headwaters of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers on the north, and to the range of hills now known in New Jersey by the name of Muskenecun, and by those of Lehigh and Conewago in Pennsylvania.

Various small tribes emanated from these, who received names from their places of residence, or from some circumstance remarkable at the time of its occurrence. Such, it is very probable, were the Delawares, Shawnees, Nanticokes, Susquehannas, Nishamines, Conoys, and others, resident in or near the borders of the Province at the time of its purchase by Penn.

For some years the Mengwes remained near the Great Lakes with their canoes, in readiness to fly should the Allegewi return. The latter failed to appear again, however, and becoming emboldened, and, their numbers rapidly increasing, they stretched themselves along the St. Lawrence, and became, on the north, near neighbors of the Lenape tribes. In the course of time the Mengwes and Lenape became enemies, and, dreading the power of the Lenape, the Mengwes resolved to involve them in war with their distant tribes to reduce their strength. They committed murders upon the members of one tribe, and induced the injured party to believe they were perpetrated by another. They stole into the country of the Delawares, surprised and killed their hunters and escaped with the plunder.

The nations or tribes of that period had each a particular mark upon its war clubs, which, left beside a murdered person, denoted the aggressor. The Mengwes perpetrated a murder in the Cherokee country, and left with the dead body a war-club bearing the insignia of the Lenape. The Cherokees in revenge fell upon the latter, and thus commenced a long and bloody war. The treachery and cunning of the Mengwes were at length discovered, and the Delaware tribe of the Lenape turned upon them with the determination to utterly extirpate them. They were the more strongly induced to take this resolution, as the man-eating propensities of the Mengwes according to Heckewelder, had reduced them in the estimation of the Delawares below the rank of human beings.

To this time each tribe of the Mengwes had acted under the direction of its particular chiefs, and, although the nation could not control the conduct of its members, it was made responsible for their outrages. Pressed by the Lenape, they resolved to form a confederation which might enable them better to concentrate their forces in war, and to regulate their affairs in peace. Thannawage, an aged Mohawk, was the projector of this alliance. Under his auspices, five nations, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, formed a species of republic, governed by the united councils of their aged and experienced chiefs. To these a sixth nation, the Tuscaroras, was added in 1712. This last tribe originally dwelt in the western parts of the present state of North Carolina, but, having formed a deep and general conspiracy to exterminate the whites, were driven from their country and adopted by the Iroquois confederacy. The beneficial effects of this system early displayed themselves. The Lenape were checked, and the Mengwes, whose warlike disposition soon familiarized them with firearms procured from the Dutch, were enabled at the same time to contend with them and to resist

the French, who now attempted the settlement of Canada, and to extend their dominion over a large portion of the country between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi river.

However, becoming hard pressed by the Europeans, the Mengwes, or Five Nations, sought reconciliation with their old enemies, the Lenape; and for this purpose, if the traditions of the Delawares be accredited, they effected one of the most extraordinary strokes of policy which aboriginal history has recorded.

When Indian nations are at war, the mediators between them are the women. However weary of the contest, the men hold it cowardly and disgraceful to seek reconciliation. They deem it inconsistent in a warrior to speak of peace with bloody weapons in his hands. He must maintain a determined courage and appear at all times as ready and willing to fight as at the commencement of hostilities. With such dispositions Indian wars would be unending if the women did not interfere and persuade the combatants to bury the hatchet and make peace with each other. On such occasions the women would plead their cause with much eloquence. "Not a warrior," they would say, "but laments the loss of a son, a brother or a friend. And mothers, who have borne with cheerfulness the pangs of childbirth and the anxieties that wait upon the infancy and adolescence of their sons, behold their promised blessings crushed in the field of battle, or perishing at the stake in unutterable torments. In the depth of their grief they curse their wretched existence and shudder at the idea of bearing children." They conjured the warriors, therefore, by their suffering wives, their helpless children, their homes and their friends, to interchange forgiveness, to cast away their arms, and, smoking together the pipe of peace, to embrace as friends those whom they had learned to esteem as enemies.

Such prayers thus urged seldom failed of their desired effect. The Mengwes solicited the Lenape to assume the function of peacemakers. "They had reflected," said the Mengwes, "upon the state of the Indian race, and were convinced that no means remained to preserve it unless some magnanimous nation would assume the character of the *woman*. It could not be given to a weak and contemptible tribe; such would not be listened to; but the Lenape and their allies would at once possess influence and command respect." The facts upon which these arguments were founded were known to the Delawares, and in a moment of blind confidence in the sincerity of the Iroquois they acceded to the proposition and assumed the *petticoat*. This ceremony was performed at Albany amid great rejoicings in 1617, in the presence of the Dutch, whom the Lenape afterward charged with having conspired with the Mengwes for their destruction.

The Iroquois now assumed the rights of protection and command over the Delawares, but, still dreading their strength, they cunningly involved them again in war with the Cherokees, promised to fight their battles, led them into an ambush of their foes and deserted them. The Delawares at length comprehended the treachery of their so-called friends of the north, and resolved to resume their arms, and, being still superior in numbers, to crush them. It was too late, however. The Europeans were now making their way into the country in every direction, and gave ample employment to the astonished Lenape.

On the other hand, the Mengwes denied the story told by the Lenape. They always asserted that they had conquered the Delawares by force of arms, and made them a subject people. And though it was said they were unable to detail the circumstance of this conquest, it is more rational to suppose it true than that a numerous and warlike people should have voluntarily suffered themselves to be disarmed and enslaved by a shallow artifice, or that, discovering the fraud practiced upon them, they should unresistingly have submitted to its consequences. This conquest was not an empty acquisition to the Mengwes. They claimed dominion over all the lands occupied by the Delawares, and their claims were distinctly acknowledged by the early whites. Parties of the Five Nations, afterward known as the Six Nations, occupied and wandered over the Lenape country at all times at their pleasure.

The Shawnees came from the south. They were a restless, wandering tribe, and had occupied regions now embraced by the states of Tennessee, Kentucky and the Carolinas before coming to Pennsylvania. After passing a few decades in this province they migrated, or rather were driven, westward and by the middle of the eighteenth century the entire tribe had settled on the Ohio river and its large tributaries.

Of the Delawares and Shawnees, the Indians

who were the chief occupants of this region at the time it was first visited by the Europeans, but little more can, or indeed need, be said in this connection. We entertain for their memory no feelings akin to admiration or respect, nor is it probable that present residents hold dissimilar views. Though placed here by the Creator for some inscrutable purpose, yet the Anglo-Saxons, at least that portion of the race represented by Americans, have ever been more secure, contented and refined when separated from the savages by a wide expanse of territory. First instigated by the French, and afterward by the British, they, for more than a quarter of a century, ravaged the frontiers and destroyed the homes of the ancestors of people now citizens of these counties. Revengeful, cowardly and ruthless in their nature, they frequently spared neither age, sex nor condition. The prattling babe as well as the tottering, decrepit grandparents, all, all fell victims to a ferocity of disposition and cruelty of purpose never exceeded.

It has been stated that Queen Alliquippa, before locating near the confluence of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela, resided at the point in Bedford county now known as Mt. Dallas. Many evidences also indicate that at a time antedating any knowledge of the past, so far as regards this part of the state, the Turkeyfoot region in the southwestern quarter of Somerset county was the abiding-place, or place of assembling at frequent intervals, of a race who were the predecessors of the Europeans on this continent; but whether they were the Lenape, the Allegewi, or some other unheard-of people, will never be known. We conjecture, however, that they were the Allegewi, for "Fort Hill" seems to have been a fortified position at some very distant period in the past, and the occasional discovery of the remains of a people who were of gigantic size also lends plausibility to the supposition.

Numerous Indian paths, or trails, traversed these counties in various directions, but the principal ones in all this region were the great "Kittanning Path" on the north, and "Nemacolin's Path" on the south. The former did not cross these counties as now formed. It led from Kittanning on the Allegheny river, in a southeasterly course, across the present counties of Armstrong, Indiana and Cambria, to the headwaters of the Juniata river in Blair county, and from thence it followed down the valley of that stream toward the seaboard. It was a broad, well-defined trail, and during the days of Indian occupation it frequently resounded to the stealthy tread of large parties of hostiles as well as to the measured, heavier footsteps of the Scotch-Irish provincial troops of Armstrong and other commanders sent in pursuit of them. "Nemacolin's Path," or trail, derived its name from the fact that when the "Ohio Company" of Virginia was preparing to go into the Indian trade at the head of the Ohio, in the year 1749, one of the principal agents of the company, Col. Thomas Cresap, of Old Town, Maryland, employed a Delaware Indian named Nemacolin (who lived at the mouth of Dunlap's creek, on the Monongahela) to indicate the best route for a packhorse path from the Potomac to the Indian towns on the Ohio, a short distance below the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela. The old Indian pointed out the path in question as being the most feasible route, and it was adopted. Washington, in 1754, followed its line with his troops as far as Gist's plantation, in the present county of Fayette, and the following year Gen. Braddock made it, with few variations, his route of march from Fort Cumberland to Gist's, and thence northwardly to near the point where he first crossed the Monongahela. Although this was designated for many year "Nemacolin's Trail," it was, doubtless, traveled by Indian parties many years, and perhaps ages, before the birth of the Indian whose name it bore. It led, as before indicated, from the "Forks of the Ohio" (now Pittsburgh) to the Potomac river, at the mouth of Will's creek (where Cumberland, Maryland, now stands), crossing in its route the present counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland and Fayette and the southwestern corner of Somerset. From the two main trails above described minor ones diverged at various points, and intersected the counties affording subject-matter for these chapters in all directions.

The trails were the highways of the Indians—the thoroughfares over which they journeyed on their business of the chase or of war, just as white people pursue their travel and traffic over graded roads. "An erroneous impression obtains among many at the present day," says Judge Veech, in his Monongahela of Old, "that the Indian, in traveling the interminable forests which once covered our towns and fields, roamed

at random, like a modern afternoon hunter, by no fixed paths, or that he was guided in his long journeyings solely by the sun and stars, or by the courses of the streams and mountains. And true it is that these untutored sons of the woods were considerable astronomers and geographers, and relied much upon these unerring guide-marks of nature. Even in the most starless night they could determine their course by feeling the bark of the oak-trees, which is always smoothest on the south side, and roughest on the north. But still they had their trails or paths as distinctly marked as are our county and state roads, and often better located. The white traders adopted them, and often stole their names, to be in turn surrendered to the leader of some Anglo-Saxon army, and finally obliterated by some costly highway of travel and commerce. They are now almost wholly effaced and forgotten. Hundreds travel along or plow across them, unconscious that they are in the footsteps of the red man."

CHAPTER II.

A LEAF FROM EARLY PROVINCIAL HISTORY.

The Swedes the First Settlers of Pennsylvania — Their Surrender of Territory to the Dutch — The Penn Family — Quakers Immigrate to the New World — A Vast Province Granted to William Penn — Origin of the Term Pennsylvania — Penn's First Visit to America — His Proceedings — Formation of the First (three) Counties — Penn Returns to England — Pennsylvania Attached to New York — Penn Visits his Province the Second Time — Returns to Europe in 1702 — His Death in 1718 — Popular Errors Regarding his Bearing and Characteristics — Allusions to the Time and Extent of Indian Cessions of Territory — Date of Formation of Counties Preceding the Organization of Bedford.

GLANCING at what various historians have written concerning the early settlement of Pennsylvania, it appears that the first white settlement within the limits of the Commonwealth was made by the Swedes, who, about the year 1638, settled at Christina, on the north bank of Minquas creek, nearly three miles above its mouth. The region claimed by them was styled New Sweden, and they made many improvements from Henlopen to the falls of Alumingh or Santhikans. They laid the foundation of Uplandt, the present Chester, and of other towns, besides building numerous forts. They had purchased the lands of the Indians, and were living on friendly terms with them. Meantime the Dutch Governors of New Amsterdam claimed jurisdiction over, and possession of, the territory occupied by the Swedes, and finally, in 1655, Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, proceeded with a large force to Fort Christina. The small Swedish garrison gallantly defended the work for fourteen days, but at the expiration of that time the fort was surrendered, as well as all of their towns and places of defense in New Sweden, and the Dutch became virtual masters. In 1664, however, the settlements on the Delaware passed, with New Amsterdam (since known as New York), under the control of the English.

During the sixth year following the first occupation of Pennsylvania by the Swedes, or on the 14th day of October, 1644, William Penn was born in the city of London, England. He was the son of Sir William Penn, a distinguished commander in the British navy, and Margaret Jasper, of Rotterdam. At the age of fifteen young William was sent to Christ Church College, Oxford, where he made rapid advancement, being equally noted for scholastic progress and zeal for athletic exercises. About this time he became interested in the Quakers, whereupon his father, treating him with much severity, sent him to travel upon the continent, whence he returned when twenty years of age, full of theological learning, "a most modish person, grown quite a fine gentleman." At the suggestion of his father, Penn then entered Lincoln's Inn as a law student. During the ravages of the plague his serious impressions were revived, and his father, discovering this, sent him to the vice-regal court of the lord-lieutenant in Ireland. The Duke of Ormond wished to make him a captain of foot, a position which he accepted. Nevertheless, he soon became engrossed in the management of his father's Irish estates, and thus, while in Cork, met Thomas Lee, the Quaker preacher, whom he had known at Oxford.

"It was at this time," says Penn, "that the Lord visited me with a certain sound and testimony of his Eternal Word." Drawn into close fellowship with the Friends, his principles secured him the compliment of being thrust into Cork jail. He there wrote a letter to the Earl of Orrery, saying: "Religion, which is at once my crime and mine innocence, makes me a prisoner." The earl ordered his immediate release, whereupon his father called him home, and began anew the task of reclaiming him from Quaker opinion, offering every inducement that

wealth and station could supply; but in vain, for the young disciple of Lee, while continuing to wear his sword and gay apparel, refused to take off his hat in the presence of the Duke of York, being resolved to reserve that degree of deference for God alone. Accordingly, at the age of twenty-three, he was again expelled from his father's house. Subsequently the admiral allowed him to return, but refused to countenance his peculiar religious opinions.

When twenty-four years of age Penn began to preach, and soon after was locked up in the tower, "for a book I writ, called the 'Sandy Foundation Shaken,' undervaluing the principles of one Thomas Vincent, a dissenting minister." For nine months the well-intentioned young preacher languished in the tower for this literary aggression. He then found his way to Newgate, and went thence to the dock of the Old Bailey, where he was fined and recommitted in default. His father, whose life was now drawing to a close, secretly paid the prisoner's fine, called him to his bedside and parted with him in peace. The son inherited his estate, worth £1,500 per annum. He, however, had to endure another sojourn of six months' duration at Newgate, the penalty of speaking in an unlawful assembly, after which he visited Holland and Germany.

He married Gulielma Maria Springett in 1672, and three years later became interested in American colonization. He acted as arbitrator between Fenwicke and Byllinge, both members of the Society of Friends, in the settlement and sale of West New Jersey, Lord Berkley having sold one-half of the province of New Jersey to Fenwicke, who held it in trust for Byllinge and his assigns. The matter being adjusted, Fenwicke embarked with his family and some friends, and their ship, the Griffith, was the first English vessel to reach West New Jersey. The colony under the management of Penn and his associates prospered well, and was joined in 1677–8 by eight hundred emigrants, mostly Friends.

Having gained much valuable experience and information regarding the New World, and despairing of ever being able to obtain toleration and protection for his co-religionists and himself at home, Penn applied to Charles II to grant him a tract of country lying north of Maryland, being bounded on the east by the Delaware, on the west limited as Maryland, and northward "to extend as far as plantable," or, in other words, a region between the parallels of forty and forty-two degrees north latitude, and from the Delaware river five degrees westward. He asked for this grant in lieu of the sum of £16,000 due to his father from the British government. The scheme was objected to by Sir John Werden, agent of the Duke of York, on the ground that the territory west of the Delaware belonged to the government of New York, especially the New Castle Colony. It was known as Delaware county, and was then occupied promiscuously by Swedes, Finlanders, Dutch and English. The Duke of York, however, favored Penn, and March 4, 1681, the patent was signed.

This venerable document, written on parchment, having the lines underscored with red ink, is now preserved in the department of state at Harrisburg, being handsomely decorated with heraldic devices. Penn was highly elated, and in a letter to Robert Turner said, respecting the name of his province, that "Pennsylvania" was "*a name the king would give it* in honor of my father. I chose New Wales, being, as this, a pretty hilly country, but Penn being Welsh for *a head*, as Pennmanmoire in Wales, and Penrith in Cumberland, and Penn in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, (he) called this Pennsylvania, which is the *high* or *head woodlands;* for I proposed, when the secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, *Sylvania*, and they added *Penn* to it; and though I much opposed it, and went to the king to have it struck out and altered, he said it was past, and would take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the under-secretary to vary the name; for I feared lest it should be looked on as a vanity in me, and not as respect in the king, as it truly was, for my father, whom he often mentions with praise." Yes, it is quite popularly supposed that the name was given in honor of the son.

The preamble of the charter declares that Penn's application arose out of a commendable desire to enlarge the British Empire, and promote such useful commodities as may be a benefit to the king and his dominions, and also to reduce savage nations, by quiet and gentle manners, to the love of civil society and the Christian religion. The charter consists of twenty-three articles, and Penn was made absolute proprietor under the king, holding in "free and common socage by fealty only." He was to

pay the king two beaver-skins annually, and these were to be duly delivered at Windsor Castle. He was also to pay the king one-fifth of the gold and silver that might be found.

Penn was empowered with the consent of the freemen to make all necessary laws, appoint magistrates and judges, and exercise the power of pardon, except for the crimes of murder and treason, though in this respect he had the power to reprieve. The king was to levy no taxes without the consent of parliament or the people. Penn was made a captain-general, with full powers on land and sea; while, on the application of twenty inhabitants to the bishop of London, a "preacher" should be permitted to reside in the province. By a "preacher" was meant a clergyman of the Church of England. In the face of this provision, though, Gordon speaks of "the spirit of freedom which breathes through this charter," and we are assured that it was drafted by Penn himself, but Janney concedes that "the clause allowing ministers of the Church of England to reside in the province did not emanate from Penn."

The king made known by proclamation what had been done, and Penn wrote to the people of the province assuring them of his good will, the proclamation and letter being taken out by his cousin, William Markham, commissioned to act as his deputy. On the 1st of August, Markham purchased of the sachems an ancient royalty, and commenced the building of Pennsbury, which was founded more than a year before Philadelphia. Having, meanwhile, made all his arrangements, Penn embarked at Deal in the ship Welcome, August 30, 1682. He had made every provision for the comfort of the people during the voyage, but the smallpox broke out in midocean, and nearly every person on board was more or less sick. Of the one hundred passengers thirty died, and the voyage was ever after remembered with a shudder. The vessel arrived in the Delaware, before New Castle, October 27, and the following day Penn received possession of the town and county adjoining by "the delivery of turf and twig and water, and soyle of the river Delaware." He was greeted enthusiastically by the people of the different nationalities assembled, and they listened with delight to the man who had come with feudal powers, yet promising a free government and all its attendant advantages. He next went to Uplandt and changed the name of the place to Chester. He then proceeded to lay out the metropolis which existed in his mind before he left England, the present city of Philadelphia. We are told that he purchased the land* of "three Swedes" by whom it was then occupied. He desired to form there a handsome and stately "greene country towne."

On the last day of November, 1682, a treaty of friendship was made with the Indian sachems under a large elm-tree at Shackamaxon, now Kensington, and before the close of the same year the boundaries of the three original counties of the province, namely: Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia, were defined. At a time, however, when all was going well in the province, Penn's wife lay sick in England, while his enemies there were busy. Accordingly, he felt that he must at once return if he regarded the welfare and stability of his government. Therefore, summoning the Indian tribes to meet him at Pennsbury, he renewed the pledge of good faith separately with each tribe, gave them much wholesome advice, and left them sorrowing for his departure. While in the country he made treaties with no less than nineteen tribes. In England he then struggled for the greater portion of twelve years. At times he was accused of bad designs. He was also declared a "Papist." He was brought to trial and barely escaped imprisonment, and frequently to avoid the storm he remained in retirement. In April, 1693, William and Mary having succeeded King James, the former took away Penn's authority over Pennsylvania and attached the province for governmental purposes to that of New York under Fletcher. But Penn finally emerged from the cloud, and August 29, 1694, William ordered Sunderland "to strike the name of Pennsylvania out of the list of condemned provinces."

These struggles, however, do not properly fall within the scope of this article, therefore we hasten on to say that meanwhile the storm-center had shifted to Pennsylvania, where Colonel Markham, Penn's representative, had managed to create much ill-feeling. Accordingly, on September 9, 1699, Penn again embarked for America, accompanied by his second wife,

*According to Watson's paper in the "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Historical Society" (Vol. III, Part II, p. 128), the land was purchased of the Indians, and not until July 30, 1685, Penn at that time having returned to England. Again, Chalmers, in his "Political Annals" (Ed. 1780, p. 644), says that Penn's policy of buying the land of the natives was urged by "the good bishop of London."

Hannah Callowhill, his first wife having died several years before. Upon his arrival at Philadelphia, now grown to a flourishing town, he was received with great enthusiasm. He soon afterward purchased the Indian royalty known as Pennsbury of the natives, and there built a fine mansion, which was appointed and furnished in keeping with his position as the owner and governor of a great province. Pennsbury was situated on the Delaware above Philadelphia, and the estate originally comprised three thousand four hundred and thirty-one acres. The house cost £7,000. It was of brick, two stories in hight, with a frontage of sixty feet facing the river. This mansion was torn down about the period of the Revolutionary war. Penn also occupied what was known as the slate-roof house on Second street, Philadelphia, as his city residence. In the latter was born John Penn (son of Richard and grandson of William Penn), the only member of the family born in America. Concerning the difficulties that he had to contend with in his province, they were largely due to acts of maladministration in his absence; though the question of raising money for the fortifications, so unpalatable to the Quakers, and the condition of the blacks and Indians weighed upon his mind.

A new constitution for the province was adopted in November, 1700, and April 23, 1701, a genuine treaty was made with the representatives of the Five Nations at Philadelphia. In August following, the money for the fortifications asked for by the king was refused. Soon news came that a plan was on foot in parliament for the reduction of all proprietary governments; and the members of the Penn family, weary of the novel life in the wilds of America, were anxious to return to England. Penn formed his resolution, and sailed for the mother country October 28, 1702. One of his later official acts was to create Philadelphia a city, by a charter signed October 25, 1701. Anne was now queen, but under her reign misfortune pursued him, and in 1712 he mortgaged his province for £12,000. His health was now broken, yet he survived until July 30, 1718, when he expired at his home in Rushcombe, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His remains were buried in the little rustic graveyard of the old Quaker meeting-house at Jordon's, near the village of Chalfont St. Giles, in Buckinghamshire, distant twenty-four miles from London.

Says a late writer, in speaking of his habits and characteristics: "Penn is often thought of as a very staid, solemn personage, incapable of bending or taking off his hat; yet the contrary is the truth. He was of a most lively disposition, and from his youth fond of athletic sports. Hence, when he came into the American forests, from taste as well as policy, he entered into the games of the red men with zest, and would run and jump with them in their matches; which he could not have done if he had been the original of the stout individual seen in the treaty picture by West. Of such a person, essaying the rôle of an athlete, the Indian queens would have been obliged to say, as the Queen of Denmark said of her son Hamlet, 'he's fat and scant of breath,' though he generally appears upon the stage an attenuated individual with slim legs. The character of William Penn, as popularly conceived, is, in the main, just, though most persons are inclined to identify him too closely in appearance and manners and mode of life with the modern members of the Society of Friends. Yet, whatever may have been his principles, Penn was, to a great extent, at least for a large part of his life, a courtier and man of the world, the latter phrase being used in its best sense. Indeed, he entertained broad and grand ideas apart from the principles of religious liberty and the needs of his province. His Philadelphia was to be no pent-up Utica, while a boundless continent engaged his thought, as we know from his proposition, made in 1697, to bring all the colonies under one central control, thus forecasting the American confederation."

Of the Penn family we will have but little more to say in this volume, for, although the heirs of William Penn continued as owners of the province until its transformation into a free and independent commonwealth during the war of the revolution, yet the subject is one which can only be treated properly in a work covering a much greater expanse of country than the counties in which we are now interested. We make haste, therefore, to speak of some of the most important civic events which transpired in the province prior to the formation of the county of Bedford, but which had an intimate bearing or relationship thereto.

Always conceding that the Indians were the original proprietors of Pennsylvania, the Penns and their agents made various purchases of land

of the chiefs of the Five Nations, afterward termed the Six Nations, and some years before the beginning of the revolutionary war the Indians had ceded to the proprietaries about two-thirds of the present commonwealth. Thus on September 17, 1718, a treaty was made whereby previous purchases were relinquished to the Indians, the latter then ceding territory now embracing Bucks, Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Lancaster, and parts of Lebanon, Berks and Lehigh counties. Following this came the organization of the fourth county of the province, Lancaster, which was formed from Chester, May 10, 1729, but the treaty of September, 1718, was not confirmed until October 27, 1736. The council-fires at this meeting were kept burning from October 11 to October 26, 1736, and before its close the Indians also ceded lands forming the present counties of York, Adams and Cumberland, and the major portion of Franklin, Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Lehigh and Northampton. The fifth county, York, was formed from Lancaster, August 19, 1749, and October 22 of the same year a narrow strip of territory extending from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, and lying north of the cession of 1718 (confirmed in 1736) was relinquished by the Indians to meet the demands of constantly encroaching white settlements. Cumberland, the sixth county of the province, was created from Lancaster, January 27, 1750, and about two years later, or March 11, 1752, Berks from Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster, and Northampton from Bucks, were organized as the seventh and eighth counties.

By the terms of a treaty held July 6, 1754, and confirmed October 23, 1758, territory stretching from the Susquehanna westward to the crest of the Alleghenies, and now embraced by the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Huntingdon, Blair, Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, and parts of Franklin, Snyder, Union, Centre and Somerset counties, was ceded by the Indians. Meanwhile, events had transpired which led to the terrible "French and Indian war" then in progress, and as within the original limits of Bedford county the contending armies marched and alternately suffered in defeat or rejoiced in victory, it is deemed pertinent to notice briefly in chapters immediately succeeding this the operations of the British and Americans under Washington, Braddock, Armstrong, Forbes and Boquet as opposed to the French and Indians.

CHAPTER III.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS—WASHINGTON AS AN ENVOY IN 1753.

The French and English Claim the Region West of the Alleghenies—The Ohio Company—Instructed by Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, George Washington Visits the French Commander—Account of the Journey—Various Extracts from Washington's Journal.

ABOUT the middle of the eighteenth century both France and England were asserting their respective claims to the dominion of the wilderness region west of the Allegheny Mountains, especially of that west of Laurel Hill, and it was in the conflict which resulted from the attempts of each of these rivals to expel the other and to enforce their own alleged rights by the fact of actual possession, that the events occurred that are here to be narrated, and which mark the beginning of the history of southwestern Pennsylvania.

France made claim to the ownership of the western part of the province by reason of La Salle having descended the Mississippi river in 1682, and at its mouth on April 9, of that year, taking formal possession, in the name of the French sovereign, of all the valley of the mighty stream, and of all the regions discovered and to be discovered contiguous to it or to any and all of its tributaries. Sixty-seven years later (1749), Capt. Celeron, an officer in the service of the king of France, and having under his command a force of about 300 men, penetrated southward from Lake Erie to the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, where he took and confirmed the French possession of the valleys of these tributaries, by burying metallic plates duly inscribed with a record of the event, as evidences of actual occupation.

England, on the other hand, claimed the country by virtue of a treaty made with the chiefs of the Six Nations at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in June, 1744, when the Indians ceded to the British king an immense scope of territory west of the royal grant to Penn,* co-extensive with the western limits of Virginia, which at that time were of indefinite extent. At a subsequent treaty, however, held (in 1752) at Logstown, on the Ohio, below Pittsburgh, one of the Iroquois chiefs, who had also taken part in the Lancaster treaty, declared that it had not been the intention of his people to

* It was thought at that time that Penn's western boundary would not fall to the westward of Laurel Hill.

convey to the English any lands west of the Alleghenies, but that they would not oppose the white man's definition of the boundaries.

The Six Nations in council had also decided that, notwithstanding their friendship for the English, they would remain neutral in the contest which they saw was imminent between that nation and the French, both of whom were now using every effort to strengthen themselves in the occupation of the territory bordering on the headwaters of the Ohio.

During the year 1750, the "Ohio Company," acting under an English charter and royal grant, sent its agent, Christopher Gist, to the Ohio river to explore the country along that stream, with a view to its occupation and settlement. Under these instructions he viewed the country along the west bank from the mouth of the Allegheny to the Falls of the Ohio, opposite the present city of Louisville, Kentucky, and in the following year he explored the other side of the stream down to the mouth of the Great Kanawha. These and other movements on the part of those acting under authority of the British king caused the French to bestir themselves, and move more energetically toward the occupation of the region west of the Alleghenies.

Early in 1753 they began to move southward from the Great Lakes, and on May 21, in that year, intelligence was received that a party of 150 French and Indians "had arrived at a camping-place leading from the Niagara to the head of the Ohio." Again, on August 7, a report was received "of the passage of a large number of canoes with French troops by Oswego on their way to the Ohio." Hence, in consequence of these aggressive movements on the part of the French, the English home government at once adopted more vigorous measures than had heretofore been employed to meet and resist the French advance into the valley of the Ohio, and among the official communications addressed by the Earl of Holderness, secretary of state, to the governors of the several American provinces, was one to Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, containing directions concerning the French encroachments. The letter of the secretary reached Dinwiddie in October, 1753, and in pursuance of the instructions contained therein the latter at once appointed and commissioned GEORGE WASHINGTON, then a youth of only twenty-one years, but "one of the adjutants-general of the troops and forces in the colony of Virginia," as a bearer of dispatches to the commanding officer of the French on the Ohio. Following is a copy of Washington's letter of instructions:

"*Whereas*, I have received information of a body of French forces being assembled in a hostile manner on the river Ohio, intending by force of arms to erect certain forts on the said river within this territory, and contrary to the dignity and peace of our sovereign the King of Great Britain.

"These are therefore to require and direct you, the said George Washington, forthwith to repair to Logstown, on the said river Ohio, and, having there informed yourself where the said French forces have posted themselves, thereupon to proceed to such place, and, being there arrived, to present your credentials, together with my letter, to the chief commanding officer, and in the name of his Britannic Majesty to demand an answer thereto.

"On your arrival at Logstown you are to address yourself to the Half-King, to Monacatoocha, and the other sachems of the Six Nations, acquainting them with your orders to visit and deliver my letter to the French commanding officer, and desiring the said chiefs to appoint you a sufficient number of their warriors to be your safeguard as near the French as you may desire, and to wait your further direction.

"You are diligently to inquire into the numbers and force of the French on the Ohio and the adjoining country; how they are likely to be assisted from Canada; and what are the difficulties and conveniences of that communication, and the time required for it.

"You are to take care to be truly informed what forts the French have erected, and where; how they are garrisoned and appointed, and what is their distance from each other and from Logstown; and from the best intelligence you can procure, you are to learn what gave occasion to this expedition of the French; how they are likely to be supported, and what their pretensions are.

"When the French commandant has given you the required and necessary dispatches, you are to desire of him a proper guard to protect you as far on your return as you may judge for your safety, against any straggling Indians or hunters that may be ignorant of your character and molest you. Wishing you good success in

your negotiation, and safe and speedy return, I am, etc., ROBERT DINWIDDIE.

"WILLIAMSBURG, October 30, 1753."

Washington left Williamsburg on the day of his appointment, and on the 31st reached Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he employed Jacob Van Braam as a French interpreter. The two then went to Alexandria, where some articles necessary for their journey were procured. Thence they proceeded to Winchester, where pack-horses were purchased; after which they rode to Will's Creek (Cumberland, Maryland), arriving there on November 14. "Here," said Washington in his journal of the expedition, "I engaged Mr. Gist* to pilot us out, and also hired four others as servitors—Barnaby Currin and John McGuire, Indian traders, Henry Steward, and William Jenkins; and in company with these persons left the inhabitants the next day."

The party, now numbering seven persons, moved from Will's Creek in a northwesterly direction, crossed the southwestern corner of what is now Somerset county, and proceeded by way of Gist's settlement to Frazier's on the Monongahela river, some ten miles above its junction with the Allegheny. They had found the traveling through the wilderness so difficult that the journey to this point from Will's Creek occupied a week. Referring to this part of the route, the journal says: "The excessive rains and vast quantities of snow which had fallen prevented our reaching Mr. Frazier's, an Indian trader, at the mouth of Turtle creek, on Monongahela river, till Thursday, the 22d. We were informed here that expresses had been sent a few days before to the traders down the river, to acquaint them with the French general's death, and the return of the major part of the French army into winter quarters. The waters were quite impassable without swimming our horses, which obliged us to get the loan of a canoe from Frazier, and to send Barnaby Currin and Henry Steward down the Monongahela with our baggage to meet us at the forks of the Ohio."

On crossing the Allegheny Washington found Shingas, the Delaware king, who accompanied the party to Logstown, which place they reached in twenty-five days from Williamsburg, Virginia. They found there the Indian Monacatoocha, but the Half-King was absent hunting. Washington told the former through the Indian interpreter, John Davidson, that he had come as a messenger to the French general, and was ordered to call and inform the sachems of the Six Nations of the fact. The Half-King* was sent for by runners, and at about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th he came in and visited Washington in his tent, where through the interpreter, Davidson, he told him that it was a long way to the headquarters of the French commandant on the Allegheny. "He told me," says the journal, "that the nearest and levelest way was now impassable by reason of many large miry savannahs; that we must be obliged to go by Venango, and should not get to the near fort in less than five or six nights' sleep, good traveling." He told Washington that he must wait until a proper guard of Indians could be furnished him. "The people whom I have ordered in," said he, "are not yet come, and cannot until the third night from this; until which time, brother, I must beg you to stay. I intend to send a guard of Mingoes, Shannoahs and Delawares, that our brothers may see the love and loyalty we bear them."

Although anxious to reach his destination at the earliest possible time, Washington, in deference to the wishes of the friendly Tanacharison, remained at Logstown until November 30, when, as it is recorded in the journal, "we set out about nine o'clock with the Half-King, Jeskakake, White Thunder and the Hunter, and traveled on the road to Venango, where we arrived the 4th of December, without anything remarkable happening but a continued series of bad weather. This is an old Indian town, situated at the mouth of French creek, on the Ohio, and lies near north about sixty miles from Logstown, but more than seventy the way we were obliged to go.

From Venango the party set out on the 7th for the French fort and reached it on the 11th, having been greatly impeded "by excessive rains, snows and bad traveling through many mires and swamps." On the 12th Washington waited on the commander, acquainted him with the business on which he came, exhibited his commission, and delivered the letter from Gov. Dinwiddie. While it was

* Christopher Gist, agent of the "Ohio Company," who, a few months previously—in 1753—had located and built a cabin near the center of the territory now known as Fayette county, a point now termed Mount Braddock. Said Washington in his journal: "Mr. Gist's new settlement (which we passed by) bears about west-northwest, seventy miles from Will's Creek."

* Tanacharison, the Half-King, always continued to be a firm friend of the English, but he lived less than a year after meeting Washington at Logstown. He died at Harris' Ferry (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania) in October, 1754.

being translated he employed his time in viewing the dimensions of the fort and making other observations with which he was charged. During the evening of the 14th he received the answer of the commandant to the governor; but although he was now ready to set out on his return, he could not get away until the second day after that, as the French, although treating him with the greatest outward show of politeness, were using every artifice with his Indians to seduce them from their allegiance and friendship to the English, and were constantly plying them with brandy, which made the Indians loth to leave the place. Washington could not well go without them, and even if he could have done so, he was very unwilling to leave them behind him, subject to the dangerous influence of the French officers and the French brandy.

On the 16th he induced Half-King and the other Indians to leave, and set out for Venango, which was reached on the 22d. There the chiefs were determined to remain for awhile, and therefore, accompanied only by Young Hunter, whom the Half-King had ordered to go with them as a guide, Washington's party was compelled to proceed. Washington's journal narrates the events of this stage of the journey as follows:

"Our horses were now so weak and feeble and the baggage so heavy (as we were obliged to provide all the necessaries which the journey would require) that we doubted much their performing it. Therefore myself and the others, except the drivers, who were obliged to ride, gave up our horses for packs to assist along with the baggage. I put myself in an Indian walking-dress, and continued with them three days, until I found there was no probability of their getting home in reasonable time. The horses became less able to travel every day, the cold increased very fast, and the roads were becoming much worse by a deep snow, continually freezing; therefore, as I was uneasy to get back to make report of my proceedings to his honor the governor, I determined to prosecute my journey the nearest way through the woods on foot. Accordingly, I left Mr. Van Braam in charge of our baggage, with money and directions to provide necessaries from place to place for themselves and horses, and to make the most convenient dispatch in traveling. I took my necessary papers, pulled off my clothes and tied myself up in a watch-coat; then, with gun in hand and pack on my back, in which were my papers, I set out with Mr. Gist, fitted in the same manner, on Wednesday, the 26th."

The following day the two travelers fell in with a party of French Indians, one of whom fired on them, but fortunately missed. They took the fellow in custody, and kept him with them till nine o'clock at night, when they let him go and they continued on their way, walking all night to be out of reach of pursuit. On the next evening at dark they reached the Allegheny river just above Shannapin's town. At this place, in crossing the river on an improvised craft, Washington was thrown off into the icy current, where the water was ten feet deep, but saved himself by clinging to the logs of the raft. They were then obliged to land on an island, and to pass the night there, but in the morning found the river sufficiently frozen to enable them to cross in safety on the ice to the left bank of the river. They suffered severely from cold and exposure, and Gist had his fingers and toes frozen, but they succeeded in reaching Frazier's at the mouth of Turtle creek, in the evening of December 30.

Referring again to the journal, it says: "As we intended to take horses here (Frazier's), and it required some time to find them, I went up about three miles to the mouth of the Youghiogheny, to visit Queen Alliquippa, who had expressed great concern that we passed her in going to the fort. I made her a present of a watch-coat and a bottle of rum, which latter was thought much the better present of the two. Tuesday, January 1, we left Mr. Frazier's house and arrived at Mr. Gist's, at Monongahela,* January 2, where I bought a horse and saddle."

The foregoing narrative of the journeyings of Gov. Dinwiddie's young envoy to and from the French fort "Le Bœuf," is given a place in these pages, less on account of the importance of the events and the incidents related than because it has reference to the first appearance of George Washington in the territory originally a part of Bedford county, a territory which he frequently visited afterward, and in which he became largely interested as a real-estate owner. It was here he fought in his first battle, and here were first disclosed his superior

*"Monongahela" was a name applied at that time, not only to the river, but also to a wide scope of country adjacent to it. Gist's was then almost the only settlement in all that region. It was known as Monongahela, and that Gist had so named his settlement is shown by some of his letters.

military abilities, as shown in the hasty and disordered retreat of Braddock's army from the ever-to-be-remembered field of disaster on the Monongahela.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FRENCH OCCUPANCY—WASHINGTON'S CAMPAIGN.

The Ohio Company at the "Forks of the Ohio"—Captain Trent's Virginia Company—Their Capture by the French Under Contrecœur—Completion of Fort Du Quesne—Movements of the Virginians Under Col. George Washington—He Defeats a French Detachment Under De Jumonville—Death of the Latter—Washington Reinforced by Mackay's Company of South Carolinians—The French in Pursuit—Washington Retreats—He Builds Fort Necessity—The Battles—Surrender of the English—Casualties—Further Movements of the French—The Vanquished English Return to Will's Creek—Erection of Fort Cumberland.

THE result of Washington's expedition showed beyond all doubt that the French intended to occupy in force all the country bordering the headwaters of the Ohio river. Thereupon, Gov. Dinwiddie transmitted Washington's statement to England, and meanwhile, without waiting for instructions from the home government, began preparations for raising a force to be sent to the "Forks of the Ohio" (Pittsburgh), to take possession of that point, and to construct a defensive work to enable them to hold the position against the French. A party had already gone forward from Virginia across the mountains for the same purpose, it being the one alluded to in Washington's journal on the return from Le Bœuf. He said, "The sixth (of January, while proceeding from Gist's to Will's Creek) we met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the fork of the Ohio, and the day after some families going out to settle." But these were not troops sent by Dinwiddie, or under provincial authority; they were merely employés and colonists going out under the directions of the "Ohio Company" to locate and to build a fort or blockhouse for the protection of themselves and the company's interests on the frontier.

In January, 1754, the first English military force to move westward, having the Ohio river for its objective point, marched from Virginia under the command of Capt. William Trent. From Will's Creek Capt. Trent marched with his force of about thirty-three men over the same route which Washington had traversed to the "Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny," at the present village of Somerfield, in Somerset county, thence *via* Gist's settlement to the mouth of Redstone creek on the Monongahela, where a storehouse called the "Hangard" was erected for the "Ohio Company." After completing it the march was continued to the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, which was reached February 17. There they met Christopher Gist and several others. A fort was immediately commenced, but not many days passed ere Capt. Trent returned to Will's Creek, Lieut. Frazier going to his home at the mouth of Turtle creek, leaving Ensign Ward the remaining commissioned officer in command.

Work on the fort progressed slowly (on account of the severe weather) for some two months, when suddenly, on April 17, Ensign Ward found himself confronted by a hostile force of about seven hundred French and Indians, having with them eighteen pieces of light artillery. This force, which had come down the Allegheny river in sixty bateaux and a great number of canoes, was under command of Capt. Contrecœur, who at once demanded a surrender of the work and position. It was of course impossible for Ward and his small party to successfully contend against so large a force supplied with artillery, therefore, after some parleying, the unfinished fort was surrendered. The French commander treated Ensign Ward with great politeness—invited him to supper and provided comfortable quarters for the night.

On the following morning (the 18th) Ward took his departure, and with his men marched up the valley of the Monongahela to Redstone creek, thence across the country via Gist's and the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny to Will's Creek, Maryland, where they arrived April 22. The fort which had been surrendered to Contrecœur was completed by the French with all practicable dispatch, and named "Fort Du Quesne," in honor of the Marquis du Quesne, the French governor-general of Canada.

While the events just mentioned were in progress, troops, intended for the occupation of the "Forks of the Ohio," were being raised and organized under the authority of Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, and the first detachment of these was sent forward under Lieut.-Col. George Washington (who, on March 31, 1754, had received from the governor a commission

dated March 15, of that grade in the Virginia regiment, of which Col. Joshua Fry was the commanding officer), he being ordered to take the troops then quartered in Alexandria, Virginia, and to march them to the Ohio, "there to help Capt. Trent to build forts, and to defend the possessions of his Majesty against the attempts and hostilities of the French."

The force, which consisted of two companies of infantry, commanded respectively by Capt. Peter Hogg and Lieut. Jacob Van Braam, marched out of Alexandria April 2. Subsequently a small company under Capt. Stephens joined the detachment, bringing the strength of the command up to one hundred and fifty men. On reaching Will's Creek Washington met Ensign Ward, and on receiving Ward's account of the surrender of the fort to the French, a council of war was convened to determine on the proper course to be pursued in this exigency.

The council decided on April 23 "that it would be proper to advance as far as Redstone creek, on the Monongahela, about thirty-seven miles on this side of the fort, and there to raise a fortification, clearing a road broad enough to pass with all our artillery and baggage and there to wait for fresh orders." After a few brief preparations Washington's forces moved out on the path leading to the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny, cutting out the road as they proceeded, so that it was not until May 9 that they reached the Little Crossings (Castleman's river). While at this place, on May 11, Washington sent out a reconnoitering party of twenty-five men under Capt. Stephens with orders to scout as far as Gist's place, "to inquire where La Force* and his party were, and in case they were in the neighborhood, to cease pursuing and take care of themselves;" also, "to examine closely all the woods round about," and if any straggling Frenchman should be found away from the others, to capture and bring him in to be examined for information. "We were exceedingly desirous," said Washington, "to know if there was any possibility of sending down anything by water, as also to find out some convenient place about the mouth of Redstone creek, where we could build a fort."

Washington's forces remained three days at the Little Crossings, then, "May the 12th.—Marched away, and went on a rising ground, where we halted to dry ourselves, for we had been obliged to ford a deep river, where our shortest men had water up to their armpits." Within the next six days Washington was informed that Col. Fry with upward of one hundred men, Col. Innis with three hundred and fifty Carolinians, and Capt. Mackay with an independent company of one hundred men, were marching rapidly to join him; also, that the French at Fort Du Quesne were expecting reinforcements sufficient to make their total force sixteen hundred men.

The Great Crossings (Somerfield) was reached on the 18th, where the troops encamped for several days. The halt at this place was necessary to wait for lower water in the river, which had been swollen by recent rains; but besides this, the young commander wished to explore the stream below, hoping to find it navigable for bateaux, or canoes of sufficient size to carry cannon and stores. There were those with him who doubted the possibility of opening a road suitable for the transportation of guns and other heavy material to the mouth of Redstone creek, and doubtless the idea was entertained of making his military base here on the Youghiogheny, the present southwest border of Somerset county, instead of on the Monongahela, as determined at the council of war.

Whatever may have been his reasons, it is certain that Washington decided on and made the exploration, commencing the voyage on the 20th, in a canoe, "with Lieut. West, three soldiers and one Indian." Following "the river along about half a mile," they were obliged to go ashore, where they met Peter Suver, a trader, who spoke discouragingly of their chances of finding a passage by water, "which," says Washington, "caused me to alter my mind of causing canoes to be made; I ordered my people to wade, as the waters were shallow enough, and continued myself going down the river in the canoe. * * * We gained Turkey Foot by the beginning of the night." They remained some time at Turkey Foot on the morning of the 21st, "to examine the place," which they found very convenient to build a fort. From there they passed down the river, finding nearly every variety of channel, sometimes rocky and rapid, and then still and deep, until at last, at a computed distance of about ten miles below Turkey Foot, "it became so rapid as to oblige

*La Force, a Frenchman, had been sent out from Fort Du Quesne about May 1 with a small party of French and Indians, ostensibly for the purpose of capturing deserters; but Washington, who had received information from an Indian runner sent by the Half-King, believed they had other purposes in view, and therefore ordered the reconnoissance.

us to come ashore." Thus ended Washington's explorations of the Youghiogheny.

Upon his return to the camp at the Great Crossings the troops were put in motion, and, crossing to the west bank of the river (the high waters having subsided), marched on northwestwardly toward the Great Meadows, at which place they arrived in the afternoon of the 24th. In the morning of that day, while on the march, two Indian runners came in with a message from Half-King, saying that the "French army" was already on the march from Fort Du Quesne to meet Washington's force, also notifying him that Tanacharison and other chiefs would soon be with him to hold council, as Washington had requested in a dispatch sent from Will's Creek. During the same afternoon a trader came in from Gist's confirming the report brought by the Indians. Washington thereupon decided to remain at the Meadows for a time, and avail himself of the advantages offered by the position. There were here, as he said in his notes, "two natural entrenchments," which he caused to be strengthened, and within these slight defenses he placed a part of the troops and the wagons. On the 27th he wrote: "We have, with nature's assistance, made a good entrenchment, and by clearing the bushes out of the meadows, prepared a charming field for an encounter."

On the 25th several small detachments were sent out in the "endeavor to get some news of the French, of their forces and of their motions," but these parties returned without having discovered anything concerning the movements of the enemy. Early on the morning of the 27th, however, Christopher Gist arrived from his plantation, and reported that at about noon on the preceding day a French detachment of about fifty men had visited his house and committed considerable depredation there. He also said he had seen their tracks within five miles of the Virginians' camp. Meanwhile Washington, having learned that Tanacharison, the Half-King, and a considerable body of Indians, were near by, sent out a detachment of Virginians in search of the French. The latter were found encamped in a rocky ravine, secluded, and difficult of access. Suspicious that the secret movements of the French were part of a stratagem to draw some of his forces away from the camp and then attack them, Washington left his camp strongly guarded, and set out with the rest of his men for the camp of the Half-King. The night was rainy and very dark; the path over which they traveled was narrow, rough and hard to distinguish; but they persevered, and in the morning at a little before sunrise reached the Half-King's camp, where, at a council held with the old sachem, it was determined to proceed at once to attack the French camp.

The party whose movements had been reported by Gist and others was the "French army," of whose departure from Fort Du Quesne Washington had been notified. In some accounts of this campaign it has been stated that it was under the command of M. La Force, but this was not the case; it was commanded by M. de Jumonville, a French ensign, who was accompanied by La Force, but the latter was simply a volunteer, and held no military command in the expedition. Afterward the French authorities and writers claimed that Jumonville himself was not engaged in a military enterprise, but that he was merely an envoy or bearer of dispatches, charged by the commandant at Fort Du Quesne with the duty of delivering a communication to the commanding officer of the English force; and that the military party which accompanied him was acting simply as his guard while performing this service. If it was but a guard to a peaceful envoy, then most certainly its leader adopted a very strange course in lurking near Washington's encampment for two days and hiding his men in an obscure and gloomy ravine among rocks and thickets.

In proceeding to attack Jumonville's party, Washington's Virginians and Tanacharison's Indians left the camp of the latter and marched "Indian file" to near the French camp, where a line was formed with the English on the right, the Indians being on the left, and in this order the combined forces moved to the attack. It was not a complete surprise, however, for the French discovered their assailants before they were in rifle range. Washington's troops opened fire, and received that of the French. The fight raged only about fifteen minutes, when the French surrendered, having lost ten killed and one wounded. Among the killed was their commander, M. de Jumonville. All the dead were scalped by Tanacharison's Indians. The English lost but one killed and two wounded. The prisoners, twenty-one in number, were sent, under guard, to Winchester, Virginia.

On the 30th Washington "began to raise a

fort with small palisadoes, fearing that when the French should hear the news of that defeat we might be attacked by considerable forces." The work evidently was but a slight affair, for on June 2 it was completed and religious services were held in it. Here he was joined by some thirty families of Indians, friends of the English, who had fled from Logstown and the lower Monongahela and other neighborhoods, fearing the vengeance of the French. A considerable number of Shawnees also came to the fort. But the presence of these refugees was very embarrassing to the commander on account of the prospective scarcity of provisions, and for numberless other reasons. On June 6 Christopher Gist arrived from Will's Creek with the information that Col. Fry, the commanding officer of the Virginia regiment, had died at that place on May 30 while on his way to the Great Meadows with troops. By his death Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment. On the 9th Maj. Muse arrived with the remainder of the regiment and nine small swivel guns, with ammunition for them. Although the entire regiment was now assembled, the total force under Washington was but little more than three hundred men, divided into six companies, and commanded respectively by Capts. Stephens, Jacob Van Braam, Robert Stobo, Peter Hogg, Andrew Lewis,* Polson and George Mercer. Maj. Muse was detailed as quartermaster, and Capt. Stephens was made acting major.

Capt. Mackay, of the "South Carolina Royal Independent Company," reached Washington's camp on June 10, having with him about one hundred men, five days' rations of flour, sixty head of cattle, and a considerable supply of ammunition. Capt. Mackay was a regular officer in the royal service, and from the first he evinced a disinclination to act under the orders of a "buckskin colonel" of Virginia provincial troops. This feeling even extended to the private soldiers of the Carolina company, but no act of pronounced insubordination resulted from it. Momentarily expecting an attack from the French, Washington remained at the fortified camp before mentioned, until June 16, when he determined to advance toward Redstone. Accordingly on that day he moved out on the Nemacolin trail toward Gist's, taking his artillery, some wagons, and all his command except the Carolinians, who were left at the fort to guard the stores. This, we are told, was done to avoid a possible conflict of authority with Mackay, who seemed unwilling to have his company perform its share of labor in clearing the way for the passage of the train.

The force under Washington was employed thirteen days in making the road passable from the fort to Gist's, though the distance was but as many miles. During the same time Capt. Lewis with seventy men was sent ahead to attempt the opening of a road from Gist's to Redstone, while Capt. Polson was sent out to reconnoiter in advance. On arriving at Gist's on the 29th, Washington learned that a strong French force was advancing up the Monongahela. He at once called a council of war, when it was considered best to concentrate at that point and await the French attack. Lewis' and Polson's detachments were called in, and Mackay was ordered to move forward to Gist's without delay. He obeyed promptly, as did also Lewis and Polson, they having completed nearly eight miles of road from Gist's toward Redstone. But on the arrival of all the forces a second council of war was held which reversed the decision of the first, and resolved, without a dissenting voice, to retreat to Will's Creek, over the route by which the advance had been made.

During the retreat, the transportation facilities being very limited,* "Col. Washington set a noble example to the officers by loading his own horse with ammunition and other public stores, leaving his baggage behind and giving the soldiers four pistoles to carry it forward. The other officers followed this example. There were nine swivels, which were drawn by the soldiers of the Virginia regiment over a very broken road, unassisted by the men belonging to the independent company [Mackay's], who refused to perform any service of the kind. Neither would they act as pioneers, nor aid in transporting the public stores, considering this a duty not incumbent on them as king's soldiers. This conduct had a discouraging effect upon the soldiers of the Virginia regiment, by dampening their ardor and making them more dissatisfied with their extreme fatigue."†

* Afterward Gen. Lewis, who fought the battle of Point Pleasant in Dunmore's war of 1774. He was a relative of Washington, and it has been related that in 1775 the latter recommended him for the appointment which he himself soon after received, that of commander-in-chief of the American armies.

* Sargent says, "Two miserable teams and a few pack-horses being all their means of transporting their ammunition, the officers at once added their own steeds to the train."

† Sparks.

The retreating column reached the fortified camp at the Great Meadows in two days, or July 1, but on his arrival there Washington found that it was impracticable to go on, for, says Sparks, "his men had become so much fatigued from great labor and a deficiency of provisions, that they could draw the swivels no farther nor carry the baggage on their backs. They had been eight days without bread, and at the Great Meadows they found only a few bags of flour. It was thought advisable to wait here, therefore, and fortify themselves in the best manner they could till they should receive supplies and reinforcements. They had heard of the arrival at Alexandria of two independent companies from New York twenty days before, and it was presumed they must, by this time, have reached Will's Creek. An express was sent to hasten them on with as much dispatch as possible."

As soon as it had been determined to make a stand at the Great Meadows, no time was lost in enlarging and strengthening the rude defenses already erected. The work was done under the supervision of Capt. Stobo, who had some experience in military engineering, and when completed was named by Washington "Fort Necessity," as expressive of the destitution of his command, and the necessity he was laboring under to stand there and fight. This fort was located in the present township of Wharton, Fayette county, three or four hundred yards south of what is called the National road, four miles from the foot of the western slope of Laurel Hill, and by the route then in use, seventy miles from Will's Creek, now known as Cumberland, Maryland. The site was a poor one, however, for purposes of defense, for, standing upon a bottom or natural meadow, it was commanded on three sides by higher ground, in no place more than 150 yards distant, with the opportunity for an enemy to approach on one side within sixty yards under cover of woods.

The French force, which was marching in pursuit of Washington, consisted of five hundred Frenchmen and about four hundred Indians, under the command of M. Coulon de Villiers, a half-brother of the slain M. de Jumonville. It had ascended the Monongahela from Fort Du Quesne to the mouth of Redstone creek in periaguas (large canoes), the Indians meanwhile scouting on either bank of the stream, thence up the valley of Redstone creek. Referring to De Villiers' journal, he says, under date of July 2: "After having marched some time we stopped, for I was resolved to proceed no farther until I had positive news; wherefore I sent scouts upon the road. In the meanwhile came some of the Indians to me whom we had left at the Hangard; they had taken a prisoner who called himself a deserter. I examined him, and threatened him with the rope if he offered to impose on me. I learned that the English had left their post [at Gist's] in order to rejoin their fort, and that they had taken back their cannon. Some of our people finding that the English had abandoned the camp, we went thereto, and I sent some men to search it throughout. They found several tools and other utensils hidden in many places, which I ordered them to carry away. As it was late, I ordered the detachment to encamp there. * * * We had rain all night."

Soon after sunrise of the 3d the advance scouts of the French appeared before the fort and wounded one of the pickets. Being fully apprised of the enemy's approach, Washington formed his forces in line outside the defenses, and there awaited his pursuers. Finally, at a little before noon, the French appeared in the edge of the woods toward the northwest, and began firing at long range but doing no execution. Finding that the enemy manifested no disposition to make a general attack, Col. Washington withdrew his men within the defenses, the Carolinians occupying the rifle-pit trenches behind the low log parapet which formed the outer line (though they were afterward driven out, not by the enemy's fire, but by the torrents of rain that filled the trenches in which they were posted).

The battle continued through the remainder of the day. Sparks' account of it is as follows: "At eleven o'clock they [the French] approached the fort and began to fire, at the distance of six hundred yards, but without effect. Col. Washington had drawn up his men on the open and level ground outside of the trenches, waiting for the attack, which he presumed would be made as soon as the enemy's forces emerged from the woods, and he ordered his men to reserve their fire till they should be near enough to do execution. The distant firing was supposed to be a stratagem to draw Washington's men into the woods, and thus take them at a disadvantage. He suspected the design and maintained

his post till he found the French did not incline to leave the woods and attack the fort by an assault, as he supposed they would, considering their superiority of numbers. He then drew his men back within the trenches, and gave them orders to fire according to their discretion, as suitable opportunities might present themselves. The French and Indians remained on the side of the rising ground which was nearest to the fort, and, sheltered by the trees, kept up a brisk fire of musketry, but never appeared in the open plain below.

"The rain fell heavily through the day, the trenches were filled with water, and many of the arms of Col. Washington's men were out of order and used with difficulty. In this way the battle continued from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight at night, when the French called and requested a parley. Suspecting this to be a feint to procure the admission of an officer into the fort that he might discover their condition, Col. Washington at first declined listening to the proposal; but when the call was repeated, with the additional request that an officer might be sent to them, engaging at the same time their parole for his safety, he sent out Capt. Van Braam, the only person under his command that could speak French except the Chevalier de Peyrouny, an ensign in the Virginia regiment, who was dangerously wounded and disabled from rendering any service on the occasion. Van Braam returned and brought with him from M. de Villiers, the French commander, proposed articles of capitulation. These he read and pretended to interpret, and some changes having been made by mutual agreement, both parties signed them about midnight."

The articles of capitulation were written in French. A translation reads as follows:

"Article 1. We grant leave to the English commander to retire with all his garrison, and to return peaceably into his own country, and promise to hinder his receiving any insult from us French, and to restrain, as much as shall be in our power, the Indians that are with us.

"Article 2. It shall be permitted him to go out and carry with him all that belongs to them except the artillery, which we reserve.

"Article 3. That we will allow them the honors of war—that they march out with drums beating and one swivel gun; being willing thereby to convince them that we treat them as friends.

"Article 4. That as soon as the articles are signed by both parties the English colors shall be struck.

"Article 5. That tomorrow, at break of day, a detachment of French shall go and make the garrison file off, and take possession of the fort.

"Article 6. As the English have but few oxen or horses left they are at liberty to hide their effects and to come again and search for them when they have a number of horses sufficient to carry them off, and that for this end they may have what guards they please on condition that they give their word of honor to work no more on any buildings in this place, or any part on this side of the mountains.

"Article 7. And as the English have in their power one officer, two cadets and most of the prisoners made at the assassination of M. de Jumonville, and promise to send them back with a safeguard to Fort Du Quesne, situate on the Ohio, for surety of their performing this article, as well as this treaty, MM. Jacob Van Braam and Robert Stobo, both captains, shall be delivered as hostages till the arrival of our French and Canadians above mentioned. We oblige ourselves on our side to give an escort to return these two officers in safety and expect to have our French in two months and a half at farthest."

Washington, Mackay and Villiers signed the capitulation. The latter had very cunningly caused article seven to be so worded that the English officers, in their ignorance of the French language, were made to sign an acknowledgment that the killing of De Jumonville in battle was an act of *assassination*. Washington firmly held to the opinion that Capt. Van Braam, the so-called interpreter, knowingly connived at the deception, and in writing of this affair afterward, said: "That we were willfully or ignorantly deceived by our interpreter in regard to the word *assassination*, I do aver, and will to my dying moment; so will every officer that was present. The interpreter was a Dutchman, little acquainted with the English tongue, therefore might not advert to the tone and meaning of the word in English; but whatever his motives were for so doing, certain it is he called it the *death* or the *loss* of the Sieur Jumonville. So we received and so we understood it, until, to our great surprise and mortification, we found it otherwise in a literal translation."

According to Washington's official statement the Virginia regiment of three hundred men lost in the engagement twelve killed and forty-three wounded. The casualties in Capt. Mackay's were not stated. On the French side, according to the report of De Villiers, the losses were two Frenchmen and one Indian killed, fifteen Frenchmen and two Indians seriously and a number of others slightly wounded.

At break of day on the morning of July 4, Washington, with his troops, filed out of the fort with drums beating and colors flying, and (without any transportation for their effects other than was afforded by the backs and shoulders of the men, and having no means of carrying their badly wounded except on rude, hastily constructed stretchers) moved sadly away to commence their weary journey of seventy miles over the mountains and streams to Will's Creek. They were even unable to take with them the cannon granted by article three of the terms of capitulation. After marching southeasterly for a distance of about three miles the vanquished and forlorn command halted until the following morning, for the purpose of making some necessary arrangements before continuing the march.

Returning to the further movements of the French, it appears that De Villiers was apprehensive lest the expected reinforcements to Washington should arrive, which might place him in an unpleasant position and reverse the fortunes of the day, for the fort was immediately demolished, the captured cannon broken up, several barrels of rum destroyed (to guard against the disorder and perhaps bloodshed which would doubtless have ensued had the liquor been allowed to fall into the hands of the Indians), and at as early an hour as possible the French began their return march toward the northwest, accomplishing two leagues before nightfall of the 4th. They arrived at Fort Du Quesne in the afternoon of the 7th of July, after having destroyed the stockade which Washington had partially erected at Gist's, the "Hangard storehouse" at the mouth of the Redstone, and all the English settlements found along the Monongahela, down which they floated in their "periaguas" from Redstone creek.

The English—Washington's Virginia regiment and Mackay's company of South Carolinians—marched forward on the morning of the 5th, and, fording the Youghiogheny at the Great Crossings, retraced their steps over the route previously traveled and reached Will's Creek after a slow and toilsome journey. From thence Washington went to Alexandria, and the Virginia troops returned to their homes. Mackay's Carolina company, however, remained at Will's Creek, and, together with two independent companies from the province of New York, all under the command of Col. James Innes, erected the fortification afterward known as "Fort Cumberland." This, then, was the extreme western outpost of the English; beyond it, and in all the country west of the Alleghenies, there was no hindrance to French occupation and supremacy.

CHAPTER V.

BRADDOCK'S EXPEDITION IN 1755.

How the News of Washington's Defeat was Received in England—English Ministry Determined to Wage a Vigorous War—Arrival of Gen. Braddock at Alexandria, Virginia—His Two Royal Regiments of Foot Joined by Provincial Forces—The March to Fort Cumberland—The Troops Composing Braddock's Army—Its Officers—Benjamin Franklin—Sir John Sinclair—Details of the March to the Monongahela—Braddock Spurns the Assistance of Friendly Indians—The Battle—Braddock Mortally Wounded—Defeat of the English—Their Hurried Retreat—Panic-Stricken Wagoners—Dunbar's Camp—His Culpable Conduct—Braddock's Death—Final Retreat to Fort Cumberland—Results of the Defeat.

THE conflict known in America as the "Old French and Indian War" was now fairly inaugurated. News of the defeat of Washington and the consequent domination of the French over all the broad territory west of the Allegheny range was hurriedly dispatched to England, where it produced general alarm and excitement. The ministry, roused to prompt and vigorous action, were determined to retrieve the disaster and expel the French, at whatever cost, from the valleys of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. In pursuance of this determination it was decided to send out a military force to march from the Potomac to the "Forks of the Ohio," there to wrest from the French by force of arms their most menacing possession, Fort Du Quesne.*

The command of the expedition designed for the reduction of Fort Du Quesne was given to Maj.-Gen. Edward Braddock, of the British

*Two other expeditions, however, were projected—one against Niagara and Frontenac, under Gen. Shirley, and another against Crown Point, under Gen. William Johnson; but the chief one was that intended for the capture of Fort Du Quesne.

army, who was also made commander-in-chief of all his Majesty's forces in America. The expeditionary force was to be composed of the 44th and 48th royal regiments of foot (of about five hundred men each), commanded respectively by Col. Sir Peter Halkert and Col. Thomas Dunbar, besides a considerable body of provincial troops to be raised in Virginia and other American provinces.

Gen. Braddock sailed from Cork, Ireland, January 14, 1755, with the two regular regiments, on the fleet commanded by Admiral Keppel. Hampton Roads was reached on February 20, and the general and admiral immediately proceeded to Williamsburg, Virginia, to confer with Gov. Dinwiddie. There the general met his quartermaster-general, Sir John Sinclair, who had preceded him to America and had already visited Fort Cumberland to make the preliminary arrangements for the campaign. "Virginia levies" had already been raised for the purpose of being incorporated with the two regular regiments, and these levies had been ordered to Alexandria, whither, also, the fleet was ordered for the disembarkation of the troops.

Leaving Williamsburg, Gen. Braddock, Sir John Sinclair and the admiral reached Alexandria on the 26th, which place was the headquarters of the expedition for nearly two months, during which time (April 14) a council was held there, composed of Braddock, the admiral, Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia, Gov. Shirley of Masachusetts, Gov. Delancey of New York, Gov. Morris of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Shupe of Maryland. At this conference the plan of the campaign was decided upon, and arrangements made to facilitate the forwarding of the provincial troops destined for the expedition. We will add here, however, that the council had nothing to do with the *adoption* of the plan of operations, that being entirely according to the martinet ideas and opinions of the commander-in-chief.

Soon after his arrival at Alexandria, Sir John Sinclair was ordered to proceed to Winchester, Virginia, and thence to Fort Cumberland, to complete arrangements for the army's transportation. By his advice Braddock adopted the plan of moving his force from Alexandria in two divisions — one regiment and a portion of the stores to proceed to Winchester, whence a new road was nearly completed to Fort Cumberland, and the other regiment with the remainder of the stores and the artillery to move by way of Frederick, Maryland. On April 9 Sir Peter Halkert marched for the fort (Cumberland) *via* Winchester with six companies of the 44th regiment, leaving the other four companies behind under command of Lieut.-Col. Gage* to escort the artillery. On the 18th, Col. Dunbar, with the 48th regiment, marched for Frederick, Maryland, and the commander-in-chief left Alexandria for the same place on the 20th. When Dunbar arrived at Frederick, he found (what should have been known before) that there was no road to Cumberland through Maryland, and accordingly on May 1 he recrossed the Potomac (near the present town of Williamsport), struck the Winchester route, and nine days later was in the vicinity of the fort. "At high noon on May 10, while Halkert's command was already encamped at the common destination, the 48th was startled by the passage of Braddock and his staff through their ranks, with a body of light-horse galloping on each side of his traveling chariot, in haste to reach Fort Cumberland. The troops saluted, the drums rolled out the grenadiers' march, and the cortége passed by. An hour later they heard the booming of the artillery which welcomed the general's arrival, and a little later themselves encamped on the hillsides about that post." The artillery did not reach the fort until the 20th.

Braddock remained at Fort Cumberland about four weeks, during which time his force was organized. Two companies, Rutherford's and Clarke's, had been at the fort through the winter and were still there. The two regular regiments had been increased to a total of fourteen hundred men by the addition, at Alexandria, of Virginia and Maryland levies. A company of Virginia light-horse, under command of Capt. Stewart, acted as the general's body-guard. A body of seventy provincials was formed into two companies of pioneers, and Lieut. Spendelow and two midshipmen from Admiral Keppel's fleet were present with about thirty sailors, to take charge of the cordage and tackles, necessary for the building of bridges and the hoisting of artillery pieces and other heavy material over precipices. The other provincial troops brought the total number up to about twenty-

*The same Gage who as major-general commanded the British forces in Boston in 1775.

one hundred and fifty, including officers, but exclusive of wagoners and the usual complement of non-combatant camp-followers, among whom were a number of women. There were, also, eight friendly Indians who accompanied the expedition.

By Braddock's orders his force was brigaded as follows: The 1st brigade, commanded by Sir Peter Halkert, was composed of the 44th regt. of regulars, Capt. John Rutherford's and Capt. Horatio Gates'* independent companies of New York, Capt. William Polson's Virginia company of pioneers and carpenters, Capt. William Peyronie's Virginia Rangers, Capt. Thomas Waggoner's Virginia Rangers, and Capt. Eli Dagworthy's Maryland Rangers. The second brigade, under the command of Col. Thomas Dunbar, consisted of the 48th regt. of regulars, Capt. Paul Demerie's South Carolina detachment, Capt. Dobbs' North Carolina Rangers, Capt. Mercer's Virginia company of carpenters and pioneers, Capt. Adam Stephens', Capt. Peter Hogg's and Capt. Thomas Cooke's companies of Virginia Rangers. Capt. Andrew Lewis' company of Virginians had been sent to the Greenbrier river to protect the settlers there; but he joined Braddock's column on its way to Fort Du Quesne.

Braddock's field-officers, acting under his immediate orders, were Lieut.-Cols. Burton and Gage, Majs. Chapman and Sparks, Brigade-Maj. Francis Halkert, Maj. Sir John Sinclair, deputy quartermaster-general; Matthew Leslie, assistant quartermaster-general. William Shirley served as the general's secretary, and his (Braddock's) aides-de-camp were Capt. Robert Orme, George Washington† and Roger Morris. Christopher Gist and his son Nathaniel accompanied the expedition as guides, while George Croghan and Andrew Montour were along as Indian interpreters.

One hundred and ninety wagons and more than fifteen hundred carrying-horses were then collected at Fort Cumberland for purposes of transportation. When he landed in Virginia, Braddock expected that "two hundred wagons and one hundred and fifty carrying-horses" would be furnished by the provincial authorities, but on arriving at Frederick, Maryland, he found that not more than one-tenth part of that number had been collected, and that some of these, even, were in an unserviceable condition. Learning this, the general burst out in fierce invective against the inefficiency, poverty and lack of integrity among the provincials; he declared that the expedition was at an end, and that it was impossible to move forward without one hundred and fifty wagons and a corresponding number of horses, at the very least. But Dr. Benjamin Franklin, being present at Frederick, told the general that the Pennsylvania farmers were able to furnish the necessary transportation and that for a specified sum he (Franklin) would contract to deliver one hundred and fifty wagons and the necessary horses at Fort Cumberland within a given time. Braddock proceeded on his march and in about two weeks Franklin had assembled more than the required number of wagons and animals at the fort. Gen. Braddock was very grateful for this service and warmly complimented Franklin in a letter addressed to the secretary of state, dated at Will's Creek, June 5, as follows:

"Before I left Williamsburg the quartermaster-general told me that I might depend on twenty-five hundred horses and two hundred wagons from Virginia and Maryland; but I had great reason to doubt it, having experienced the false dealings of all in this country with whom I had been concerned. Hence, before my departure from Frederick, I agreed with Mr. Benjamin Franklin, postmaster in Pennsylvania, who has great credit in that province, to hire one hundred and fifty wagons and the necessary number of horses. This he accomplished with promptitude and fidelity; and it is almost the only instance of address and integrity which I have seen in all these provinces."

It has been related that in procuring the wagons and horses from the German farmers in the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania, Franklin was materially aided by the presence of Sir John Sinclair, Braddock's quartermaster-general. Sir John wore a hussar's cap, and Franklin made use of the circumstance to terrify the Teutonic settlers with the belief that he was a hussar, who would administer to them the tyrannical treatment they had experienced

* Afterward Maj.-Gen. Gates, to whom Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga.

†As a result of the Fort Necessity campaign, Col. Washington's rank, as well as that of other colonial officers, was reduced by royal order, which caused him to resign his commission, and at the time of Braddock's arrival in America he was not in the military service. But Braddock, well aware of the importance of securing his services, urged Washington to take the position of volunteer aide-de-camp on his staff, and the offer so earnestly pressed was accepted.

in their own country if they did not comply with his wishes.

That this same Sir John Sinclair was a man of rough speech and imperious and domineering character is made evident by the following extract from a letter written by Messrs. George Croghan,* James Burd,* John Armstrong,* William Buchanan* and Adam Hoops,* to Gov. Morris, of Pennsylvania, dated Fort Cumberland, April 16, 1755, at which time some of the companies, as well as Sir John himself, had already reached the rendezvous. The writers of the letter had been appointed to view and lay out a road over the mountains, and had returned from their mission to the fort. In the letter they say, "Last evening we came to the camp, and were kindly received by the officers, but particularly Capt. Rutherford. We waited for Sir John, coming to camp from the road toward Winchester, who came this day at three o'clock, but treated us in a very disagreeable manner. He is extremely warm and angry at our province; he would not look at our drafts, nor suffer any representations to be made to him in regard to the province, but stormed like a lion rampant. He said our commission to lay out the road should have issued in January last, upon his first letter; that doing it now is doing nothing; that the troops must march on May 1; that the want of this and the provisions promised by Pennsylvania has retarded the expedition, which may cost them their lives, because of the fresh number of the French that are suddenly like to be poured into the country; that instead of marching to the Ohio he would in nine days march his army into Cumberland county, to cut the roads, press wagons, etc.; that he would not suffer a soldier to handle an ax, but with fire and sword oblige the inhabitants to do it, and take every man that refused to the Ohio, as he had yesterday some of the Virginians; that he would kill all kind of cattle, and carry away the horses, burn houses, etc.; and that if the French defeated them by the delays of this province, that he would with his sword drawn pass through the province and treat the inhabitants as a parcel of traitors to his master; that he would write tomorrow to England by a man-of-war, shake Mr. Penn's proprietaryship, and represent Pennsylvania as disaffected, * * * * and told us to go to the general, if we pleased, who would give us ten bad words for one he had given."

At last, encumbered with a vast and disproportionate train of wagons and artillery, the advance of Braddock's army under the command of Maj. Chapman began the march from Will's Creek at daybreak of May 30, but "it was night before the whole baggage had got over a mountain about two miles from camp. * * * The general reconnoitered this mountain and determined to set the engineers and three hundred more men at work on it, as he thought it impassable by howitzers. He did not imagine that any other road could be made, as a reconnoitering party had already been to explore the country. Nevertheless, Mr. Spendelow, lieutenant of the seamen, a young man of great discernment and abilities, acquainted the general that in passing that mountain he had discovered a valley which led quite around the foot of it. A party of a hundred men with an engineer was ordered to cut a road there, and an extreme good one was made in two days, which fell into the other road about a mile on the other side of the mountain."*

Having sent back to the fort much surplus baggage and "all the King's wagons," they "being too heavy and requiring large horses for the shafts, which could not be procured, and country wagons were better fitted for powder in their stead," the advance of the column reached Martin's plantation on the 13th, and on the 15th it "passed the Aligany mountain, which is a rocky ascent of more than two miles, in many places exceedingly steep; its descent is very rugged and almost perpendicular; in passing which we entirely demolished three wagons and shattered several." That night the 1st brigade encamped about three miles west of Savage river, and on the 16th the head of the column reached the Little Meadows, ten miles from Martin's plantation; but the rear did not arrive there until the 18th.

Braddock now adopted a new plan of campaign — to move forward with a division composed of some of his best troops with a few guns and but little baggage, leaving behind the remainder of his force to bring up the heavy

* These men all became prominent afterward in the history of Pennsylvania — Croghan as an Indian agent, etc.; Burd, as the builder of Fort Burd on the site of the present town of Brownsville; Armstrong as the successful leader of the expedition against the Indian town of Kittanning; and Hoops, after having served most gallantly during the Indian wars and war of the Revolution as an officer of Pennsylvania troops, was granted a large tract of land, now occupied, in part, by the town of Olean, New York, where he became the first settler during the latter part of the last century.

* Orme's Journal.

stores and artillery. This decision was taken largely through the advice of Washington, who, though not commissioned, possessed no small share of the general's confidence by reason of the experience he had gained in the campaign of the preceding year. Washington had from the first urged the use of pack-horses instead of wagons for the greater part of the transportation, and although his advice was at first ignored by the general, its wisdom now became apparent.

The force selected to move in the advance consisted of nearly thirteen hundred men. "A detachment of one field-officer with four hundred men and the deputy quartermaster-general marched on the 18th to cut and make the road to the Little Crossings of the Yoxhio Geni,* taking with them two six-pounders with their ammunition, three wagons of tools and thirty-five days' provisions, all on carrying-horses, and on the 19th the general marched with a detachment of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, the two eldest grenadier companies, and five hundred rank and file, the party of seamen, and eighteen light-horse, and four howitzers with fifty rounds each, and four twelve-pounders with eighty rounds each, and one hundred rounds of ammunition for each man, and one wagon of Indian presents; the whole number of carriages being about thirty. The howitzers had each nine horses, the twelve-pounders seven and the wagons six. There was also thirty-five days' rations carried on horses." The troops left behind with Dunbar numbered about nine hundred, including four artillery officers. Eighty-four wagons and all the ordnance stores and provisions not immediately needed by the advance column were also left in his charge.

Braddock, with the advance force, reached the Little Crossings (Castleman's river) on the evening of the 19th, camping on the west bank of that stream, and in four days from his departure from the Little Meadows had made nineteen miles, passed over the southwest corner of the present county of Somerset, and arrived at the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny. Deeming it needless, however, to attempt to describe the route taken by Braddock's force, in detail, we add here, in as few words as possible, that from Fort Cumberland to Gist's plantation the army followed the road opened by Washington the previous year. From Gist's Braddock moved northward by the "Nemacolin path," which was part of the Catawba trail of the Six Nations. At Braddock's Ford, a short distance below the present borough of New Haven, Fayette county, the Youghiogheny was recrossed; thence he marched on through the present county of Westmoreland to the Great Sewickley, crossing that stream near Painter's saltworks; thence south and west of the post-office of Jacksonville to the Brush Fork of Turtle creek; then turning sharply to the left, Braddock moved toward the Monongahela, encamping on the night of July 8, about two miles east of the river, below the mouths of the Youghiogheny. At this camp Washington rejoined the army (although not yet fully recovered), having been left behind, seriously ill with fever, at the Little Crossings.

On the morning of the 9th of July the English and provincial troops under Braddock, to the number of about fifteen hundred men (the force having been increased by nearly two hundred men after leaving the Little Meadows by guards sent forward from time to time with supplies) marched to the Monongahela and crossed to the southwest shore, moving thence on the left bank for about three miles; then recrossed the river at Frazier's, just below the mouth of Turtle creek. The crossing was completed at about one o'clock in the afternoon, and when the column reformed on the right bank of the Monongahela it was within three-quarters of a mile of the place where the French and their numerous Indian allies lay hidden along the slopes of the forest defile, which, ere the sun went down on that memorable day, was to be reddened by the blood of the bravest, and made historic for all time as "Braddock's field" of disaster.

Meantime, while Braddock was consuming forty one days in marching from Fort Cumberland to the field of battle, his enemy, fully aware of his movements, had been reinforced and was eager to meet him, not doubting the result. French and Indian scouts met Braddock's force east of Laurel Hill. They were there, not for the purpose of attacking openly, but to hover along the front and flanks, to spy out the movements of the English, to murder stragglers, and to keep the commandant at Fort Du Quesne informed from day to day of Braddock's progress. And from the time the English troops crossed

* Meaning the Youghiogheny, but the place here mentioned was more generally known as the Little Crossings of Castleman's river.

the Youghiogheny hostile Indians were always about them, and evidences of their presence multiplied with each succeeding day's march. Indeed, nearly all of the savages west of the Alleghenies were now ranged on the side of the French. A few only of the Indian allies of the English had remained true to them after the surrender of Fort Necessity, and among these were Scarooyada, the successor of the friendly Half-King, and Monacatoocha, whose acquaintance Washington had made on his trip to Le Bœuf in 1753. These two chiefs, with nearly one hundred and fifty Seneca and Delaware warriors, had joined the English on their march to the Youghiogheny, and proposed to accompany them as scouts and guides. They could without doubt have rendered great service in that capacity, and, if the warnings of their forest experience had been listened to, might perhaps have saved Braddock's army from the surprise and disaster which overtook it. But Braddock rejected their services, and treated them with so much of slight and contempt that they finally retired angry and disgusted, leaving him to his fate.

The battle of the Monongahela has been too often described to require repetition here. It resulted in the utter defeat and rout of the English, and the headlong flight of the survivors to the south side of the river at the point where they had crossed. The force which entered the forest defile under Braddock was fourteen hundred and sixty strong, including officers and privates. Of this number four hundred and fifty-six were killed* and four hundred and twenty-one wounded, making a total of eight hundred and seventy-seven, while only five hundred and eighty-three escaped unhurt, many of the latter not having been in the fight proper at all. Of eighty-nine commissioned officers, sixty-three were killed or wounded, including every officer above the rank of captain except Col. Washington. Of the captains, ten were killed and five wounded; of the lieutenants, fifteen killed and twenty-two wounded. Gen. Braddock had four horses shot under him, and while mounting the fifth received the wound which proved mortal. Washington had two horses shot under him. Sir Peter Halkert (next in command to Braddock) was killed instantly. Secretary Shirley was killed. Col. Burton, Sir John Sinclair and Lieut.-Col. Gage were among the wounded, also Brig.-Maj. Halkert, Dr. Hugh Mercer,* Maj. Sparks and Capt. Orme. Of the naval officers present, Lieut. Spendelow and Midshipman Talbot were killed. A number of women and officers' servants were also killed and scalped, though every wagoner escaped. One hundred beeves were captured by the enemy, also the general's papers (orders, instructions and correspondence) and the military chest, containing £25,000 in money, as well as all of Washington's papers, including his notes referring to the Fort Necessity campaign of the previous year. The journal of Capt. Orme alone, of all the military papers, was saved. All the artillery, ammunition, baggage and stores fell into the hands of the French and Indians, and the dead and badly wounded were left on the field to be scalped and tortured by the savages, who, however, strangely enough, made little show of pursuit.

When Braddock received his fatal wound he expressed a wish to be left to die on the field, and this wish came very near being gratified. Nearly all his panic-stricken followers deserted him, but his aids-de-camp, Capt. Orme and Capt. Stewart, of the Virginia light-horse, remained around him, and at the imminent risk of their own lives succeeded in bearing him from the woods and across the river. The wounded general then gave orders that the troops should be rallied and a stand made at that place, but this was found impossible. A few subordinate officers and less than one hundred soldiers were all who remained around him. Of this movement Capt. Orme's journal says: "We intended to have kept possession of that ground till we could have been reinforced. The general and some wounded officers remained there about an hour, till most of the men ran off. From that place the general sent Mr. Washington to Col. Dunbar with orders to send wagoners for the wounded, some provisions and hospital stores, to be escorted by the two youngest grenadier companies, to meet him at Gist's plantation, or nearer if possible. It was found impracticable to remain here, as the general and officers were left almost

*The great disproportion between the killed and wounded on this field, in comparison with more modern ones, is accounted for from the fact that the wounded left on the field were nearly all killed and scalped, and their bodies, together with those who had fallen dead, were maugled most atrociously.

*Afterward Gen. Mercer, of the American army, who was killed at the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. Left on the field with others badly wounded, he managed to conceal himself behind a fallen tree, where he witnessed the atrocities commited by the savages on the other wounded men and the dead. When darkness came on he crept from the woods, crossed the Monongahela, and after wandering in the forests for many days with his undressed wound, and nearly famished, he at last reached Fort Cumberland in safety.

alone; we therefore retreated in the best manner we were able. After we had passed the Monongahela the second time we were joined by Lieut.-Col. Gage, who had rallied near eighty men. We marched all night and the next day, and about ten o'clock that night we got to Gist's plantation."

While Gen. Braddock was advancing toward Fort Du Quesne, Col. Dunbar with the rear division was toiling slowly along, encumbered with the reserve artillery and heavy stores. He passed the ruins of Fort Necessity on July 2, and a few days later reached the place which has borne the name of "Dunbar's camp" to the present time. This historic spot is situated southeast of the summit of Wolf Hill, one of the highest points of Laurel Hill Mountain, and about three thousand feet above the ocean level. The camp was about three hundred feet below the summit, occupying land then cleared of its timber, and supplied with two fine springs of water. This point was the end of Dunbar's outward march, for he there received from the battlefield tidings which forbade all thoughts of a further advance. Washington, in carrying out the orders referred to by Orme, set out with two private soldiers as an escort, and, traveling without a halt through the long hours of the dark and rainy night which succeeded the day of the battle, arrived at Dunbar's camp early on the morning of the 10th. At about the middle of the forenoon several of Braddock's Dutch wagoners (from the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania) reached the camp, announcing themselves as the only survivors of the bloody fight on the Monongahela. Soon after Sir John Sinclair and another wounded officer were brought in by their men in blankets.

Dunbar's camp was then a scene of the wildest panic, and as the rattle of the "long roll," beaten by the affrighted drummers, reverberated among the crags of Laurel Hill; each one, from the commander to the lowest camp-follower, believed that the savages and the scarcely less dreaded French were near at hand and would soon surround the camp. True to their cowardly instincts, Dunbar's wagoners and pack-horse drivers, like those in the advance with Braddock on the Monongahela, and like many others of the same base brood on scores of later battlefields, were the first to seek safety in flight, mounting the best horses and hurrying away with all speed toward Fort Cumberland, leaving their places on the wagons and with the pack-horse trains to be filled by brave soldiers from the ranks. Their disgraceful example infected the numerous camp-followers, who, as well as many of those from whom better things might have been expected, fled toward the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Dunbar prevented the desertion and flight from becoming general.

A few days after their cowardly flight from Dunbar's camp several of those panic-stricken wagoners appeared at Carlisle, bringing with them the first news of Braddock's disaster. Thereupon they were examined by Gov. Morris, at that place, and their depositions taken and subscribed before him are found in the Pennsylvania archives. One of these depositions, similar in tenor to all the others, was as follows:

Matthew Laird, being duly sworn, deposed and said:

"* * * That this examinant continued with Col. Dunbar. And on the 10th of this instant, the regiment being about seven miles beyond a place called the Great Meadows, at eleven o'clock of that day, there was a rumor in the camp that there was bad news, and he was soon after informed by wagoners and pack-horse drivers, who were then returned to Col. Dunbar's camp, but had gone out with the advance party under Gen. Braddock, that the general, with the advanced party, was defeated by the French on the 9th instant, about five miles from Fort Du Quesne, and about forty miles from where Col. Dunbar was, at which engagement the wagoners and pack-horse drivers said they were present; that the English were attacked as they were going up a hill by a numerous body of French and Indians, who kept a continual fire during the whole engagement, which lasted nigh three hours; that most of the English were cut off and the whole train of artillery taken; that Gen. Braddock was killed, as also Sir Peter Halkert, Capt. Orme, and most of the officers. This examinant further saith that he saw a wounded officer brought through the camp on a sheet; that about noon of the same day they beat to arms in Col. Dunbar's camp, upon which the wagoners, as well as many common soldiers and others, took to flight, in spite of the opposition made to it by the centrys, who forced some to return, but

many got away, among whom was this examinant."

"Despite the intensity of his agonies," says Sargent, "Braddock still persisted in the exercise of his authority and the fulfillment of his duties." On reaching Gist's he found that no provisions, stores nor surgical aid had arrived there in obedience to the command sent by Washington to Col. Dunbar, and thereupon he sent still more peremptory orders to that officer to forward them instantly, also two companies of the regulars to assist in bringing off the wounded. The wagons, stores, etc., reached Gist's on the morning of Friday the 11th, and as soon as the wounds of the injured were dressed and the men had refreshed themselves somewhat, the retreat of the wounded general and his small party of guards and attendants was continued to Dunbar's camp. Meantime the terror and consternation at this camp had been constantly increasing from the time when the first of the frightened wagoners had galloped in with the alarming news, on the morning of the day succeeding the battle. Through all that day and the following night terrified fugitives from the field, many of them wounded, were continually pouring in, each telling a fearful tale of rout and massacre, and all uniting in the assertion that the French and savages, in overwhelming forces, were following close in the rear. This latter statement was wholly false, for the enemy had made no attempt at pursuit from the banks of the Monongahela; but the tale was believed, and its effect was an uncontrollable panic.

As before noted, Capt. Stewart, with his mounted troop, bearing the wounded general, arrived at Dunbar's camp on the 11th, and it was at once determined that the army should retreat* without delay to Fort Cumberland. The work of destroying wagons, stores, guns, etc., made inevitable from the fact that many of the horses had been ridden away by the panic-stricken wagoners and camp-followers, leaving barely enough transportation for the sick and wounded, who numbered more than three hundred, began immediately, and on Sunday, July 13, the retreating troops, composed of Dunbar's command and the remnant of the force that fought on the Monongahela, moved away on the road to the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny. They took with them the only artillery pieces that were left (two six-pounders), a meager supply of provisions and hospital stores, and the remaining wagons, nearly all of which were laden with the sick and wounded. The commander-in-chief, rapidly nearing his end, was borne along with the column. Capt. Orme's journal for this day reads: "July 13. We marched hence to the camp near the Great Meadows, where the general died."

Old Orchard camp, about two miles west of Fort Necessity, was the place where Dunbar's troops bivouacked after this day's march, and there, at eight o'clock on that midsummer Sunday night, Gen. Edward Braddock breathed his last. Washington* and Orme were also with him at the last moment. Sargent said that shortly before his death the general bequeathed to Washington his favorite horse and his body-servant, Bishop, so well known in after years as the faithful attendant of the patriot chief.

On the morning of July 14 the dead general was buried at the camp where he died, and the two pieces of artillery, the wagon-train and the soldiers, moving out to take the road to Will's Creek, passed over the spot to obliterate all traces of the new grave, and thus save it from desecration by the savages, who were expected soon to follow in pursuit. The wagons con-

*Regarding who was responsible for the disgraceful retreat from Dunbar's camp and the destruction of all the vast quantities of war material which had, with such great expense and labor, been transported over the Alleghenies and to the top of Laurel Hill, the blame has generally been placed on Dunbar, and this appears to be just, though in a letter addressed to Gov. Shirley, under date of August 21, 1755, Col. Dunbar and his officers said: "We must beg leave to undeceive you in what you are pleased to mention of guns being buried at the time Gen. Braddock ordered the stores to be destroyed, for there was not a gun of any kind buried." True, the orders were still issued in Braddock's name, but the hand of death was upon him and he was irresponsible. The command really lay with Col. Dunbar, had he been disposed to assume it, and as he doubtless would have done had it not happened that the so-called orders of Braddock were in this instance, and for the first time in all the campaign, in accordance with his wishes.

Of this matter Sargent writes in the following rather contradictory manner: "Braddock's strength was now fast ebbing away. Informed of the disorganized condition of the remaining troops, he abandoned all hope of a prosperous termination of the expedition. He saw that not only death but utter defeat was inevitable. But, conscious of the odium the latter event would excite, he nobly resolved that the sole responsibility of the measure should rest with himself, and consulted with no one upon the steps he pursued. He merely issued his orders and insisted that they should be obeyed. Thus, after destroying the stores to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, of whose pursuit he did not doubt, the march was to be resumed on Saturday, July 12, toward Will's Creek. Ill-judged as these orders were, they met with too ready acquiescence at the hands of Dunbar, whose advice was neither asked nor tendered on the occasion. * * * For this service—the only instance of alacrity that he displayed in the campaign—Dunbar must not be forgiven. *It is not perfectly clear that Braddock intelligently ever gave the orders*, but in any case they were not fit for a British officer to give or to obey. Dunbar's duty was to have maintained here his position, or at least not have contemplated falling back beyond Will's Creek. That he had not horses to remove his stores was, however, his after-excuse."

*The utter absurdity of accounts with which many are familar, *i. e.*, that Washington assumed command after the fall of Braddock and saved the remnant of the force from destruction, is made apparent by reading Capt. Orme's journal. Doubtless he rendered very efficient services, but, as before stated, his position during that expedition was only that of a volunteer aide-de-camp.

taining the sick and wounded took the lead, then came the others with the hospital and the meager stock of provisions, then the advance of the infantry column, then the ammunition and guns, and finally the two veteran companies of the 44th and 48th British regular regiments, with Stewart's Virginia light-horse as a guard to the rear and flanks. In the evening of the same day Youghiogheny river was crossed by the last man of the force, and the retreating army bivouacked for the night on the eastern side of that stream, within the limits of the present county of Somerset. Continuing the march the succeeding day, rapid progress was made; for, though Braddock's road was rough, and in many places barely passable, the head of the wagon-train bearing the sick and wounded arrived at Will's Creek on the 17th, and three days later the last of Dunbar's soldiers reached Fort Cumberland and lighted their bivouac fires within the range of its guns.

Thus ended an expedition from which such brilliant results had been expected. Fort Du Quesne was still held by the French, who, with their Indian allies, soon extended their domination over a wide scope of country lying to the east and southeast. Gaining courage as they advanced, they came to Dunbar's camp a week or two after his forces had left it, and there completed the work of destruction which he had left undone. Within the next two months they had advanced eastward to the Alleghenies, and by sending incursion parties beyond that range, naught but death and desolation was left in many parts of the present counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, York, Cumberland, Perry, Juniata, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Snyder and Union, where before had existed new but prosperous white settlements.

Says Gordon in his history of Pennsylvania: "In the fall of 1755 the country west of the Susquehanna had three thousand men in it fit to bear arms, and in August, 1756, exclusive of the provincial forces, there were not one hundred left." In the region west of the mountains there was not left a single settler or trader other than those who were favorable to the French and their interests. And this state of affairs continued in the division of the provinces last referred to for more than three years immediately succeeding Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela.

CHAPTER VI.

CONTINUANCE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS, 1756-1765.

Boldness of the Savages after Braddock's Defeat—The Quaker Assembly Afraid to Alienate Savage Friendship—Benjamin Franklin to the Front—Col. John Armstrong's Expedition to Kittanning—Armstrong ordered to Occupy Raystown—Recommends the Building of a Fort There—Capt. Hamilton Visits Raystown—Gen. Forbes' Expedition—A Fort Built at Raystown, also at Juniata Crossing—Success of Forbes' Campaign—His Death—First Mention of the Term Fort Bedford—Peace With France—Pontiac's War—Capt. Ourry at Fort Bedford—Expeditions of Cols. Armstrong and Boquet—Pertinent Paragraphs—Peace with the Indians—First Opportunity for Permanent Settlers.

AS mentioned in the previous chapter, the fall of 1755 found the Indians in full control of all that part of the province west of the Susquehanna. Their main body was assembled on that stream thirty miles above Harris' Ferry (now Harrisburg), whence they extended themselves on both sides of the river to a point below the Kittatinny Mountains. The settlements of the Great Cove* in Cumberland county were destroyed. Many of the inhabitants were slaughtered or made captives, and Tulpehocken, Mahanoy and Gnadenhutten shared the same fate. By the middle of November the savages had entered the counties of Lancaster, Berks and Northampton, and some of the most venturesome even approached within twenty-five miles of the city of Philadelphia.

Meanwhile, the General Assembly of the Province—largely composed of Quakers—was indifferent and apathetic to a criminal degree, and despite the most earnest appeals of the suffering inhabitants, and the vigorous protests of Gov. Morris, its members contented themselves in discussing the question whether supplies should or should not be voted with which to defend the contracted frontiers. To illustrate—when the Governor requested that men and means be supplied to "afford assistance to the back inhabitants," the assembly plead in excuse "that they feared the alienation of the friendship of the Indians." The cold indifference of the assembly at such a crisis finally aroused the deepest indignation. Public meetings were held in various parts of the frontier counties, at which it was resolved that they would march to Philadelphia and compel the authorities "to pass proper laws to defend the country and oppose the enemy." At last a chain of forts and block-

*The Great Cove formed part of Bedford county from 1771 to 1850. It is now embraced in Fulton county.

houses was authorized to be erected along the Kittaninny Hills from the Delaware river to the Maryland line, near the Potomac. They were completed in February, 1756. About eighty-five thousand pounds were expended in their construction, and, commanding the principal gaps and passes of the mountains, each was garrisoned with from twenty-five to seventy-five provincials. Benjamin Franklin buckled on his sword, and, with his son William, raised over five hundred men. He proceeded with them to the frontier, and assisted in completing and garrisoning the chain of works mentioned.

In August, 1756, Gov. Morris was superseded by William Denny, but before that time, the former had authorized Col. John Armstrong to organize a force and march from Fort Carlisle *via* Fort Shirley (now in Huntingdon county) to Frank's Town (now in Blair county), thence along the Kittanning Path, over the Alleghenies, and westward to the Indian town of Kittanning on the Allegheny, then termed the Ohio river. Kittanning was the stronghold of Capts. Jacobs and Shingas, the most active of the hostile Indian chiefs, and from whence they sent forth strong parties of warriors to scourge the frontier. With three hundred officers and men Col. Armstrong marched from McDowell's on the 21st of August. On the 30th he moved from Fort Shirley, and on the 3d of September he joined his vanguard at the Beaver Dams, a point about two miles above the present town of Hollidaysburg. The march was resumed on the morning of the 4th, and by moving rapidly as well as with great caution, he was enabled to surprise his enemies in their town, at daybreak on the morning of the 8th. Led by the chief, Capt. Jacobs, the savages fought stubbornly and refused to surrender. As a result the town was destroyed by fire, Capt. Jacobs and thirty or forty of his followers were killed and the remainder of the band fled far to the westward of Fort Du Quesne. Of Armstrong's force seventeen were killed, thirteen wounded, and nineteen reported missing. The successful termination of this expedition caused great rejoicing throughout the province. The corporation of Philadelphia addressed a complimentary letter to him and his officers, thanking them for their gallant conduct, and presented him with a piece of plate. A medal was also struck, having for device an officer followed by two soldiers, the officer pointing to a soldier shooting from behind a tree, and an Indian prostrate before him; in the background Indian houses in flames. *Legend:* Kittanning destroyed by Col. Armstrong, September the 8th, 1756. *Reverse device:* The arms of the corporation. *Legend:* The gift of the corporation of Philadelphia.

The destruction of Kittanning and the Indian families there was a severe stroke on the savages. The English had not till that time assailed them in their towns, and they fancied that they would not venture to approach them. But now, though urged by an unquenchable thirst for vengeance to retaliate the blow they had received, they dreaded that, in their absence on war parties, their wigwams might be reduced to ashes. Those of them who had lived at Kittanning, and had escaped the carnage, refused to settle again on the east of Fort Du Quesne, and in consequence placed that fortress and the French garrison between them and the English. Thus the territory for the settlement of those who acknowledged fealty to the British crown was widened, and again did the march of civilization move westward toward the Alleghenies.

Early in April, 1757, Gov. Denny ordered Lieut.-Col. John Armstrong, then in command of a battalion of eight companies of Pennsylvania troops, doing duty on the west side of the Susquehanna river, to encamp with a detachment of three hundred men near "*Ray's Town.*" "A well chosen situation," said the Governor in a letter to the proprietaries, "on this side the Allegheny hills, between two Indian roads,* the only known tract of the Indians to invade this province. He had further directions to employ spies, and send out ranging parties; by these precautions the inroads of the Indians might have been prevented, or their retreat cut off, which would probably have hindered future incursions. For this service, a few horses, some forage and a small matter of camp equipage are wanting. I cannot prevail on the commissioners to advance the necessary supplies, so that I doubt this expedition will miscarry for want of a trifling expense."

As foreshadowed in the Governor's communication, Col. Armstrong did not move forward to Raystown, the necessary supplies not having been furnished him. He was at Carlisle on the 5th of May, where, on that day, in addressing a letter to the Governor, he used the following words:

* Meaning the "Kittanning Path" on the north and "Nemacolin's Trail" on the south.

* * * The Coming of the Chirokees and Catawbas appears to be a very favorable Providence, which shou'd in my opinion be speedily and properly emproved, as well for the Benefit of this as of others his Majesty's Colonies, and prompts me to propose to your Honour what I have long ago suggested to the late Governor and Gentleman Commissioners, that is the Building a Fort at Ray's Town, without which the King's Business and the Country's Safety can never be effective to the Westward. To this Place, were we there encamped or fortified, might the Southern Indians be brought frequently from Fort Cumberland, provided the Necessaries of Life and of War cou'd there be given them; and from it might proceed Patroling Parties to spy, waylay, intercept, &ca., which Dutys shou'd constantly or frequently be follow'd, while others might carry on the Building. 'Tis true this Service will require upwards of 500 Men, as no doubt they will be attack'd if any Power be at Fort Duquesne, because this will be a visible, large, and direct Stride to that Place; but no doubt Colonel Stanwix will bear a party in Duty and Expence.

During the succeeding month (June, 1757) Capt. Hamilton led a scouting party from the fort at Carlisle to Raystown, but encountered no Indians. At the same time Capt. Dagworthy, the commandant at Fort Cumberland, sent out a small party as far as "the Great Crossing of Yoxhiogeni," which also failed to discover any signs of the enemy. Yet, despite the warlike attitude of the English, nothing worthy of notice was done to annoy the French or to check the depredations of numerous small bands of savages, until a change of the British ministry, and the master mind of Pitt, Earl of Chatham, assumed control of government.

In December Col. John Forbes, of the British army, was commissioned "Brigadier General in America to command his Majesty's forces in the southern provinces." He assumed command early in the summer of 1758, and immediately began organizing an army much more formidable than that placed under Braddock three years before for the capture of Fort Du Quesne. His force (of which the general rendezvous was appointed at Raystown) was composed of three hundred and fifty Royal American troops, twelve hundred Scotch Highlanders, sixteen hundred Virginians, and two thousand seven hundred Pennsylvania provincials,—a total of five thousand eight hundred and fifty effective men, besides one thousand wagoners. The two Virginia regiments were commanded respectively by Col. George Washington and Col. James Burd, but both under the superior command of Washington as acting brigadier. Under him, in command of one of the Virginia companies, was Capt. William Crawford, afterward one of the first justices of the peace of Bedford county, and a resident at the point known as Stewart's Crossing, in the present county of Fayette.

The first movement of troops westward began by sending forward a small body of Pennsylvanians as pioneers to indicate the route of march, west of Raystown, by blazing trees. Regarding this movement Col. John Armstrong, in a letter addressed to Gov. Denny and dated at Carlisle July 20, 1758, said:

* * * The general has Sent my brother George to Reas' Town, with Orders to take with him a hundred Men, in Order to find Out and Mark a Road from Reas' Town as near to Fort Du Quesne as he can possibly go, leaving General Braddock's Road & the Yohiogaine entirely to the left, and afterward to attempt a Scalp or Prisoner. I shall not mention my thoughts of the fate of those people in Case they approach near the Fort, as the Enemy doubtless will View them every Step from Reas' Town.

Again, on the 23d of the same month, James Young, commissary of musters and paymaster general, in writing to Richard Peters, Esq., from Carlisle, spoke as follows:

Old Guest* came here Fryday night from Winchester, and Barney Hughes this day from Ray's Town, who both agree that there are but 50 Indians at Fort Cumberland, and 80 at Raystown, which is all we have, tho' they say more are expected dayly, how that may turn out time can only prove. By Express from Ray's Town, 8 Indians and two of our Sold^rs had been in sight of Fort Du Quesne, where they scal'p a French Officer and give account they saw them Throwing up works round the Fort, saw Some Warriors Coming down the River, tho' but few Indians about the Fort. Capt^ns Clayton and Ward have been out in search of a Road, and bring acc^ts that a much better than Braddock's may be found from Raystown, in which Major Armstrong, with 100 men, was sent out on Fryday last to see if he agreead to the Same; the Virginians are making great interest that our Rout may be by Fort Cumberland, but I hope they will not succeed; 'tis said that a 100 of our Provincials at Raystown are down with the flux, the other troops in proportion, allmost all the Waggons and Pack horses are gone on; S^r John [meaning Sir John Sinclair, or St. Clair, as it was frequently written, the quartermaster general of the army and the same who accompanied Braddock's expedition] setts of tomorrow for Raystown, escorted by a party of the light horse, Cap^ns Jackson and Eastburn are just come here

*Meaning, doubtless, that famous pioneer and frontiersman, Christopher Gist.

from Fort Augusta, and marches tomorrow for Raystown, under whose Escort I shall proceed with the Military Chest, not chusing to wait longer for the Highlanders, their march being very uncertain, and our troops wants mony. I understand, that when the Gen[l] getts to Raystown, 100 of the men, least able to march, are to be draughted and sent to Fort Lyttleton, D[o] to Loudon, 50 are left at Shippensburg, and 50 here; they are in high spirits at Raystown, and much in love with Col[l] Bucquet, all ready for a march, and only wait for the Gen[l] to lead them on; the Train of Artilliry left Shippensburg yesterday, here are about 350 Highlanders, with all the field Officers, and a Troop of Light horse.

The condition of affairs at Raystown at a subsequent date in the campaign is quite fully set forth in the following letter:

CAMP AT RAYS' TOWN, 16th Aug[t]. 1758.

D[r] SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Letter with the Commissions for Major & Lieu[t] Colo., for which I am very much obliged to you. When I wrote to you about them from Carlisle, I beg leave to assure you I did not mean to impute any neglect to you. I have Shewn those Commissions to Colo. Bouquet, which was my Duty to do, that he might know my Rank in the Penn[a] Reg[t], with which he was pleased. I think it absolutely necessary to take them with me, as many Circumstances may require me to produce them before the Campaign is over.

I find my Duty as Brigade Major keeps me continually employed, I am therefore prevented from writing so frequently & fully to my Friends as I intended.

It is very uncertain what number of Indians we shall have with us; it seems little Dependence can be put on any of them. I believe there have been above 150 Cherookees at this Place since the Army first formed a Camp here, but they have all left us except about 25 of them. Besides these we have Hambus & 3 Delaware Warriours who came 2 days ago from Fort Augusta, & 2 or 3 of the Six Nations, and Colo. Boquet expects Capt. Bullen (a Catawba Capt) with 30 of his Warriours to join us very soon. I understand they are to come from Winchester by the way of Fort Cumberland.

The Army here consists now of about 2500 men, exclusive of about 1400 employed in cutting & clearing the Road between this & Loyal Hanning, a great Part of which I suppose by this Time is finished, so that I am in hopes we shall be able to move forward soon after the General comes up who we hear is at Shippensburg on his way up. Colo. Montgomery, with part of his Battalion, is with him.

Colo. Washington & 400 of his Regiment have not yet joined us, nor has any of Colo. Burd's (of Virginia) except 2 Companies.

We have a good Stockade Fort* built here with several convenient & large Store Houses. Our Camps are all secured with a good Breastwork & a small Ditch on the outside And everything goes on Well. Colo. Burd desires his Compliments to you.

I am very respectfully
Dr. Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant
JOSEPH SHIPPEN

I beg my Love to Mr. Allen's good family.

Directed,
To Richard Peters, Esq[r]., Philadelphia.

Again directing our attention to the movements of Gen. Forbes and the forces under his command, it appears that the Virginia troops rendezvoused at Winchester, while the Pennsylvanians, under Col. Boquet, assembled at Raystown. As indicated in Col. Shippen's letter and other communications, Boquet with the Pennsylvania provincials advanced to Raystown during the latter part of July. After the completion of the fort at this point, he was ordered forward with a column of about two thousand men to the Loyalhanna to cut out roads and to construct the fortifications afterward known as Fort Ligonier. Having ordered the Virginians under Cols. Washington and Burd to join him at Raystown, the commander-in-chief, with a strong detachment of regular troops, marched from Philadelphia, but in consequence of severe indisposition * Gen. Forbes did not get farther than Carlisle, when he was compelled to stop for a period of several weeks. He finally reached Raystown about the middle of September. Meanwhile Col. Boquet had completed the road to the Loyalhanna, and, perhaps thinking he could capture Fort Du Quesne with his advance division, before the arrival of the main body, and thus secure to himself the principal honor, sent forward a reconnoissance in force, consisting of eight hundred men (mostly Highlanders) under Maj. William Grant. This force reached a point in the near vicinity of the fort, where, on September 14, it was attacked by a body of about seven hundred French and a large number of savages, under command of a French officer named Aubry. Grant was defeated with a loss of two hundred and seventy-three killed and forty-three wounded, the Indians committing terrible atrocities on the dead and wounded Highlanders. Major Grant, the commander, and Major Lewis were taken prisoners. The

*In the volumes composing the "Colonial Records" and "Pennsylvania Archives" this is the first evidence found of the existence of a fort at Raystown which, without a doubt, was erected by the advance guard of Forbes' army during the months of July and August, 1758.

*Gen. Forbes seems never to have recovered from the effects of this illness and the exposures incident to the campaign, for he died at Philadelphia Sunday, March 11, 1759, and was buried with imposing military honors, held at Christ church, March 14.

French and Indians then advanced against Boquet, and attacked his position at Fort Ligonier, but were finally repulsed on October 12, and forced to fall back to Fort Du Quesne.

Gen. Forbes with the main body of his army arrived at Fort Ligonier early in November. A council of war was held, at which it was decided that on account of the lateness of the season and approach of winter (the ground being already covered with snow) it was "unadvisable, if not impracticable, to prosecute the campaign any further till the next season, and that a winter encampment among the mountains or a retreat to the frontier settlements was the only alternative that remained." But immediately afterward a scouting party brought in some prisoners, from whom it was learned that the garrison of Fort Du Quesne was weak, and the Indian allies of the French considerably disaffected. Thereupon the decision of the council of war was reversed, and orders were at once issued to move on to the assault of the fort.

The march was commenced immediately, the troops taking with them no tents or heavy baggage, and only a few pieces of light artillery. Washington with his command led the advance. When within about twelve miles of the fort, word was brought to Forbes that it was being evacuated by the French, but he remembered the lesson taught by Braddock's rashness, and treated the report with suspicion, continuing the march with the greatest caution, and withholding from the troops the intelligence he had received. On the 25th, when they were marching with the provincials in front, they drew near the fort and came to a place where a great number of stakes had been driven into the ground, and on these were hanging the kilts of the Highlanders slain on that spot in Grant's defeat two months before. When Forbes' Highlanders saw this they became infuriated with rage and rushed on reckless of consequences and regardless of discipline in their eagerness to take bloody vengeance on the slayers of their countrymen. They were bent on the extermination of their foes and swore to give no quarter, but soon after, on arriving within sight of the fort, it was found to be indeed evacuated and in flames, and the last of the boats in which its garrison had embarked were seen in the dim distance passing Smoky Island on their way down the Ohio.

Thus, after repeated attempts, each ending in blood and disaster, the English standard was firmly planted at the head of the Ohio, and the French power here overthrown forever. On the ruins of Fort Du Quesne another work was constructed — a weak and hastily built stockade with a shallow ditch — and named "Fort Pitt"* in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Two hundred men of Washington's command were left to garrison it, and the main body of the army returned eastward over the same route by which the advance had been made. Gen. Forbes proceeded at once to Philadelphia, where, as before stated, he died in March, 1759.

Although, as a result of Forbes' expedition, the French were driven beyond the borders of the province, many of their Indian allies continued hostile and harassed the frontier settlements of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia for several years thereafter. Hence, in keeping open the line of communication between Carlisle and Fort Pitt, the forts at Shippensburg, Loudon, Littleton, Juniata,† Bedford‡ and Ligonier were each garrisoned with a force of from one hundred to three hundred men. Besides the regularly enlisted soldiers, there also gathered at each post various camp followers, including army sutlers, Indian traders, innkeepers, artisans, washwomen, etc. Numbers of them remained permanently in the vicinity of the forts named, established "tomahawk" claims, and in consequence became the first settlers of their respective neighborhoods.

Toward the close of the year 1762 a treaty of peace between England and France was concluded, but it was not proclaimed in Philadelphia until January 26, 1763. Peace with Spain soon followed, leaving the inhabitants of Pennsylvania none but Indian enemies to contend with. Even these had been in a measure placated, and the long-suffering people on the border were just beginning to congratulate themselves upon a general restoration of peace, and consequent immunity from savage attack and massacres, when "Pontiac's War" burst upon them. During the summer of 1763 the savages in great numbers attacked Forts Pitt, Ligonier,

* The new and substantially constructed Fort Pitt was commenced in August, 1759, and completed during the fall of that year by a force under the command of Gen. John Stanwix.

† The stockade work of defense at the "Juniata Crossing" was erected by Forbes' troops in the summer of 1758.

‡ The fort at this point, formerly termed Ray's Town, was first mentioned as Fort Bedford in a letter from Gen. John Stanwix to Gov. Denny, dated "Camp at Fort Bedford, the 13th August, 1759."

Bedford and other fortified positions, but being repulsed, they broke up into small predatory bands and left naught but death and desolation over a wide region of the province.

In June of that year they murdered "sundry families near Bedford." In speaking of that affair, William Plunkett, in a letter (of date June 20) addressed to Col. Shippen, Jr., said: "The gentlemen at Bedford seem to be of opinion that the design of the Indians may end in dispersing some inhabitants out of their unpurchased lands. Whether their cruel rage will end there I don't pretend conjecture, but must take liberty to wish that the poor, scattered, defenseless inhabitants on the frontiers of this colony were put into some posture of defense, for I can safely say from my own knowledge, that their present situation discovers them an easy prey to their enemies."

On the 25th of June, Gen. Jeff. Amherst, then stationed at New York, as the commander-in-chief of the English forces in America, addressed a letter to Gov. Hamilton, of which the following is an extract:

Sir: As it now appears from the Intelligence received from all Quarters that the Indians seem determined to push their Depredations, owing, I suppose, to some advantages they have gained over Straggling parties of Traders, and false hope of the Detroit and upper posts being cut off, I think it my Indispensible Duty once more to renew my Instances with you, to lose no time in calling your Assembly, and pressing them to enable you to raise with the utmost Dispatch a Body of Men to be employed in the Defense and protection of the Frontiers.

Capt. Ourry writes me that there are many of the Inhabitants near Bedford, who are ready to enter in the Provincial Service. Should you be enabled to issue Commissions, which I hope you will be, no time should be lost in sending proper Orders for recruiting those Men, as well as for forwarding any others that may enlist, as fast as raised, to the communication above.

I find Mr. Croghan has very judiciously engaged twenty-five Men to Garrison Fort Littleton, and I make no doubt but the Province will readily defray the Expence of those Men, so long as it may be judged necessary to continue them. * * *

In accordance with Amherst's suggestions, Gov. Hamilton, on the 11th of July, directed Col. John Armstrong to organize a battalion of frontiersmen for immediate service, and concluded his communication as follows:

On the recommendation of Capt. Ourry, at Fort Bedford, I have promised Commissions to the following Gentlemen now doing duty as Volunteers at Bedford, viz^{t}; Christopher Lewis,* John Procter, capt^{s}; Philip Baltimore, Charles Riger, lieut^{s}; Wm. Yaxley, Robert Swancey, ensigns; which Commissions, with a proportion of the Advance Money, I desire you will either deliver to the said Capt^{s}, or forward to them as you shall think best, as soon as may be. I also desire you will give a Commission of Capt^{n} to James Piper, at present lieutenant to Col. Work's Company, whose place in that Company I will supply as soon as the Vacancy is made known to me.

Col. Armstrong collected a force of about three hundred volunteers from the vicinity of Bedford, Shippensburg and Carlisle for the purpose of attacking the Indian settlements at Muncey and the Great Island. This little army left Fort Shirley, on the Aughwick, on the 30th of September, in high hopes of surprising the enemy and inflicting upon them a severe punishment. But on their arrival they discovered that the Indians had left their settlement some days before. Col. Armstrong then pushed on with a party of one hundred and fifty men to the Indian village called Myonaghquia, and traveled with such expedition and secrecy that the enemy, a few only in number, were scarce able to escape, leaving their food hot upon their bark tables, which was prepared for dinner. The army destroyed at this village and at Great Island a large quantity of grain and other provisions.

Meanwhile Forts Pitt and Ligonier remained in the most hazardous condition, for though the Indians dared not assault those works openly, they surrounded them, and most effectually cut off all communication even by message. All exertions proving fruitless to raise the requisite number of provincial forces, Gen. Amherst ordered Col. Henry Boquet to move forward to the relief of Fort Pitt. Boquet's force consisted of the shattered remnants of the 42d and 72d regiments, scarcely five hundred men in all, and lately returned from the West Indies, and six companies of rangers from Lancaster and Cumberland counties, amounting to two hundred men. Reaching Carlisle, Col. Boquet found that nothing had been done to carry out the orders which had been given to prepare a convoy of provisions on the frontiers. All was terror and consternation; the greater part of Cumberland county through which the army had to pass was deserted; and the roads were filled with panic-stricken, dis-

*This officer's name has at times been written *Limes*. He it was who caused to be built, and who owned, the stone structure on Pitt street, now owned and occupied by Adam B. Carn.

tressed families flying from their settlements, and destitute of all the necessaries of life. However, in about two weeks after his arrival at Carlisle, the requisite materials were procured and the army marched westward.

Fort Ligonier was at this time surrounded by savages, and fears were entertained of its falling into their hands. It contained a large quantity of military stores, and it was a matter of great moment to keep it from being captured by the Indians. Apprehensive of this, Capt. Ourry, in command at Fort Bedford, had already sent twenty volunteers, good marksmen, to its aid. Learning of the perilous situation of Fort Ligonier, soon after his departure westward from Carlisle, and fearing the savages might capture it, and thereby be enabled, from the munitions of war that they would obtain there, to make a more vigorous attack on Fort Pitt, and likely demolish it before he could reach it, Boquet sent forward a party of thirty men, with guides familiar with the region, who, by avoiding Forbes' route, and making skillful and forced marches, succeeded in finding their way through the forests, undiscovered by their wily enemy till they came within sight of the fort, when they were intercepted by the Indians, but by making a determined dash reached the fort, amidst some random shots, unhurt.

Fort Bedford, also, at this time, was in a ruinous condition and feebly garrisoned, although its force had been strengthened by those who had held the small intermediate posts named Loudon, Littleton and Juniata, which had been abandoned for that purpose. The families for twenty and thirty miles around had collected here for safety as soon as the alarm had reached them, but many, indeed, had not reached the fort when they found themselves pursued by the merciless enemy, with whose hands some forty persons were killed and scalped, besides numbers carried off into hopeless captivity. Apparently satisfied with this slaughter, the savages made no attack on Fort Bedford, happily for those within it, for the attempt might have proved successful, there being but few men to defend it, until it was reached by two small companies of riflemen detached from the approaching army.

Boquet, with the major portion of his forces, reached Fort Bedford on July 25, and proceeded thence over the mountains to Fort Ligonier. Everything was yet in uncertainty respecting affairs at Fort Pitt, and the troops again continued their route. Before them lay the Turtle Creek hills, a deep and dangerous defile. Familiar with the topography of the country ahead of him, Col. Boquet concluded to pass these during the night by a forced march, as an advantageous position there might be chosen by the savages to waylay his command. Approaching these hills on August 5, after a march of seventeen miles, and it being yet early in the afternoon, it was determined to halt at Bushy Run (or, as it is sometimes termed, Brush Creek, which is found in the western part of the present county of Westmoreland), a short distance ahead, and there rest the troops till toward evening, and pass the Turtle Creek defile during the ensuing night; but when within about a half-mile of the creek, the advance-guard was attacked by a large body of Indians lying in ambush. The battle thus commenced continued during the remainder of the afternoon and through the greater portion of the following day. The Indians fought with their wonted ferocity and cunning, but were finally defeated with great loss, and fled precipitately beyond the Ohio. These were the savages who, instigated by Pontiac, had besieged Fort Pitt for a period of more than three months. In the engagement Boquet lost about fifty men killed and sixty wounded.

During the summer of 1764 another expeditionary force was organized in the settlements west of the Susquehanna, which, under the command of Gen. Boquet, marched *via* Forts Bedford, Ligonier and Pitt to the "Muskingham Country." He defeated the savages in several encounters, and caused them to sue for peace. Of those who accompanied him on this expedition as company commanders were Capts. James Piper, William Piper and William Proctor, gentlemen who were afterward very prominent as citizens of the county of Bedford. In June, 1765, however, peace between the Indians and the English was effected by "Sir William Johnson, baronet, his Majesty's sole agent and superintendent of Indian affairs in the northern department of North America, etc., etc., etc." As a result, the first real settlement of the territory beyond musket range of Forts Bedford and Juniata, and within the present boundaries of Bedford county, took place immediately thereafter.

Gen. Henry Boquet was born in Rolle, canton of Berne, Switzerland. In 1765 he was

assigned to the command of the southern department, where he contracted a fever, and died at Pensacola in the autumn of that year.

CHAPTER VII.

THE BLACK BOYS—MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

Reasons for organizing the Pennsylvania Regulators, termed "*Black Boys*"—James Smith, their Chief Leader—His Experience as an Indian Captive—A large Pack-Horse Train Destroyed near Sideling Hill—Smith's Version of the Affair—Official Side of the Story, Including Letters from Gen. Gage, Gov. John Penn, Col. Reid, and Curious Literary Productions of the Black Boys—Smith Tells how he Captured Fort Bedford—His Subsequent Arrest and Acquittal—His Career Subsequently—Mason and Dixon's Line—Conflicting Land Grants—Their Boundaries—An Early Geographer—Long-Continued Disputes—Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon finally Establish the Line between Pennsylvania and Maryland.

THE BLACK BOYS.

AFTER a period of more than ten years of relentless savage warfare, the conclusion of peace, in 1765, with the various tribes of the Northwest, found many of the inhabitants occupying the border settlements of Pennsylvania still embittered and mistrustful of their late enemies. They placed no confidence in Indian promises, and were also well aware of the fact that the Indians were destitute of the munitions of war. Hence, when, with the first opportunity, the detested traders, well supplied with Indian goods, including spirits in cask, bright tomahawks, rifles, powder, flint and ball, began moving toward the frontiers for the purpose of trading with customers who, though destitute of supplies dear to them, were yet well stocked with furs and peltries, the men on the border, ever watchful, at once became alarmed. Their alertness resulted in the organization of a determined body of men termed the "Black Boys." Their homes were in the vicinity of Forts Loudon and Littleton, a region then included in Cumberland county, and their "singular and summary administration of justice bore a marked affinity to the codes sometimes adopted by that worthy disseminator of criminal jurisprudence in the West, Judge Lynch."

The principal leader of the "Black Boys" was James Smith. It appears that in May, 1755, while engaged with others in opening a road from Fort Loudon toward Raystown, he was captured by the Indians, taken to Fort Du Quesne, and was there when the victorious French and Indians returned after defeating Braddock. After undergoing many severe trials, such as running the gantlet, etc., he was taken to Ohio and adopted into the Conowaga tribe. No other alternative being left him, as a measure of self-defense he conformed to the manners and customs of the tribe, and wandered over the West with them until an opportunity offered to escape, which did not occur until he reached Montreal in 1760, when he obtained his freedom in an exchange of prisoners which there took place. Subsequently, as a lieutenant and captain, he had served with the Cumberland county provincials, under Armstrong and Boquet, until the savages were whipped into submission.

Early in March, 1765, a trader named Wharton, of Philadelphia, sent forth a packhorse train loaded with goods of the value of £3,000. He intended to be the first in the market at Fort Pitt, and well aware that his enterprise would be viewed with suspicion by the "back inhabitants," he denied being the owner of the goods, declaring they were consigned to George Croghan—deputy Indian agent under Sir William Johnson—then at Fort Pitt; but the "Black Boys" did not believe the tale told by Wharton's employés, and discovering that a large quantity of warlike stores were included in the invoice, all were destroyed on the route near Sideling Hill. Of this exploit Smith speaks as follows:

> Shortly after this (1764) the Indians stole horses and killed some people on the frontiers. The king's proclamation was then circulating, and set up in various public places, prohibiting any person from trading with the Indians until further orders.
>
> Notwithstanding all this, about March 1, 1765, a number of wagons loaded with Indian goods and warlike stores were sent from Philadelphia to Henry Pollens, Conococheague; and from thence seventy packhorses were loaded with these goods, in order to carry them to Fort Pitt. This alarmed the country, and Mr. William Duffield raised about fifty armed men, and met the packhorses at the place where Mercersburg now stands. Mr. Duffield desired the employers to store up their goods and not proceed until further orders. They made light of this, and went over the North Mountain, where they lodged in a small valley called the Great Cove. Mr. Duffield and his party followed after and came to their lodging, and again urged them to store up their goods. He reasoned with them on the impropriety of their proceedings and the great danger the frontier inhabitants would be exposed to if the Indians should now get a supply. He said as it was well known that they

had scarcely any ammunition, and were almost naked, to supply them now would be a kind of murder, and would be illegally trading at the expense of the blood and treasure of the frontiers. Notwithstanding his powerful reasoning, these traders made game of what he said, and would only answer him by ludicrous burlesque.

When I beheld this, and found that Mr. Duffield could not compel them to store up their goods, I collected ten of my old warriors that I had formerly disciplined in the Indian way, went off privately after night, and encamped in the woods. The next day, as usual, we blacked and painted, and waylaid them near Sideling Hill.* I scattered my men about forty rods along the side of the road, and ordered every two to take a tree, and about eight or ten rods between each couple, with orders to keep a reserved fire—one not to fire until his comrade had loaded his gun. By this means we kept a constant slow fire upon them, from front to rear. We then heard nothing of these traders' merriment or burlesque. When they saw their packhorses falling close by them, they called out, "Pray, gentlemen, what would you have us to do?" The reply was, "Collect all your loads to the front and unload them in one place; take your private property and immediately retire." When they were gone we burnt what they left, which consisted of blankets, shirts, vermilion, lead, beads, wampum, tomahawks, scalping-knives, etc.

The traders went back to Fort Loudon, and applied to the commanding officer there, and got a party of Highland soldiers, and went with them in quest of the robbers, as they called us; and, without applying to a magistrate or obtaining any civil authority, but purely upon suspicion, they took a number of creditable persons (who were chiefly not anyway concerned in this action) and confined them in the guard-house in Fort Loudon. I then raised three hundred riflemen, marched to Fort Loudon, and encamped on a hill in sight of the fort. We were not long there until we had more than double as many of the British troops prisoners in our camp as they had of our people in the guard-house. Capt.† Grant, a Highland officer who commanded Fort Loudon, then sent a flag of truce to our camp, where we settled a cartel and gave them above two for one, which enabled us to redeem all our men from the guard-house without further difficulty."

This act of the "Black Boys" created a profound sensation throughout the provinces of New York and Pennsylvania. It led to an animated correspondence between Maj.-Gen. Thos. Gage (the commander-in-chief of the British forces in America) and Gov. John Penn, of Pennsylvania, the issuance of proclamations by Gov. Penn, and the taking of many depositions. However, by referring to the minutes of the Provincial Council, the other or official side of the story is related as follows:

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 26th June, 1765:

Present: The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieuten^{t} Governor, &ca., Benjamin Chew, Richard Penn, Lynford Lardner, Esq^{rs}.

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he received from his Excellency Major General Gage, dated the 16, June, 1765, inclosing extracts of 2 Letters, and a Copy of an Advertisement he had received from Lieutenant Colonel Reid complaining of the riotous Conduct of the Inhabitants of Cumberland, their Insults & Abuses to his Majesty's Troops, &ca, which were severally read, & are as follows, viz^{t}:

A LETTER FROM GENERAL GAGE TO THE GOVERNOR.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1765.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you some Extracts of Letters which I have received concerning the Proceedings of the inhabitants of Cumberland County, who appear daily in Arms and seem to be in actual State of Rebellion. It appears, likewise, that the Rebels are supported by some of the Magistrates, particularly one Smith, a Justice of the Peace, and headed by his Son. Unless these Insurrections are immediately quelled, and the Authors and Abettors of them brought to punishment, it is impossible to say where they will end. If the King's Troops are fired upon, and his Forts threatened with Assaults by Men in Arms, headed by Magistrates, who refuse the ordinary Course of justice demanded of them by the Officers, I can't pretend to answer for the Consequences. It belongs to you to point out the Measures proper to be taken in such Circumstances, but it is my duty to represent these matters to you, and to offer you every assistance in my power for the support of Government, and to enforce an Obedience to the Laws, both which seem in danger of entire Subversion.

It is proper to acquaint you that a very large Convoy of Goods went from New Orleans for the Illinois last February, & that it is probable they are by this time arrived there. This makes it necessary for us to open the Trade at Fort Pitt as soon as it is possible, & that the Officers commanding there should be made acquainted when the Traders may be expected, that he may give notice of it to the Indians of Ohio, and prevent their going to the Illinois for their necessarys. If the Trade is postponed at Fort pitt, the Indians will soon discover where supplies are to be had, & we shall drive them again into the Arms of the French.

I am, with great regard, Sir,
Your most Obed^{t} humble Serv^{t}.
THO^{S}. GAGE.

Hon^{ble} Gov^{r} Penn.

*Local writers have erroneously stated that this affair occurred at Bloody Run, now Everett.

†Smith makes a mistake here when he says that *Captain* Grant was the commander of Fort Loudon. Lieut. Charles Grant was the commanding officer at Loudon at that time, and so continued until the following November. During the same period Capt. William Grant was in command at Fort Bedford.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM COL. REID TO GEN. GAGE.

CARLISLE, 1st June, 1765.

I received Letters from Lieut. Grant, Commanding at Fort Loudon, complaining much of some Insults received from the Rioters near that post. He says on the 28 Ultimo, he was taking the air on Horseback, and about half a mile from his post was surrounded by Five of the Rioters, who presented their pieces at him; the person who commanded ordered them to shoot the Bougar, that one of them fired at him which frightened his horse, who run into the Bushes, and occasioned his being thrown upon the Ground. They then disarmed him, carried him fifteen Miles into the Woods and threatened to tye him to a Tree and leave him to perish if he would not give them up some Arms, which, by his Orders, were taken from the first party of Rioters that appeared at his post. When he saw they were determined to put their threats into Execution, he thought it was best to promise them their Arms, and was made to give Security to deliver them up in five Weeks under a penalty of Forty Pounds which being obtained in that manner, certainly cannot be binding. Mr. Grant has also sent me a Copy of a very singular Advertisement, which was found pasted up by the rioters at some distance from his post, which I have taken the liberty to inclose. The Express who brought the dispatches from Loudon tells me he was stopt by some of the Fellows on the road, who would have taken his Letters from him, but being Armed with a Broad Sword, & his Companion having a Pistol, they stood on their defence & wou'd not Submit.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM LIEUT.-COL. REID, COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE DISTRICT OF FORT PITT, TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEN. GAGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, &C., &C., &C.

FORT LOUDON, 4th June, 1765.

The first rendezvous of the Rioters was at Justice Smith's, about 5 Miles from Fort Loudon, the 6 day of March last; From thence they followed the first Convoy of Goods, consisting of eighty-one horse loads, twelve miles further, and burnt and pillaged Sixty-three loads. Captn. Callender applied to Lieut. Grant for a Sergeant and 12 Men, which he agreed to, who saved the remaining loads, chiefly consisting of Liquor, and made some of the rioters prisoners, who were afterwards released upon Bail, and took eight rifles, in all which Lieut. Grant is justified by Brigr. Boquet, in his Letter of the 14th of March, who desires him to keep the rifles in his possession till the Owners' names shall be found out, which he has accordingly done. Lieut. Grant in his Letter to Brigadier Boquet, of the 9th of March, informs him that he was threaten'd if he did not deliver up his prisoners, that 200 Men in Arms would come and burn the Fort and rescue them by Force, which obliged Lieutt. Grant to keep his Garrison under Arms a whole night, being in expectation of an Assault, and upon their being admitted to Bail, Smith, the ringleader of the Rioters, had the Assurance to come into the Fort, and told Lieutenant Grant that they were determined to fire upon the Troops, in case they attempted to carry these Men Prisoners to Carlisle.

Several Horses loaded with Liquors, and Necessaries for the Troops on the Communication, belonging to Joseph Spears, arrived at Fort Loudon, where the Goods were deposited, and the Drivers carried their Horses as usual into the Woods to Feed, where they were attacked by about thirty of the Rioters in disguise, with their faces blacked, who tied them up and flogged them severely, killed five of their horses, wounded two more, and burnt all their Saddles. One of the drivers who made his Escape, returned to the Fort and implored the Protection and assistance of the Commanding Officer, in rescuing his Companions and preventing the Horses from being killed. Lieutt. Grant thought it his duty to send a Sergeant & 12 men for that purpose; the Rioters finding themselves pursued, fired upon the Party, who returned the Fire, & Slightly wounded one of them in the Thigh.

10th of May. About 150 of the Rioters in Arms, Commanded, as I am informed, by James Smith, and attended by three Justices of the Peace, appeared before the Fort & demanded to Search the Goods, with an intention, it is believed, to plunder and destroy them as they had done before. Lieutenant Grant, suspecting their design, told the Justices that the Goods were under his protection by order of the Commander-in-Chief, who had been pleas'd to send him Instructions to have an inventory of the Goods taken by a Justice of the Peace, and that he intended to apply to one of their number to have it done, but did not think it safe at that time in presence of such a *Mob*, whom he had reason to suspect; to which the Justices made answer that they wou'd not come again, and impertinently said that they were not under the General's Orders, but that it is their Governor's Orders they are to obey. The Justices further told Lieutenant Grant that they would pay no regard to any Military Officer's pass of whatever rank he might be, and that no Goods whatever could be safe in going along the Communication without a pass* from a Justice of the Peace. After this declaration it cannot be doubted that some of these Justices have encouraged the rioters, & even protect them in

*The passes issued by Justice William Smith, and his son, James Smith, the leader of the "Black Boys," were usually written as follows:

"CUMBERLAND CO. *ss:*

"By William Smith, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, of saᵈ County.

"Permit the Bearer, Thos. McCammis, to pass to Fort Bedford, with nine Kegs of Rum, Eight Kegs of Wine, One Keg of Spirits, One Keg of Molasses, Three Kegs of brown Sugar, Four Kegs packed with Loaf Sugar and Coffee and Chocolate, in all Twenty-six Kegs, and One bag of Shoes, provided always, that this Permit shall not Extend to Carry any Warlike Stores, or any Article not herein mentioned.

"Given under my Hand & Seal, 15th May, 1765.

"(Signed) WM. SMITH.

"As the Sidling Hill Volunteers have already Inspected these goods, and as they are all private property, it is Expected that none of these brave fellows will molest them upon the Road, as there is no Indian Supplies amongst them. Given under my Hand, May 15th, 1765.

(Signed) JAS. SMITH."

their lawless measures; none of the Justices have taken any notice of the outrage and violence committed on Lieut. Grant and the two Sergeants I made mention of in my last; on the contrary, Smith, who heads these villains, together with the rest of the party who committed these Violences, have appeared ever since openly at Justice Smith's house, and were seen there by Lieut. Grant himself, who complained of them to the said Justices, but could obtain no redress. Mr. Maxwell, a Justice of the Peace, who has always disapproved of the measures of the rioters, has had his life threatened by them. He tells me that one of the Rioters had the assurance to confess to him the day before they appeared in arms before the Fort, that they were determined by Force to seize upon the Goods, and plunder them, which he says the Rioters made no secret of. Mr. Maxwell also says that the common place of Rendezvous for them is at Justice Smith's, who, he believes, encourages them. I have seen some passes signed by Justice Smith and his Brother-in-law, not only for traders, but even for Soldiers of the Garrison, who are not safe to go any where about their lawful affairs by a pass from their own Officers. They use the Troops upon every occasion with such indignity & abuse that Flesh and Blood cannot bear it. A party of them had the impudence again to intercept the Express I mentioned in my last, in his return from Carlisle to this place, used him cruelly and detained him all day yesterday; one Wilson, who seemed to head the party, told the Express that they were determined to stop the Cloathing of the Regiment on its way from Carlisle.

ADVERTISEMENT.

These are to give notice to all our Loyal Volunteers, to those that has not yet enlisted, you are to come to our Town and come to our Tavern and fill your Belly's with Liquor and your Mouth with swearing, and you will have your pass, but if not, your Back must be whipt & your mouth be gagged; You need not be discouraged at our last disappointment, for our Justice did not get the Goods in their hands as they expected, or we should all have a large Bounty. But our Justice has wrote to the Governor, and everything clear on our side, and we will have Grant, the Officer of Loudon, Whip'd or Hang'd, and then we will have Orders for the Goods, so we need not stop; what we have or mind and will do for the Governor will pardon our Crimes, and the Clergy will give us absolution, and the Country will stand by us; so we may do what we please, for we have Law and Government in our hands, & we have a large sum of money raised for our support, but we must take care that it will be spent in our Town, for our Justice gives us, and those that have a mind to join us, free toleration for drinking, swearing, Sabbath-breaking, and any outrage what we have a mind to do, to let those Strangers know their place. It was first Possess (Black's Town), and we move it to Squire Smith's Town, and now I think I have a right to call it, and will still remain till our pleasure, and we call it Hell's town, in Cumberland County, the 25th May, 1765.

PEETERS TOWNSHIP.

Your Scripture says that "the Devil is the Father of Lies," but I assure you this is the plain truth what I say.

God Bless our brave, loyal Volunteers, and success to our Hellstown.

The foregoing letters, etc., having been duly considered, the council advised the governor to write to the justices of the peace of Cumberland, fully acquainting them with the complaints made by Col. Reid against the people of that county, and requiring them to obtain a full account of their behavior, the names of the persons concerned in any riots, supported by affidavits, and particularly as to making Lieut. Grant a prisoner, and to transmit the same to the governor; and also commanding them to use their utmost endeavors to suppress all riots, to preserve the public peace, and bring the offenders to justice. The members of the Board were likewise of the opinion that a letter should be sent to Justice Smith requiring him to visit Philadelphia to answer the *new* charges against him; another to Justice Maxwell requiring him to appear at the same time, with witnesses to support his testimony; another to Lieut. Grant, desiring him to send depositions relating to his being made a prisoner, and the abuses and insults he had received, and lastly that the governor reply to Gen. Gage's letter, giving him a detailed statement of his own conduct on receiving intelligence of the destruction of the goods at Sideling Hill. The following is an extract from Gov. Penn's letter to Gen. Gage:

PHILADELPHIA, 28th June, 1765.

SIR: Last Week I was honoured with your Excellency's Letter of the 16 inst., inclosing extracts of two Letters from Lieut^t Col. Reid, concerning the Riotous Conduct of some of the Inhabitants of Cumberland County. In the detail the Col. has given you, he begins the affair of the Destruction of the Goods at Sideling Hill, in March last, about which I wrote you at the time, and mentioned my intention of going to Carlisle, in order to get more certain Intelligence about that matter, & to take the proper Steps to bring the Offenders to Justice. This affair was an object of much concern to me, and I was extremely anxious to make a discovery of the Offenders, that an effectual stop might be put to any practices of the like sort for the future. I accordingly made a Journey to Carlisle & took with me the Attorney General and two other Members of Council. On my Arrival there I immediately sent for Capt^n Callender, one of the Owners of the Goods that were destroyed, to give me all the Information he could of the persons he suspected were principally concerned in the outrage, and to furnish

me with all the names of y^e^ Witnesses who could be supposed to know anything of the matter; altho' I could not gain certain proofs of the persons who committed the Fact, I caused Warrants to be instantly issued for such as were suspected, and the Sheriff was dispatched to execute them, being authorized to collect the power of the County to his aid, and instructed to desire the assistance of the King's troops at Fort Loudon, if he should find it necessary. This Step, however, proved ineffectual; the suspected persons had all absconded before he arrived in the part of the County where they lived, so that no one was apprehended. In the meantime the Witnesses were sent for & examined on Oath, and I here with send you Copies of several of the Depositions by which you will perceive what part Justice Smith, who is charged to have encouraged the Rioters, appears to have acted upon that occasion. All the Witnesses who were examined, as well as a number of others who were then absent, were, by my orders, bound over to give Evidence at the next Court, and Bills of Indictment were accordingly presented to the Grand Jury, but tho' all the Witnesses appeared and were examined by the Jury, it seems they were of Opinion that there was not sufficient Testimony to convict a single Person charged, and the Bills were returned *ignoramus*.

Thus I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that in a regular Course of Justice, I have done everything on this occasion that could be done consistent w^th^ Law. Indeed, if the Assembly had paid any regard to my recommendation some time ago, and framed a proper Militia Law, all the late Mischief and disturbance might have been prevented, such a Law being absolutely necessary to aid the civil powers, and indeed the only natural defence and support of Government.

With regard to the late disturbances mentioned by Col. Reid, and which you have recommended to my Notice, I shall take all possible means to come at the truth of them in a legal and regular way, most of them having been communicated to me as bare reports. I did, however, in consequence thereof, in my late Proclamation, repeat my injunctions and strict Commands to the Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers to use their utmost endeavors to suppress all Riots and disorderly proceedings among the people, and I am in hopes, now, that the Indian Trade is everywhere opened, and all persons in this Province who carry up Goods for that purpose, will have Licenses from me, & all these disturbances will be at an end.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The Advertisement you did me the honour to inclose me is a very extraordinary one. The insinuations in it, that the Conduct of those lawless people is countenanced & abetted by me, are Villainously false & scandalous, and most injurious to my Reputation. I shall spare no pains in detecting the Authors of it, but I cannot help suspecting that it takes its rise from a party in this province, who have been indefatigable in their endeavors to malign and traduce me on all occasions.

I am much obliged to you for your offers of assistance to me in the support of Government to & enforce an obedience to the Laws. You may well be assured that if I gain information & proof of the persons who have been concerned in these Outrages, particularly the insults offered to the King's Forts & the abuse of the Officers & Soldiers, I shall immediately order them to be apprehended & made Examples of, & if, in the Execution of this Business, the assistance of the regular Troops shall be found necessary, I shall take the liberty of applying to you to furnish me with a Detachment on the occasion.

I am with great regard,

Sir, your most Obed^t^ h'ble servant,

JOHN PENN.

To His Excellency The Hon'ble Thomas Gage.

Nevertheless, with all the efforts made to apprehend, convict and punish Capt. Smith and his daring band of regulators, it seems they were futile, for, in the vicinity of Forts Loudon and Bedford, they continued to make life burdensome, as regarded British soldiers and unscrupulous Indian traders, for several years thereafter. In 1769 Smith performed one of the most lawless and fearless achievements of his life—the capture of Fort Bedford. Of this exploit, in a narrative written by himself while a resident of Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1799, he says:

In the year 1769, the Indians again made incursions on the frontiers; yet the traders continued carrying goods and warlike stores to them. The frontiers took the alarm, and a number of persons collected, destroyed, and plundered a quantity of their powder, lead, &c., in Bedford county. Shortly after this, some of these persons, with others, were apprehended and laid in irons in the guard-house in Fort Bedford, on suspicion of being the perpetrators of this crime.

Though I did not altogether approve of the conduct of this new club of Black Boys, yet I concluded that they should not lie in irons in the guard-house or remain in confinement by arbitrary or military power. I resolved, therefore, if possible, to release them, if they even should be tried by the civil law afterward. I collected eighteen of my old Black Boys that I had seen tried in the Indian war, &c. I did not desire a large party, lest they should be too much alarmed at Bedford, and accordingly be prepared for us. We marched along the public road in daylight, and made no secret of our design. We told those whom we met that we were going to take Fort Bedford, which appeared to them a very unlikely story. Before this, I made it known to one William Thompson, a man whom I could trust, and who lived there. Him I employed as a spy, and sent him along on horseback before, with orders to meet me at a certain place near Bedford one hour before day. The next day, a little before sunset, we encamped near the Crossings of Juniata, about fourteen miles from Bed-

ford, and erected tents, as though we intended staying all night; and not a man in my company knew to the contrary save myself. Knowing that they would hear this in Bedford, and wishing it to be the case, I thought to surprise them by stealing a march.

As the moon rose about 11 o'clock, I ordered my boys to march, and we went on, at the rate of five miles an hour, until we met Thompson at the place appointed. He told us that the commanding officer had frequently heard of us by travelers, and had ordered thirty men upon guard. He said they knew our number, and only made game of the notion of eighteen men coming to rescue the prisoners; but they did not expect us until toward the middle of the day. I asked him if the gate was open. He said it was then shut, but he expected they would open it, as usual, at daylight, as they apprehended no danger. I then moved my men privately up under the banks of the Juniata, where we lay concealed about one hundred yards from the fort gate. I had ordered the men to keep a profound silence until we got into it. I then sent off Thompson again to spy. At daylight he returned and told us that the gate was open, and three sentinels were standing upon the wall; that the guards were taking a morning dram, and the arms standing together in one place. I then concluded to rush into the fort, and told Thompson to run before me to the arms. We ran with all our might; and, as it was a misty morning, the sentinels scarcely saw us until we were within the gate and took possession of the arms. Just as we were entering, two of them discharged their guns, though I do not believe they aimed at us. We then raised a shout, which surprised the town, though some of them were well pleased with the news. We compelled a blacksmith to take the irons off the prisoners, and then we left the place. This, I believe, was the first British fort* in America that was taken by what they call American rebels.

Some time after this, Smith, his younger brother and brother-in-law, set out on horseback from their homes for the purpose of visiting and surveying lands owned by Smith in the Youghiogheny valley. When within about nine miles of Bedford, they overtook and joined company with men named Johnson and Moorhead, who likewise had horses, loaded with liquor and seed wheat, their intention being to make improvements on lands owned by them west of the mountains. When the combined party arrived at the forks of the road just east of Bedford, "the company separated; one part, going through the town to get a horse shod, were apprehended and put under confinement, but for what crime they knew not, and treated in a manner utterly inconsistent with the laws of their country, and the liberties of Englishmen, whilst the other part, namely, James Smith, Johnson and Moorhead, taking along the other road, were met by John Holmes, Esq. (see history of Bedford Borough, where, in 1761, John Holmes is mentioned as owning land just northwest of "Bedford manor," and on the right bank of the Raystwon branch), to whom James Smith spoke in a friendly manner, but received no answer. Mr. Holmes hastened and gave an alarm in Bedford, from whence a party of men were sent in pursuit of them; but Smith and his companions, not having the least thought of any such measures being taken (why should they?), traveled slowly on. After they had gained the place where the roads joined, they delayed until the other part of their company should come up. At this time a number of men came riding, like men traveling; they asked Smith his name, which he told them, on which they immediately assaulted him as highwaymen and with presented pistols commanded him to surrender or he was a dead man; upon which Smith stepped back, asked them if they were highwaymen, charging them at the same time to stand off, when immediately Robert George (one of the assailants) snapped a pistol at Smith's head, and that before Smith offered to shoot (which said George himself acknowledged upon oath), whereupon Smith presented his gun at another of the assailants, who was preparing to shoot him with his pistol, the said assailant having a hold of Johnson by the arm; two shots were fired, one from Smith's gun, the other from a pistol, so quick as just to be distinguishable, and Johnson fell. After which Smith was taken and carried into Bedford, where John Holmes, Esq., the informer, held an inquest on the corpse, one of the assailants being evidence."* Smith was brought in guilty of willful murder, and, being placed in irons, was strongly guarded at Fort Bedford. A few days later, fearing a rescue, the authorities sent him privately through the wilderness to Carlisle, where he was again heavily ironed. A body of six hundred of his old companions and neighbors assembled as soon as they heard of his arrest, marched to Carlisle and demanded his release. Smith refused to be released, made a speech to his friends, and counseled them to return home, which they did. He remained in prison for four months, was tried before the Supreme Court, at Carlisle, in 1769, and acquitted.

* It is claimed that the flag which floated over this fort on the morning of its capture by Smith is now in the possession of parties residing in the vicinity of Bedford, but we cannot vouch for the correctness of the claim.

* From a statement prepared by William Smith, of Conococheague, October 16, 1769.

In 1772, he was elected one of the county assessors of Bedford county. He then removed to Westmoreland county and served there in the same capacity. In 1774, he was captain of a company operating against the Indians. Two years later he commanded a company of rangers in New Jersey, and with thirty-six men defeated a detachment of two hundred Hessians, taking a number of them prisoners. The same year (1776) he was elected a member of the Convention of Pennsylvania, from Westmoreland. In 1777, he was elected a member of the assembly from that county, and re-elected as long as he desired to serve. While serving in the assembly, he applied for and got leave of absence to raise a battalion of riflemen to serve against the British in New Jersey. This body of troops he led into the field, but after a few months he was compelled to relinquish their command by reason of sickness. In 1778 he was commissioned colonel and served against the Western Indians. In the expedition against the French Creek Indians, he commanded a battalion of four hundred riflemen, and did good service. He finally became a resident of Bourbon county, Kentucky, removing to that state in 1788, where he served in the state convention, and in the legislature, continuously, until 1799. He died about the beginning of the present century.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

We now come to the consideration of the second topic indicated by the heading of this chapter — Mason and Dixon's line. It is a subject deemed relevant by reason of the fact that with the establishment of this line a strip of territory, nearly twenty miles in width and extending the entire length of the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania (a region to that time claimed by the heirs of Lord Baltimore, and with justice, too), was determined to be a part of the province of Pennsylvania. Hence, by the settlement of the vexed question respecting the boundary line between the two provinces, the point was also decided, whether, for the past one hundred and twenty-three years, thousands of the inhabitants of Bedford and Somerset counties should exist, perpetuate their kind and finally depart this life, as Marylanders or Pennsylvanians.

The knowledge of American geography two hundred and fifty years ago was very imperfect. It embraced little beyond the great headlands, bays and rivers, and *their* true positions were not reliably known. But the monarchs of Europe, who cared little about their undeveloped possessions in America, and who executed conveyances which covered the larger parts of a continent, assumed that they knew all about the location of capes, bays, islands and rivers, and that the distances they placed them apart were reliable. They were less precise in the location of points and in the use of terms which were to define the boundaries of future states than people of to-day would be in describing a town lot. The consequences were, that conflicting grants were made, leading to long and angry disputes, such as that which grew out of the opposing claims regarding the boundary line between the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

It appears that in the early part of the seventeenth century a bold navigator, named Capt. John Smith, had been employed by the companies to whom King James I of England had granted the greater part of his New World possessions, to explore the American coast and make a map of the true location of its most prominent natural features. Having finished surveys, he returned to England in 1614 and made out a map and an account of his explorations, which he presented to the heir-apparent, afterward Charles I, who thereupon named the territory New England.

Eighteen years later, or in June, 1632, Charles I granted to Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baron of Baltimore, all the land from thirty-eight degrees of north latitude "unto that part of Delaware Bay which lieth under the fortieth degree of north latitude where New England terminates; and all that tract of land, from the aforesaid bay of Delaware, in a right line, by the degree aforesaid, to the true meridian of the first fountain of the river Potomack."

In 1664, Charles II granted New York and the greater part of New Jersey and Delaware, to his brother the Duke of York, afterward James II. So far as this grant purported to give away the territory embraced in the present State of Delaware, it was undoubtedly a violation of the grant made by King Charles I in 1632 to Lord Baltimore. The latter's successor, however, labored without success to have this grant annulled.

In 1681 William Penn obtained his grant from Charles II. The territory embraced in it

was described as "all that tract or part of land in America, with all the islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the east by Delaware river, from twelve miles northward of New Castletown unto the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northwards; but if the said river doth not extend so far northwards, then by the said river so far as it does extend; and from the head of said river the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line to be drawn from the head of said river unto the said three and fortieth degree; the said lands to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds; and the said lands to be bounded north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned." On the south the boundary was to be by the circular line from the river, twelve miles distant from New Castle, "unto the beginning of the *fortieth* degree of north latitude," and thence by a due west line to the extent of five degrees of longitude from the river Delaware.

History informs us that in making those grants Smith's map of 1614 was used. By that map the fortieth degree is laid down as crossing the Delaware a little below where New Castle stands, whilst its true location is known to be a little over nineteen miles north of that point, and above the city of Philadelphia. This error was not discovered until 1682, during which year also William Penn purchased the Duke of York's claim on the western shore and bay of Delaware; the former having early perceived the importance of owning that side of the river all the way from his Province to the ocean. Hence the annexation of the "three Lower Counties on Delaware" now forming the state of that name.

It was now found to be a very difficult task to establish the southern line of Penn's grant against Maryland. A series of bitter disputes and collisions ensued, which during a period of fifty years brought about no progress toward the desired settlement. In 1732 the successors of Penn and Calvert entered into articles of agreement for fixing the boundary, and under this agreement a temporary line was run in 1739 as far west as "the most western of the Kittochtinny Hills," which now form the western boundary of Franklin county. There the matter rested until July 4, 1760, when a new agreement was made and seven commissioners appointed for each proprietary to establish the line. These commissioners chose four surveyors to execute the work, namely: John Lukens and Archibald McClean for Pennsylvania, and John F. A. Priggs and John Hall for Maryland. They immediately commenced operations, but by reason of the great natural difficulties to be overcome and the imperfection of their instruments and appliances, their progress was so slow that in 1763 the proprietaries residing in London became impatient, and in August of that year employed Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, "London astronomers and surveyors," to complete the work.

These surveyors came to America at once and commenced operations, but it was nearly two years before they had finished the preliminary work at the eastern end and fairly started on the due east and west line which has been since known by their names—*Mason and Dixon's* line. By the end of that year they had advanced as far west as the end of the temporary line of 1739. In the spring of 1766 they again commenced work, and on June 4th had reached the top of Little Allegheny Mountain,* but dared not proceed farther for fear of the Indians.

After that no progress was made until June, 1767, when the surveying party again took up the work, being then escorted by a party of warriors of the Six Nations to hold the threatening Shawnees and Delawares in check. The point where Braddock's road crosses from Maryland into Somerset county, Pennsylvania, was reached on August 24th, and there the Iroquois escort left them; but they pushed on, crossing the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, and in October came to the broad Indian trail known as the Warrior Branch, near the second crossing of Dunkard creek. The Delawares and Shawnees had been growing more and more threatening since the departure of the Six Nations' warriors, and they now positively forbade any advance by the surveyors west of the crossing of the trail. The party deemed it not prudent to proceed in defiance of this prohibition, and consequently the line stopped at that point, beyond which it was not extended until about fifteen years later.

*The point of division between Bedford and Somerset counties, on the Southern border.

Messrs. Mason and Dixon returned to Philadelphia and reported the facts to the commissioners, when they received an honorable discharge (dated December 26, 1767), having been engaged in the service about four years. They were allowed twenty-one shillings each per day for one month, from June 21, of the last year; the rest of the time and until their arrival in England they were paid ten shillings and sixpence each per day. From 1760 to 1768, the Penns paid out for these surveys the sum of £34,200.

We add, in this connection, that much difficulty was likewise experienced by the Penns in establishing a boundary line between their province and Virginia, the latter claiming the region west of Laurel Hill and northward to and including Fort Pitt. Yet, as that was a matter which intimately concerned the early inhabitants of Bedford county for but a brief period — from the time Bedford county was formed until the organization of the county of Westmoreland—it will be alluded to in a few words, only, in the chapter entitled "Organization, etc., of the Ninth County of the Province."

CHAPTER VIII.

THE WHITE MEN AS SETTLERS.

Indian Traders — Their Mode of Life — Ray and Pendergrass at Raystown — An Indian Document — John Fraser at Raystown in 1758 — Barnard Dougherty and Other Scotch-Irishmen come a Few Years Later — During White Men Settle on Indian Lands West of the Alleghenies — Detailed Account of Their Troubles — Extracts from Colonial Records — The Turkey-Foot Settlement — Indian Treaties — The Purchase of 1768 — Manner of Establishing Claims — Price of Wild Lands under the Penns and the Commonwealth — The Taxables of the Two Counties in 1772 — Colonial Mills — National Characteristics—Scotch-Irish — The Brethren or Dunkards.

UNDOUBTEDLY the first white explorers of the region now embraced by the counties of Bedford and Somerset were Indian traders, French and English. The date of their first appearance here is not known, but it was certainly as early as 1732, when the attention of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania was called to the fact that Frenchmen were known to be among the Indians within the supposed western limits of the territory claimed by the Penns under the royal grant. This announcement caused considerable discussion and some vague action on the part of the council, and there is no doubt that the fact, which then became publicly known, had the effect to bring in the English-speaking traders (if, indeed, they were not already here) to gather their share of profits from a lucrative Indian trade.

Tradition says that the French traders, after passing down the valley of the Allegheny, penetrated from the mouth of that stream southeastward into the country drained by the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, and that some of them came many years before the campaigns of Washington and Braddock, intermarried with the Indians (a common occurrence with French traders of that date), settled and formed a village on the waters of George's creek, in the present county of Fayette.

Of the English-speaking traders some were Pennsylvanians, who came in by way of the Juniata river and the pack-horse trail leading westward through the present towns of Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, McConnellsburg and Bedford, while others were from the provinces of Maryland and Virginia, who passed over the Indian trail leading from Old Town, Maryland, to the Youghiogheny. These traders, both French and English, were daring, adventurous men, ever ready and willing to brave the perils of the wilderness and risk their lives among the savages for the purpose of gain, but they were in no sense *settlers* — only wanderers from point to point, according to the requirements or inducements of their location. And as regards the region embraced in this work, few, if any, of their names have been preserved, other than those of Ray and Garrett Pendergrass.

Early local writers have asserted that the first settlement on the Raystown branch of the Juniata was made by a man named Ray in 1751, who built three cabins on or near the site of the town of Bedford; that this branch of the river derived its name from him, and that the locality was known for a decade or so of years as Raystown. The state archives prove the latter assertion to be correct, but here all knowledge or trace of Ray ends; we know not how long he remained here, or what occupation he pursued. We conjecture, however, that he was here for the purpose of trading with the Indians, that he was a cotemporary of George Croghan at Aughwick; of the old German Indian trader Stephen Franks at Frankstown; of John Hart at "Hart's Log" or "Sleeping

Place," and that he died or removed from the banks of the stream which still perpetuates his name, before the beginning of the French and Indian war.

On July 6, 1754, the chiefs of the Six Nations granted to the proprietaries of the province a vast body of land, now forming the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Perry, Huntingdon, Blair, Mifflin and Juniata, and parts of Franklin, Somerset, Snyder, Union and Centre. This grant caused widespread dissatisfaction among many of the Indians, and in consequence was not confirmed until October 23, 1758. Prior to the first date, however, and before the beginning of the French and Indian war, the chiefs and deputies of the Six Nations gave leave to one Garrett Pendergrass to occupy and improve three hundred acres of land now largely embraced within the borough limits of Bedford. Doubtless, Pendergrass, too, was a trader, and as compensation for the three hundred acres he distributed among his savage friends sundry kegs of rum, belts of wampum, etc., etc. On September 19, 1772, Capt. (afterward Maj.-Gen.) Arthur St. Clair, as the first prothonotary, register, recorder, etc., of the county of Bedford, recorded the following document, which, besides explaining the above-mentioned transaction between Pendergrass and the Indians, shows also how and when Pendergrass became the first individual owner of the site of Allegheny City:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that Whereas a certain Garret Pendergrass, sen., of Bedford Settlement, in the Province of Pennsylvania, and County of Cumberland, was settled some number of years past by leave of the Chiefs or Deputy's of the Six Nations of Indians, on a tract of Land* where Bedford is now situate, while the said Land was yet the property of us and our said Chiefs and Deputies, said Pendergrass being dispossessed of said land In time of the War between the French and English, and before the Said Pendergrass Could saifly return to live on said Land it was Entered upon by people who have from time to time and yet Continues to keep said Pendergrass from the Enjoyment of said Tract of Land. Said Pendergrass at the last Treaty Held at Fort Pitt with the Representatives of the Said Six Nations, informed our said Chiefs or their Representatives or deputy's that he was deprived of the above Tract of Land as above mentioned. Whereupon, us and our said deputy's did then at the said Treaty give him, the said Pendergrass, our leave in writing under our hands, to settle on a Tract of Land called the Long Reach, near the mouth of the Yaughyagain [meaning the Youghiogheny], but the said last mentioned Tract being at the time of the said Treaty, or before it, Improved by some other person or persons Contrary to our Expectation, for which Reason, he, the said Pendergrass, has not obtained Possession of the Latter mentioned Tract and can not Quiatly Enjoy neither of the two above mentioned Tracts.

KNOW YE, THEREFORE, That we the under or within bound subscribers who have hereunto caused our names to be set and have put our marks, the first of us assigning being one of the Chiefs, and the other two deputy's, off the said Six Nations, do give and grant to the said Garret Pendergrass, his heirs and trustees forever, our full leave and liberty of us and for and in behalf of the said Six Nations, to settle on a Tract of Land on the north side of the Aligaina River opposite to Fort Pitt, to joyn the said River on the one side and to extend one Mile and a half from the Landing on the North side of the said Aligaina River opposite to Fort Pitt, in form of a Cemi-Circle from said Landing, hereby granting to him and his heirs, trustees and assigns full liberty to build houses, make improvements, and cultivate the said Tract of Land, or any part thereof, and that the said Pendergrass may the more Quiatly Enjoy the said Land and any benefit that him, his heirs or assigns shall make or can make thereby, we do for ourselves and in behalf of the said Six Nations, discharge all people whatsoever from molesting or disturbing him, the said Pendergrass, his heirs, Trustees or assigns, in the Possession or Quiat Enjoyment of the said land or any part thereof, and we do by these presents firmly engage and promise to answer all objections that any Indian tribe or tribes may have to the making of the above settlement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have caused our names hereunto to be Subscribed and have hereunto set our marks, in the Month of February, in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and seventy.

ANONQUIT × [Mark].
ENISHSHERA, OR CAPT^N. HENRY MOUNTARE, H. M.
CONNEHRACAHECAT, OR THE WHITE MINGO × [Mark].

Chief Anonguit's mark was a turtle. *Capt.* Mountare attached to his name the initial letters H. M., while the White Mingo's sign was a circle within a circle. This queer instrument was acknowledged in the presence of James Elliott, "one of His Majesty's justices of the peace" for Cumberland county, during the same month and year in which it was written.

We thus ascertain the facts that although Ray and Pendergrass were at one time occu-

* Regarding Pendergrass' claim to the site of the town of Bedford, the records still further inform us that on June 17, 1772, Garret Pendergrass, Sr., in consideration of the sum of £300 sterling, transferred to Garret Pendergrass, Jr., "all that Improvement and Tract of Land which is situate on both sides of the Ray's Town Branch of the Juniata, including the springs known by the name of the Three Springs. Bounded westward with land formerly claimed by William Fredrigal [see history of Bedford Borough for account of Fredregill], and in Bedford township in the county of Bedford aforesaid, being the same land on which the Town called Bedford now stands, and containing by Estimate, three hundred acres, be the same more or less."

pants of the region now known as the central part of the county of Bedford, neither remained permanently, and that both removed just prior to or during the French and Indian war on the borders, which was inaugurated in Pennsylvania by Washington and his Virginia riflemen in the summer of 1754. Thereafter, it is quite apparent, none of the English-speaking whites attempted to locate in the territory now embraced by the two counties, until its occupation by Gen. Forbes' army in 1758.

With Forbes, as indicated in a previous chapter, came many wagoners, camp-followers, artisans, etc. Stockade forts were built at Raystown (soon afterward termed Bedford) and at Juniata Crossings, and around either work of defense remained permanently a small number of people, not soldiers, who thereby became the first permanent residents of Bedford county. It is an impracticable task, at this time, to determine who they were, but among them was John Fraser*, who established an inn and trading post at Fort Bedford. Near the fort at Juniata Crossings settled at an early date the Pipers and others, who, during Indian forays and alarms, sought safety within its wooden walls. Barnard† Dougherty was also one of the very early residents at Bedford, and we believe its first justice of the peace, as witness the following excerpt from the "Minutes of the Provincial Council" under date of May 9, 1767. "It having been several times represented to the Governor that the inhabitants in and about Fort Bedford, and in Sherman's valley, were in great necessity for justices of the peace to reside among them, and James Elliott, Bernard Dougherty and George Robinson being well recommended as the most proper and best qualified persons in those parts of the country to execute the duty of magistrates, the Governor, with the advice of the board, ordered special commissions to be issued, appointing them justices of the peace and of the county court of common pleas for the county of Cumberland."

Meanwhile, immediately after the conclusion of peace between France and England (which was accomplished at Paris, February 10, 1763) and for the three or four years closely succeeding, the sturdy Scotch-Irish, with a few Germans, began the work of establishing "tomahawk claims" over a wide part of the present county of Bedford. West of the Alleghenies a different state of affairs existed. The Indians still owned all of the territory to the westward of the crest of those mountains and north of the grants of 1749 and 1754–8, and the King of Great Britain, desiring to appear to have the welfare of the Indians much at heart, issued a proclamation in October, 1763, declaring that they must not, and should not, be molested in their hunting-grounds by the encroachments of settlers, and forbidding any governor of a colony or any military commander to issue any patents, warrants of survey or settlement permits for lands to the westward of the headstreams of rivers flowing into the Atlantic — this, of course, being an interdiction of all settlements west of the Alleghenies. But the effect was baneful; for while the prohibition was disregarded by daring men and the colonial authorities—particularly of Virginia—it caused the savages to be still more jealous of their rights, and to regard incoming settlers with increased distrust and dislike. This condition of affairs was rendered still more alarming by the Indian troubles in the West, termed the "Pontiac War," which occurred in that year, and by which the passions of the savages — especially those west of the mountains named, were inflamed to such a degree that the few settlers in the trans-Allegheny region again became terrified at the prospect and fled from the country.

Nevertheless the thorough and decisive chastisement administered to the savages by Gen. Boquet on the Muskingum in the fall of 1764, brought them to their senses, somewhat, and made the country once more safe, so that the years 1765 and 1766 not only saw the return of the people who had fled, but a considerable increase of settlements in the same territory by fresh arrivals of immigrants from the frontiers of Maryland and Virginia. A letter dated Winchester, Virginia, April 30, 1765, said: "The frontier inhabitants of this colony and Maryland are removing fast over the Allegheny mountains, in order to settle and live there." The people here referred to, and others for several succeeding years, settled chiefly in the valley of the Redstone, at Turkey-Foot and some other points below on the Youghiogheny, in the valley of Cheat river, and in Gist's

* No matter how this name has since been written, the pioneer himself wrote it, and in a very legible manner, too, *Fraser*.

† He signed his name *Barnard*, not Bernard.

neighborhood just west of Laurel Hill, or the locality now termed Mt. Braddock. These settlements were all made during the years from 1763 to 1768 inclusive, and, with that at Fort Pitt, embraced, until about the year 1770, nearly all the white inhabitants of the province of Pennsylvania west of the Alleghenies.

In October, 1765, he, having learned that settlements were being made quite rapidly west of the mountains in defiance of his inhibition, the king of England sent the following instructions to Gov. Penn: "Whereas, it hath been represented unto us that several persons from Pennsylvania and the back settlements of Virginia have migrated to the westward of the Allegheny mountains, and there have seated themselves on lands contiguous to the river Ohio, in express disobedience to our royal proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763: It is therefore our will and pleasure, and you are hereby strictly enjoined and required to use your best endeavors, to suppress such unwarrantable proceedings, and to put a stop to these and all other the like encroachments for the future, by causing all persons belonging to the province under your government, who have there irregularly seated themselves on lands to the westward of the Allegheny mountains, immediately to evacuate those settlements, and that you do enforce, as far as you are able, a more strict obedience to our commands, signified in our said royal proclamation, and provide against any future violence thereof."

Instructions of like purport had been sent to the Governor of Virginia in 1764, and a proclamation had been issued by the Governor, but without having the desired effect. The dissatisfaction among the Indians increased rapidly, and to a degree which awakened the authorities to the necessity for some action to allay it. The chiefs of the Six Nations were invited to a treaty council, which was accordingly held at Fort Pitt in May, 1766, at which no little displeasure was expressed by the Indians at the unwarranted trespasses being made by the whites. In a letter dated at the fort on the 24th of the month mentioned, George Croghan, deputy Indian agent, said: "As soon as the peace was made last year, contrary to our engagements to them [the Indians], a number of our people came over the Great Mountain and settled at Redstone creek and upon the Monongahela, before they had given the country to the king, their father." He also addressed Gen. Gage, commander-in-chief of the English forces in America, saying: "If some effectual measures are not speedily taken to remove those people settled on Redstone creek till a boundary can be properly settled, as proposed, and the governors pursue vigorous measures to deter the frontier inhabitants from murdering Indians which pass *to and from war* against their enemies, the consequences may be dreadful, and we involved in all the calamities of another general war."

This resulted in the issuance of a proclamation by Gov. Penn, wherein "all His Majesty's subjects of this or any other province or colony" were prohibited "from making any settlements, or taking any possession of lands, by marking trees or otherwise, beyond the limits of the last Indian purchase, within this province, upon pain of the severest penalties of the law, and of being excluded from the privilege of securing such settlements should the lands where they shall be made be hereafter purchased of the Indians." The white trespassers still maintaining their ground in the Indian territory, Capt. Alexander Mackay, with a detachment of the 42d regiment of foot, was ordered to Redstone creek, where, on June 22, 1766, he issued the following:

NOTICE OF ALEX. MACKAY TO ALL PEOPLE NOW INHABITING TO THE WESTWARD OF THE ALLEGANIA MOUNTAINS, 1766:

In consequence of several Complaints made by the Savages against the People who have presumed to Inhabit some part of the Country west of the Allegania Mountain, which by Treaty belong to them, and had never been purchased, and which is contrary to his Majesty's Royal Proclamation; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, out of Compassion to your ignorance, before he proceeds to Extremity, have been pleased to order me with a detachment from the Garrison of Fort Pitt, to come here and collect you together, to inform you of the Lawless and Licentious manner in which you behave, and to order you all to return to your several Provinces without delay, which I am to do in the presence of some Indian Chiefs now along with me. I therefore desire you will all come to this place along with the Bearer, who I have sent on purpose to collect you together.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has ordered, in case you should remain after this notice, to seize and make prize of all Goods and Merchandize brought on this side the Allegania Mountain, or exposed to sale to Indians, at any place except at his Majesty's Garrison; that Goods thus seized will be a lawful prize, and become the property of the Captors. The Indians will be encouraged in this way

of doing themselves Justice, and if accidence should happen, you lawless people must look upon yourselves as the Cause of whatever may be the consequence hurtful to your Persons and Estates, and if this should not be sufficient to make you return to your several Provinces, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will order an armed Force to drive you from the lands you have taken possession of to the Westward of the Allegania Mountain, the property of the Indians, till such time as his Majesty may be pleased to fix a further Boundary.

Such people as won't come to this place are to send their names and the Province they belong to, and what they are to do by the Bearer, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be acquainted with their Intentions.

On July 31 following the issuance of Mackay's "Notice," Gov. Fauquier, of Virginia, issued a proclamation to the people who had presumed to settle to the westward of the Alleghenies in defiance of his previous warning and prohibition—which had been regarded by the trespassers merely as a formal compliance with the king's order, and not intended to be enforced — requiring such persons to immediately evacuate their settlements, which if they failed to do promptly, they must expect no protection or mercy from the government, but would be left to the revenge and retribution of the exasperated Indians.

At the request of the assembly, Gov. Penn, in October, 1766, addressed the governor of Virginia, saying that, without any authority whatever from Pennsylvania, settlements had been made near the Redstone creek and the Monongahela, and that he had no doubt this had been done also without the consent of the government of Virginia, and in violation of the rights of the Indian nations. He desired Gov. Fauquier to unite with him in removing the settlers from the region west of the mountains, and promised in case of necessity to furnish a military force to effect the object. Gov. Fauquier replied that he had already issued three proclamations to the settlers without effect, but that the commander-in-chief had taken a more effectual method to remove them, by ordering an officer and a detachment of soldiers to summon the settlers in all parts west of the Allegheny mountains to quit their illegal settlements, and in case of a refusal to threaten forcible expulsion and seizure of their movable property.

All these proclamations, with the show of military force, had the effect to terrify a few of the settlers into removal; but by far the greater part remained and were not disturbed by the troops, which after a short stay at Redstone creek returned to Fort Pitt. In the summer of 1767, however, soldiers were again sent out to expel non-complying settlers, many of whom were then actually driven away; but they made all haste to return as soon as the force was withdrawn, and not a few of those who had thus been expelled came back accompanied by new settlers from east of the mountains.

Finally all efforts to expel those who had already located in the forbidden territory failed The extension of Mason and Dixon's line to the second crossing of Dunkard's creek, in 1767 showed that nearly all the settlements made were unquestionably in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, and in January, 1768, Gov. Penn called the attention of the assembly to this then recently discovered fact, narrated the ineffectual efforts made to that time to remove the settlers, mentioned the anger of the savages, which might not improbably result in a bloody war, and advised the enactment of a law severe enough to effect the desired result, and thus avert the horrors of a savage outbreak.

Accordingly on February 3, 1768, an act entitled "An act to remove the persons now settled, etc., and to prevent others from settling on any lands in this province not purchased of the Indians, 1768," was passed, of which the following is a transcript:

[L. S.] JOHN. PENN.

Whereas, many disorderly People, in Violation of His Majesty's Proclamation, have presumed to settle upon Lands not yet purchased from the Indians, to their Damage and great dissatisfaction, which may be attended with dangerous and fatal Consequences to the Peace and Safety of this Province. Be it therefore enacted by the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, under the Honourable Thomas Penn & Richard Penn, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, by and with the advice and Consent of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same.

That if any person or persons settled upon any Lands within the Boundaries of this Province not purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries thereof, shall neglect or Refuse to remove themselves & Families off and from the same Lands within the Space of Thirty days, after he or they shall be required so to do, either by such persons as the Governor of this Province shall appoint for that purpose, or by his Proclamations to be set up in the most Public

places of the Settlements on such unpurchased Lands, or if any person or persons being so removed shall afterwards return to his or their Settlement, or the Settlement of any other person with his or their Family, or without any Family, to remain and Settle on such Lands, or if any person shall after the said Notice, to be given as aforesaid, reside and settle on such Lands, every such person and persons so neglecting or refusing to remove with his or their Family, or returning to settle as aforesaid, or that shall settle on any such Lands after the Requisition or Notice aforesaid, being thereof legally convicted by their own Confession, or the Verdict of a Jury, shall suffer Death without the Benefit of Clergy.

Provided always, nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to extend to any person or persons who now are or hereafter may be settled on the main Roads or Communications leading through this Province to Fort Pitt, under the approbation and permission of the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, or of the Chief Officer commanding in the Western District to the Ohio for the Time being for the more convenient accommodation of the Soldiery and others, or to such person or persons as are or shall be settled in the Neighborhood of Fort Pitt, under the approbation and permission aforesaid, or to a Settlement made by George Croghan, Esq^r^, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs under Sir William Johnson on the Ohio, above the said Fort, any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

In the endeavor to enforce this act the Governor, soon after its passage, appointed the Rev. Capt. John Steel, of the Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, John Allison, Christopher Lemes, and Capt. James Potter, of Cumberland county, to visit the region west of the Alleghenies, to promulgate and explain the law, and induce the settlers to comply with its requirements. The commissioners, with the Rev. Capt. Steel at their head, left Carlisle on the 2d of March, and proceeded to Fort Cumberland, from which place they traveled over the route pursued by Braddock's army. What they did at the various settlements was related in their report to the Governor, as follows:

FORT CUMBERLAND, April 2d, 1768.

May it Please Your Honour:

Having in our Return reached Fort Cumberland, and being here to part, We concluded it necessary to prepare an Extract from our Journal of what appeared to us most important which We Ordered to be transmitted to Your Honour by Mr. Steel.

We arrived at the Settlement on Red Stone on the twenty-third Day of March. The People having heard of our coming, had appointed a Meeting among themselves on the twenty-fourth, to consult what Measures they should take. We took the advantage of this Meeting, Read the Act of Assembly, and Proclamation, explaining the Law, and giving the Reasons of it as well as we could, and used our Endeavors to pursuade them to comply, alledging to them that it was the most probable Method to entitle them to favour with the Honourable Proprietaries when the Land was purchased. After Lamenting their distressed Condition, they told us the People were not fully collected, but as they expected all would attend on Sabbath following, and then they would give us an Answer. They, however, affirmed that the Indians were very peaceable, and seemed sorry that they were to be removed, And said they apprehended the English intended to make War upon the Indians, as they were moving off their People from their Neighborhood.

We laboured to pursuade them that they were imposed on by a few straggling Indians, that Sir William Johnson, who had informed our Government, must be better acquainted with the mind of the Six Nations, and that they were displeased with the White People settling on their unpurchased Lands. On Sabbath, the twenty-seventh day of March, a considerable Number attended (their Names are Subjoined), and most of them told us they were resolved to move off, and would Petition Your Honour for a Preference in obtaining their Improvements where a Purchase was made. While We were conversing we were informed that a number of Indians were come to Indian Peters; We judging it might be subservient to our main design, that the Indians should be present, while We were advising the People to obey the Law, sent for them; They came; and after Sermon delivered a Speech, with a String of Wampum to be transmitted to Your Honour. Their Speech was, "Ye are come, sent by your Great Men, to tell these People to go away from the Land, which Ye say is ours, And We are sent by our Great Men, and are glad We have met here this day. We tell you the White People must Stop, and We stop them 'till the Treaty, and when George Croghan, and our great Men will talk together, we will tell them what to do." The names of the Indians are subjoined. The Indians were from the Mingo-Town, about Eighty Miles from Red Stone. After this the People were more confirmed that there was no danger of War. They drop't the design of Petitioning, and said they would wait the issue of the Treaty; Some, however, declared they would move off. We had sent a Messenger to Cheat River, and to Stewart's Crossings, of Yougheogenny, with Several Proclamations, requesting them to meet us at Guesse's place [meaning Gist's place, now Mt. Braddock], as most Central for both Settlements. On the thirtieth of March about thirty or forty Men met us there; We proceeded as at Red Stone, reading the Act of Assembly, and a Proclamation, and endeavored to convince them of the Necessity and Reasonableness of quitting the unpurchased Land, but to no purpose; They had heard what the Indians had said at Red Stone, and reasoned in the same manner, declaring they had no Apprehensions of a

War; that they would attend the Treaty, and take their Measures accordingly. Many severe things were said of Mr. Croghan, and one Lawrence Harrison treated the Law, and our Government, with too much disrespect. On the thirty-first of March We came to the great Crossings of Yougheogenny, and being informed by one Speer, that eight or ten Families lived in a Place called *Turkey-Foot*, We sent some Proclamations thither by said Speer, as We did to a few Families nigh the Crossings of little Yough, Judging it unnecessary to go amongst them. It is our Opinion that some will move off in Obedience to the Law, that the greatest Part will wait the Treaty, and if they find that the Indians are indeed dissatisfied, We think the whole will be persuaded to Remove. The Indians coming to Red Stone, and delivering their Speech, greatly obstructed our design.

We are Your Honour's most obedient, most humble Servants

JOHN STEEL,
JOHN ALLISON,
CHRISTOPHER LEMES,
JAMES POTTER.

To the Honourable JOHN PENN, *Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., in Philadelphia.*

The Indians' Names who came to Red Stone, viz^{t}: Captain Haven, Captain Strikebelt, Captain Hornets, Captain Pouch, Captain Mygog Wigo, Captain Gilly, Captain Nogowach, Captain Slew-bells.

The Names of the Inhabitants near Red Stone: John Wiseman, Henry Prisser, William Linn, William Colvin, John Vervalson, Abraham Tygard, Thomas Brown, Richard Rodgers, John Delong, Peter Young, George Martin, Thomas Down, Andrew Gudgeon, Philip Sute, James Crawford, John Peters, Henry Swats, Joseph McClean, Jesse Martin, Adam Hatton, John Verval,* Jr., James Waller, Thomas Douter, Captain Coburn, Michael Hooter, Andrew Linn, Gabriel Conn, John Martin, Hans Cack, Daniel McCay, Josias Crawford, one Provence.

Names of some who met us at Guesses [Gist's] place: one Blonnfield, James Lyne, Ezekiel Johnson, Thomas Guesse [Gist], Charles Lindsey, James Wallace, Richard Harrison, Philip Sute, Jed Johnson, Henry Burkon, Lawrence Harrison, Ralph Hickenbottom.

Names of the People at Turkey-Foot: Henry Abrahams, Ezekiel Dewitt, James Spencer, Benjamin Jennings, John Cooper, Ezekiel Hickman, John Enslow, Henry Enslow, Benjamin Pursley.

In a letter to the governor, dated Carlisle, April 11, 1768, Rev. Mr. Steel further said:

SIR: there is one thing which, in preparing the extract of our Journal, happened to be overlooked, viz^{t}: The People at Red Stone alledged that the removing of them from the unpurchased Lands, was a Contrivance of the Gentlemen and Merchants of Philadelphia, that they might take Rights for their improvements when a Purchase was made. In confirmation of this, they said that a Gentleman of the Name of Harris and another called Wallace, with one Friggs, a Pilot, spent a considerable time last August, in viewing the Lands and Creeks thereabouts. We promised to acquaint your Honour with this. I am of Opinion, from the appearance the People made, and the best intelligence We could obtain, that there are but about one hundred and fifty families in the different Settlements of Red Stone, Yougheogeny and Cheat River.

This estimate was intended to include the people at Turkey-Foot, as well as all others west of the mountains other than those of Ligonier and Fort Pitt.

However, the mission of the Rev. Capt. Steel and his associates ended in failure. The few people who had promised to remove disregarded that promise and remained, for all the trespassing settlers were strong in confidence that results favorable to their continued occupation would come from the treaty council, which was appointed to be held at Fort Pitt about a month later. At that council there were present nearly two thousand Indians, including, besides chiefs and head men of the dominant Six Nations, representatives of the Delaware, Shawnees, Muncie and Mohican tribes. On the part of the white men, George Croghan, deputy agent for Indian affairs; John Allen and Joseph Shippen, Jr., Esqs., commissioners for the province of Pennsylvania; Alexander McKee, commissary of Indian affairs; Col. John Reed, commandant of Fort Pitt, and several other military officers were present. Henry Montour (the same who signed Pendergrass' deed, mentioned in the first part of this chapter) acted as chief interpreter, and among the anxious and interested spectators were many of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela settlers.

The council proceeded in the usual manner with high-sounding speeches, hollow assurances of friendship, the presentation of sundry belts and strings of wampum, and the distribution among the Indians of presents to the amount of £1,500; but as the deliberations progressed, it became more and more apparent that there existed among the savages no deep-seated feeling of displeasure against the bold settlers; that nearly all the indignation at the encroachments of the whites was felt and expressed by the men acting for the authorities of the province; that these were extremely angry

* Probably intended for Vervalson.

with the Indians, because in a few instances they had sold small tracts to white men, and now showed a decided disinclination to *demand* the immediate removal of the settlers. Tohonissahgarawa was almost the only chief or Indian of the Six Nations to complain. From his speech we extract the following:

BROTHER: It is not without great Grief that we see our Country settled by you without our Knowledge or Consent; and it is a long Time since we first complained to you of this Grievance, which we find has not as yet been redressed, but Settlements are still extending further into our Country. Some of them are made directly on our War Path, leading to our Enemies' Country, and we do not like it.

BROTHER: You have Laws amongst you to govern your People by, and it will be the Strongest Proof of the Sincerity of your Friendship to let us see that you remove the People from our Lands; as we look upon it, it will be Time enough for you to settle them when you have purchased them and the Country becomes yours.

The commissioners then addressed the Indians, telling them that when Steel and his associates had visited the settlers the latter had promised to remove. "But, brethren," continued they, "we are sorry to tell you that as soon as the men sent by the governor had prevailed on the settlers to consent to a compliance with the law, there came among them eight Indians who live at the Mingo Town down this river, and desired the people not to leave their settlements, but to sit quiet on them till the present treaty at this place should be concluded. The people, on receiving this advice and encouragement, suddenly changed their minds, and determined not to quit their places till they should hear further from the Indians.

"Now, brethren, we cannot help expressing to you our great concern at this behavior of those Indians, as it has absolutely frustrated the steps the governor was taking to do you justice, by the immediate removal of those people from your lands. And we must tell you, brethren, that the conduct of those Indians appears to us very astonishing, and we are much at a loss to account for the reason of it at this time, when the Six Nations are complaining of encroachments being made on their lands. * * * But, brethren, all that we have now to desire of you is that you will immediately send off some of your prudent and wise men with a message to the people settled at Redstone, Youghoghainy and Monongahela, to contradict the advice of the eight Indians from the Mingo Town, and to acquaint them that you very much disapprove of their continuing any longer on their settlements, and that you expect they will quit them without delay.

"If you agree to this, we will send an honest and discreet white man to accompany your messengers; and, brethren, if after receiving such notice from you they shall refuse to remove by the time limited them, you may depend upon it the government will not fail to put the law into immediate execution against them."

At last a reluctant consent to the proposition of the commissioners was gained from the Six Nations' chiefs. They accordingly appointed the White Mingo and the three deputies sent from the Six Nations' country, to carry a message to the settlers to that effect, and the commissioners agreed to send Mr. John Fraser* and Capt. William Thompson* with them, with written instructions in behalf of the government of Pennsylvania.

Fraser and Thompson were supplied with a letter of instructions, the Indian messengers with some black wampum, and all preparations were completed for the journey which was to commence on horseback on the following morning, May 10; but with the dawn of that day the red men failed to appear. Having been sent for several times, the Indian messengers at last made their appearance at the fort, but said that after due consideration of the business on which it was proposed to send them, they had decided that they could by no means undertake it, and immediately returned to the commissioners the wampum which had been given them. Upon being interrogated as to their reasons for now declining to perform what they had once consented to do, they answered that three of them were sent by the Six Nations' council to attend the treaty at the fort, and having received no directions from the council to proceed farther, they chose to return home in order to make report of what they had seen and heard. They further added that the driving of white people away from their settlements was a matter which no Indians could, with any satisfaction, be concerned in, and they thought it most proper for the English themselves to compel their own people to remove from the Indian lands.

* Although Fraser and Thompson were then present at Fort Pitt, their homes were at Bedford. Thompson, it will be remembered, was the one who assisted the Black Boys to capture Fort Bedford in 1769.

After this refusal of the Indians who had been appointed to carry the message from the Six Nations, the commissioners in vain attempted to persuade or procure others to execute the business, though they used great endeavors for that purpose, and they thought it both useless and imprudent to continue to press on the Indians a matter which they found they were generally averse to, and therefore they concluded to set out on their return to Philadelphia without delay. But in a short time afterward Kayashuta* came with Arroas (a principal warrior of the Six Nations) to the commissioners, to whom the former addressed himself in effect as follows:

BRETHREN: I am very sorry to find that you have been disappointed in your expectations of the Indian messengers going to Redstone according to your desire and our agreement; and I am much afraid that you are now going away from us with a discontented mind on this account. Believe me, brethren, this thought fills my heart with the deepest grief, and I could not suffer you to leave us without speaking to you on this subject and endeavoring to make your minds easy. We were all of us much disposed to comply with your request, and expected it could have been done without difficulty, but now I find not only the Indians appointed by us but all our other young men are very unwilling to carry a message from us to the white people ordering them to remove from our lands. They say they would not choose to incur the ill will of those people, for if they should be now removed they will hereafter return to their settlements when the English have purchased the country from us. And we shall be very unhappy if, by our conduct toward them at this time, we shall give them reason to dislike us and treat us in an unkind manner when they again become our neighbors. We therefore hope, brethren, you will not be displeased at us for not performing our Agreement with you, for you may be assured that we have good hearts toward all our brethren the English.

The commissioners returned Kayashuta many thanks for his friendly behavior on this occasion, and assured him that they greatly approved of the conduct of the Indians during the treaty, and were now returning home with very easy and contented minds. They further acquainted him that their reason for urging the chiefs to send a message to the settlers proceeded entirely from the great anxiety they had for contributing everything in their power that might expedite the measures taken by the government to do them justice, and to redress every injury they complained of; yet as they found the compliance with their request was disagreeable to the Indians, they could not press the matter on them any farther, though it appeared to be a step very necessary to be taken at this time. They then took leave of the Indians in the most friendly manner, and started on their return to Philadelphia.

Hence, the unexpected termination of the council held at Fort Pitt in May, 1768, ended all efforts on the part of the proprietary government of Pennsylvania to expel the pioneer settlers from the valleys of the Youghiogheny, the Monongahela and the Redstone, and the adventurous trespassers at Turkey-Foot, with others west of the mountains, remained masters of the situation. Indeed, the lands occupied by them were soon after purchased from the Indians by the Penns, and no good reasons could be assigned, thereafter, for driving them away.

Respecting this purchase it appears that the aboriginal title to the lands composing that part of Somerset county lying west of the Allegheny mountains was acquired by the proprietaries of the province by the terms of a treaty held with the Indians at Fort Stanwix (near Rome, New York) in the fall of 1768. In October of that year, by invitation of Sir William Johnson, superintendent of Indian affairs, there were assembled at the fort a great number of chiefs of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca and Tuscarora tribes (composing the Six Nations), with other chiefs of the Delaware and Shawnee tribes, and on the 24th of the same month these were convened in council with representatives of the royal authority and of the governments of Pennsylvania, Virginia and New Jersey. The principal white persons present were "The Honorable Sir William Johnson, baronet, his Majesty's superintendent of Indian affairs; his Excellency William Franklin, Esq., governor of New Jersey; Thomas Walker, Esq., commissioner for the colony of Virginia; Hon. Frederick Smith, chief justice of New Jersey; Richard Peters and James Tilghman, Esqs., of the council of Pennsylvania; George Croghan and Daniel Claus, Esqs., deputy agents of Indian affairs; Guy Johnson, Esq., deputy agent and acting as secretary, with several gentlemen from the dif-

*Kayashuta, or Guyasutha, was a chief who met Washington on his first appearance in western Pennsylvania in 1753. He was the friend of the English as against the French, but in the revolutionary war took sides against the Americans, and was the leader of the savage party which burned Hannastown, Westmoreland county, in 1782.

ferent colonies; John Butler, Esq., Mr. Andrew Montour and Philip Phillips, interpreters for the Crown."

Sir William Johnson opened the council by stating that Lieut.-Gov. Penn, of Pennsylvania, had been there and waited a considerable time, but was forced by press of business to return to Philadelphia, leaving Messrs. Peters and Tilghman as his commissioners. He also explained to the chiefs the business on which he had called them together, and then, after some further preliminary talk, the council adjourned for the day. Afterward its sessions were continued from time to time, until the 5th of November, when a treaty, known in history as the "treaty of Fort Stanwix," was concluded, by which the chiefs of the Six Nations ceded to Thomas and Richard Penn, for the sum of £10,000, an immense body of land in Pennsylvania, which may, in a general way, be described as comprehending all of the present territory of the counties of Fayette, Greene, Washington, Westmoreland, Cambria, Montour, Sullivan, Wyoming, Wayne and Susquehanna, nearly all of Somerset, Indiana, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Northumberland, Luzerne, Lackawanna and Bradford, and parts of Beaver, Allegheny, Armstrong, Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Snyder and Pike.

The Penns having now acquired the Indian title to this great tract, measures were immediately taken to prepare the newly purchased lands for sale to settlers. On February 23, 1769, they published an advertisement for the general information of the public, to the effect that their land office in Philadelphia would be open on 3d April next following, at ten o'clock A. M., to receive applications from all persons inclined to take up lands in the new purchase, upon the terms of five pounds sterling per one hundred acres, and one penny per acre per annum quit-rent.

It being known that great numbers of people would attend at the land office on the day of opening, ready to give in their locations at the same moment, it was the opinion of the Governor and proprietary agents that the most unexceptionable method of receiving the locations would be to put them all together (after being received from the people) into a box or trunk, and after mixing them well together, to draw them out and number them in the order they should be drawn, thus determining the preference of those respecting vacant lands. Those who had settled plantations, especially those who had located by permission of the commanding officers, to the westward, were declared to have a preference. But those persons who had settled or made what they called improvements since the purchase should not thereby acquire any advantage.

Regarding the titles to land in Pennsylvania, we remark here that the charter dated March 4, 1681, granting the province to William Penn, is the foundation of all land titles in the state. Subsequently, and at various times, as we have shown, the aboriginal titles were extinguished by purchase from the chiefs of the Six Nations. Thereafter the vacant lands continued to be owned by the heirs of William Penn until during the revolutionary war, when an act usually called the "Divesting Act" was passed (November 27, 1779), and the wild or unoccupied lands of the defunct province thereby became the property of the commonwealth. To that point all seems regular enough, and the narrative is one easily apprehended; but there all regularity ceased, for instead of the lands being first surveyed and afterward sold, the very reverse was the fact. Hence, with the early settlers of Bedford and Somerset counties the first step necessary to be done was to establish a tomahawk, location or improvement claim to the tract chosen by them, afterward followed the warrant or patent, and lastly the *survey*. Indeed, in many instances the patent was not issued, nor the survey made, until a score or more of years after the land had been occupied.

The manner in which the settler recorded his "tomahawk" claim was to deaden a few trees near a spring, and to cut the initials of his name in the bark of others, as indicative of his intention to hold and occupy the lands adjacent to or surrounded by the blazed and deadened trees. These "claims" constituted no title, and were of no legal value, except so far as they were evidences of actual occupation. They were not sanctioned by any law, but were generally — though not always — recognized and respected by the settlers; and thus, in the applications which were afterward made at the land office for the various tracts, there were very few collisions between rival claimants for the same lands.

While upon the subject of land and land titles, we add, further, that under the heirs of William Penn, and under the commonwealth, the prices

of land (per hundred acres) in that part of Pennsylvania which comprehends the counties of Bedford and Somerset have been as here shown: From December 27, 1762, to August 5, 1763, £9; from August 5, 1763, to July 6, 1765, £15 10s; locations and warrants from July 6, 1765, to July 1, 1784,* £5; from July 1, 1784, to April 3, 1792, £10; from April 3, 1792, to March 28, 1814, £2 10s; from March 28, 1814, to the present time, lands within the purchase of 1768, and the previous purchases, have been sold by the state at the rate of £10 per hundred acres. A pound Pennsylvania currency was only about one-half the value of a pound sterling.

Having already shown who a few of the original settlers of the present counties of Bedford and Somerset were, the circumstances and anomalous conditions under which their settlements were made, we now turn to the assessment rolls of Bedford county townships for the year 1772, the earliest authentic evidence in existence regarding so many of the real pioneers of the two counties, and learn that their names, their landed possessions, acres improved, negro slaves, live stock, mills, etc., at that time, were as follows; yet first explaining that Bedford, Colerain and Cumberland Valley townships then included the whole of Bedford county as now formed and more, for Frankstown, now in Blair county, was organized from part of Bedford township in 1775, while Brother's Valley embraced all that part of Somerset county lying west of the Alleghenies and northward to the Conemaugh river. That part of the latter county now found east of the Allegheny mountains then, most probably, belonged to Cumberland Valley township, which, when organized as a township in Cumberland county, was known simply as Cumberland township.

Bedford township taxables, etc., 1772.—James Anderson, acres owned 50; acres imp. 5; horses 2; cows 2; Elisha Adams, acres owned 50; acres imp. 10; horses 2; cows 1; Robert Adams, acres owned 50; acres imp. 2; horses 2; cows 2; Anthony Adams, owned 1 town lot; 1 cow; John Bowser, acres owned 100; acres imp. 8; horses 2; cows 1; Israel Burket, acres owned 100; acres imp. 15; horses 2; cows 2; William Clark, acres owned 100; acres imp. 10; horses 2; cows 3; Carling & Casebeer, owners of one town lot and smith-shop; Lewis Castleman, acres owned 488; acres imp. 50; horses 2; cows 1; Michael Dibert, acres owned 140; acres imp. 15; horses 2; cows 2; James Dunlap, acres owned 100; acres imp. 25; horses 2; cows 2; James Dalton rented 100 acres; horses 3; cows 1; Samuel Drenning, acres owned 150; acres imp. 10; horses 1; cows 1; Samuel Davidson, acres owned 25; acres imp. 25; horses 2; cows 1; Barnard Dougherty, acres owned 600; acres imp. 20; John Ewalt, acres owned 100; acres imp. 30; horses 2; cows 3; John Emlor (probably intended for Imler), acres owned 100; acres imp. 15; horses 1; cows 1; Thomas Eaton rented 100 acres; horses 2; John Ellinger, acres owned 10; acres imp. 10; horses 2; cows 1; John Fraser, Esq., town lots owned 4; horses 2; cows 3; Michael Feather, acres owned 100; acres imp. 20; horses 2; cows 3; George Funk, town lots owned 1; cows 1; John Gregg, acres owned 100; acres imp. 12; cows 3; Robert Galbraith, Esq., renter of one house and lot; John Hite, town lots owned 7; cows 2; James Henry, renter of 300 acres; 20 imp.; owned horses 2; cows 2; Michael Huff, acres owned 112; acres imp. 8; horses 1; cows 1; Frederick Helm, acres owned 600; acres imp. 30; horses 2; cows 1; Patrick Harford, acres owned 200; acres imp. 30; Thomas Hays, acres owned 100; acres imp. 10; horses 1; cows 4; Thomas Kenton, acres owned 600; acres imp. 40; horses 2; cows; George Keller, town lots owned 2; horses 3; cows 2; George Litenberger, renter of one town house and lot; horses 1; cows 1; John Miller, acres owned 200; acres imp. 20; horses 2; cows 2; Samuel McCashlin, renter of 1 town lot; horses 1; cows 1; James McCashlin, renter of 1 town lot; horses 1; cows 1; indentured servants 1; Cornelius McCauley, renter of 1 town lot; Matthew McAllister, town lots owned 1; cows 1; William McCall, town lots rented 1; Samuel McKenzie, acres owned 100; acres imp. 15; horses 1; cows 1; John Montgomery, acres owned 300; acres imp. 10; Frederick Nawgel, town lots owned 1; indentured servants 2; horses 1; cows; George Nixon, acres owned 500; acres imp. 20; horses 1; cows 1; William Nemyer,

*In 1784 the yearly quit-rents were ordered discontinued, but interest was demanded from date of first improvement. Further, in regard to the matter of quit-rents, etc, we find that in January, 1775, Gov. John Penn in answering a series of questions propounded by the Earl of Dartmouth, respecting the extent, resources, etc., of the province, replied to the query, "Under what titles do the inhabitants hold their possessions?" as follows: "The lands are held by the inhabitants under patents from the proprietaries, and yearly quit-rents of various denominations, the highest, one penny per acre, a great part only a halfpenny, and many of the old patents under a small acknowledgement in corn or wheat, etc."

acres owned 200; acres imp. 20; horses 2; cows 3; William Proctor, Esq., acres owned 100; acres imp. 15; horses 2; cows 2; David Rhinehart, acres owned 100; acres imp. 10; horses 2; cows ; Allen Rose, acres owned 120; acres imp. 15; horses 2; cows 1; Charles Ruby, town lots owned 1; cows 1; Frederick Rehart, acres owned 50; acres imp. 3; town lots 1; horses 1; cows 3; Conrad Samuel, acres owned 100; acres imp. 15; horses 2; cows 1; George Sill, acres owned 100; acres imp. 8; horses 1; cows 2; Michael Sill, acres owned 100; acres imp. 10; horses 2; cows ; Valentine Shadacre, acres owned 100; acres imp. 10; horses 2; cows 2; Peter Stiffler, acres owned 50; acres imp. 15; horses 2; cows 1; Andrew Steel, owner of 1 sawmill; 1 cow; Adam Saam, owner of 1 town lot; 1 out-lot; 1 horse; 1 cow; Samuel Skinner rented 1 town lot; Jacob Saylor rented 1 house and lot; George Millegan, acres owned 200; acres imp. 10; town lots 2; horses 1; cows 3; George Sweigart, 1 out-lot of 15 acres; 1 horse; cows 2; Joseph Shenewolfe, acres owned 200; acres imp. 15; William Trent, acres owned 100; acres imp. 10; George Woods, Esq., acres owned 100; acres imp. 10; acres out-lots imp. 30; town lots 6; servants 3; horses 4; cows 5; George Wisegarver, acres owned 100; acres imp. 20; horses 2; cows 1; Reynard Wolfe, acres owned 50; acres imp. 10; horses 2; cows 2.

Freemen, each of whom were assessed to pay a provincial tax of fifteen shillings and a county tax of six shillings: James Beatty, John Casebeer, Adam Croyle, John Croyle, John Colvin, David Espy, Esq., Robert Galbraith, Esq., John Carlin, John Carling, John Keller, Cornelius McCauley, John McKenzie, Andrew Nagle, Jacob Saylor, John Stey, David Sample, Esq., Nicholas Shoveler, Hugh Simpson, George Wolfe, Jacob Feather, John Dibert, Thomas Kenton, George Kauffman and William Elliott.

Inmates assessed to pay a provincial tax of one shilling and a county tax of threepence each: David Bell, Alexander Cook, Henry Creighton, Elias Davison, Frederick Ega, Joseph Ecord, Jacob Rhine, Adam Samuel, Peter Smith, John Steward, Henry Stagner, William Watson, James Henry, William Riddle, Robert Love, Peter Flynn and George Henry.

Colerain Township Taxables, etc., 1772.— Henry Ammerman, acres owned 100; acres imp. 20; horses 1; cows 5; Robert Bradshaw, acres owned 100; acres imp. 12; horses 2; cows 2; Joseph Bennett, acres owned 50; acres imp. 5; horses 1; cows 1; Henry Brown, acres owned 100; acres in 6; William Buchanan, acres owned 400; acres imp. 11; Lawrence Coons, acres owned 50; acres imp. 8; horses 1; cows 2; John Cheek, acres owned 20; acres imp. 3; cows 2; Daniel Collins, acres owned 100; acres imp. 15; John Croyle, acres owned 150; acres imp. 9; horses 1; cows 1; Robert Culbertson, acres owned 100; acres imp. 15; horses 2; cows 4; Thomas Croyle, acres owned 200; acres imp. 20; cows 1; John Cessna, acres owned 200; acres imp. 30; horses 2; cows 2; negro slaves 1; John Cunningham, acres owned 200; acres imp. 10; Barnard Dougherty, Esq., acres owned 450; acres imp. 55; horses 2; cows 6; servants 1; Caspar Defebaugh, acres owned 150; acres imp. 15; horses 2; cows 1; William Duffield, acres owned 100; acres imp. 2; John Freehart, acres owned 50; acres imp. 10; horses 1; cows 1; John Friend, Jr., acres owned 180; acres imp. 18; horses 2; cows 1: Joseph Friend, acres owned 180; acres imp. 15; horses 2; cows 2; Hugh Ferguson, acres owned 60; acres imp. 10; horses 2; cows 2; William Fredrigal, acres owned 150; acres imp. 15; horses 1; John Fry, acres owned 100; acres imp. 5; Henry Hinish, acres owned 80; acres imp. 10; cows 1; John England, acres owned 50; acres imp. 2; horses 1; Thomas Johnston, acres owned 50; acres imp. 10; horses 2; cows 3; John Johnston, acres owned 90; acres imp. 12; horses 2; cows 1; William Levan, renter, acres 150; acres imp. 15; horses 1; cows 2; John Little, acres owned 100; Henderson Murphy, renter, acres 50; imp. 20; horses 1; cows 4; Robert Moore, acres owned 1,530; acres imp. 40; horses 2; cows 2; gristmill 1; Abraham Miley, acres owned 106; acres imp. 30; horses 4; cows 3; gristmill 1; sawmill 1; Christopher Miller, acres owned 150; acres imp. 18; horses 2; cows 2; William McCombs, acres owned 200; acres imp. 10; horses 2; cows 3; John Moore, acres owned 100; acres imp. 20; horses 2; cows 2; John Mortimore, acres 200; imp. 20; horses 2; cows 3; James Martin, acres 50; imp. 5; Joseph Morrison, acres 100; imp. 25; horses 2; cows 2; Samuel Moore, acres 170; imp. 20; horses 2; cows 2; Oliver Miller, acres 200; imp. 27; horses 2; cows 4; Robert McFerron, acres 100; imp. 2; James

Newell, acres 100; imp. 12; horses 2; cows 2; John Ormsby, acres 300; James Patterson, acres 100; imp. 15; James Piper, acres 60; imp. 6; horses 1; cows 1; John Piper, acres 200; imp. 10; horses 2; cows 2; William Parker, acres 100; imp. 20; horses 2; cows 3; John Perron, acres 176; imp. 16; horses 2; cows 2; William Rose, acres 100; imp. 20; negro slaves 1; horses 2; cows 3; Edward Rose, horses 1; cows 1; Gideon Ritchey, acres 246; imp. 20; horses 2; cows 3; George Romack, acres 50; imp. 6; horses 1; cows 1; George Sparks, acres 100; imp. 6; horses 1; cows 1; Ezekiel Spurgeon, acres 50; imp. 4; horses 1; cows 1; James Spurgeon, Jr., acres 50; imp. 6; horses 1; cows 1; John Spurgeon, acres 50; imp. 10; horses 1; cows 1; Samuel Spurgeon, acres 50; imp. 10; horses 1; cows 1; William Spurgeon, acres 100; imp. 15; horses 2; cows 2; Jacob Starcher, acres 142; imp. 6; William Smith, acres 50; imp. 7; Thomas Urie, acres 184; imp. 20; horses 3; cows 2; Thomas Woods, acres 200; imp. 10; horses 2; cows 2; servant 1; Archer Wooley, acres 200; imp. 21; horses 2; cows 2; George Woods, Esq., acres 130; imp. 2; Joseph Worley, acres 50; imp. 3; Anthony Worley, acres 50; imp. 5; Adam Young, acres 180; imp. 18; horses 2; cows 1; Joseph Johnston, Benjamin Jolley, Daniel M. Donnelly, John Morton, Jr., John Hulse, James Spurgeon and Henry Armstrong.

Cumberland Valley Taxables, etc., 1772.—Edward Askins, acres owned 100; acres imp. 10; Jonathan Bishop, acres 100; imp. 3; horses 2; cows 2; Charles Cessna, acres 290; imp. 20; servant 1; horses 2; cows 2; Thomas Coulter, acres 400; imp. 25; negro slaves 1; horses 2; cows 4; James Culbertson, acres 250; imp. 12; John Cessna, acres 250; imp. 12; Robert Culbertson, acres 200; imp. 12; Shadrack Casteel, acres 108; imp. 8; horses 2; cows 2; Robert Campbell, acres 150; imp. 10; horses 2; cows 3; Evan Cessna, acres 200; imp. 12; Jonathan Cunningham, acres 150; imp. 30; horses 1; cows 1; Thomas Davis, acres 100; imp. 40; horses 2; cows 2; Barnard Dougherty,* acres 200; imp. 10; Daniel Durken, acres 200; imp. 10; Nathan Evans, acres 400; imp. 30; Samuel Finley, acres 200; imp. 8; Jacob Fox, acres 150; imp. 25; John Farmer, acres 100; imp. 10; horses 2; cows 2; Andrew Huston, acres 250; imp. 30; horses 2; cows 2; Thomas Jones, acres 200; imp. 19; horses 2; Joseph Kelly, acres 600; imp. 40; horses 2; cows 3; John Lindsey, acres 100; imp. 10; cow 1; John Montgomery, acres 300; imp. 20; James McClannegan, acres 50; imp. 4; John Ormsby, acres 100; imp. 2; Samuel Perry, acres 400; imp. 7; John Pollock, acres 100; imp. 2; Andrew Rice, Alexander Huston, Thomas Jones, Matthew Kelly, Jacob Wilhelm, Lawrence Lamb, William Davis, Thomas Bishop and Joshua Davis.

Brother's Valley Taxables, etc., 1772.—Those whose names appear in italics were among the settlers at Turkey-Foot, who made so much trouble for the king and Gov. Penn in 1768. *Henry Abrahams*, acres 100; imp. 12; horses 2; cows 3; Frederick Ambrose, acres 200; imp. 8; horses 2; cows 2; Samuel Adams, acres 200; imp. 5; horses 2; Solomon Adams, acres 200; imp. 3; horses 1; cows 1; Richard Brown, acres 300; imp. 6; horses 1; cows 4; negro slave 1; John Bridges, acres 200; imp. 3; horses 2; cows 1; John Baxter, acres 200; imp. 8; horses 2; cows 1; Ludwick Boude, acres 100; imp. 2; horses 1; cows 1; Christopher Benuch, acres 200; imp. 3; horses 1; cows 1; Benjamin Riggs, acres 300; imp. 2; horses 2; cows 1; William Cracart, acres 200; imp. 4; James Claypole, acres 200; horses 1; Frederick Cefar, acres 100; imp. 3; horses 1; cows 1; James Campbell, acres 200; imp. 12; horses 1; cows 1; Abraham Cable or Keble,* Esq., acres 200; imp. 10; horses 2; cows 4; John Catta, acres 200; imp. 4; horses 2; cows 1; Michael Cefar, acres 100; imp. 6; horses 1; cows 1; Joseph Death, acres 600; imp. 5; horses 1; cows 10; Oliver Drake, acres 100; imp. 2; horses 1; cows 2; James Dougherty, acres 200; imp. 10; horses 5; cows 2; William Dwyer, acres 150; imp. 10; horses 1; cows 4; John Dilliner, acres 100; imp. 2; cows 1; *Henry Enslow*, acres 100; imp. 8; horses 3; cows 4; *John Enslow*, acres 100; imp. 6; horses 1; cows 2; Robert Estep, acres

*Dougherty, it will be observed, owned land in this and the two townships before mentioned.

*He was the first justice of the peace commissioned in the territory now known as Somerset county. See Colonial Records, Vol. X, p. 8, for following: "The Secretary laid before the Board a Petition from a number of Germans, settled at the Glades, upon Stony Creek and Youghiagany, in the County of Bedford, representing the great inconvenience they are under for want of a Magistrate, there being none nearer to them than *thirty* miles, and praying the appointment of one residing in or near that Settlement.

"The Board, on considering the said Petition, advised the Governor to commissionate for that purpose, Mr. Abraham Keble, who is recommended as a man of Property and Reputation, and the best qualified of any person in that quarter to execute the duty of a Magistrate." A special commission was accordingly issued to Keble, November 23, 1771.

100; imp. 3; horses 1; Adam Flick, acres 100; imp. 1; horses 1; cows 1; Jacob Fisher, acres 200; imp. 12; horses 2; cows 3; John Ferguson, acres 300; imp. 4; horses 2; cows 1; Andrew Friend, acres 50; imp. 10; horses 3; cows 2; Augustine Friend, acres 100; imp. 2; horses 2; cows 3; Paul Froman, acres 700; imp. 18; horses 2; cows 5; negro slaves 2; Michael Flick, acres 200; imp. 4; horses 1; Charles Friend, acres 200: imp. 10; horses 2; John Friggs,* acres 200; imp. 1; horses 2; cows 1; John Fry, acres 100; imp. 1; cows 1; John Glassner, acres 200; imp. 8; horses 2; cows 3; Joseph Greenwalt, acres 100; imp. 7; horses 2; cows 2; William Greathouse, acres 200; imp. 10; horses 2; cows 3; Thomas Green, acres 100; imp. 6; horses 2; cows 8; Walter Hite, acres 200; imp. 8; horses 2; cows 2; Michael Huff, acres 300; imp. 6; horses 3; cows 3; servants 1; Richard Hoagland, acres 350; imp. 71; horses 2; cows 3; Andrew Hendrix, acres 200; imp. 10; horses 4; cows 6; *Benjamin Jennings*, acres 200; imp. 36; horses 4; cows 6; William Johnston, acres 200; imp. 3; horses 1; cows 1; Solomon Kessinger, acres 100; imp. 4; horses 2; cows 1; Philip Kemble, acres 300; imp. 8; horses 2; cows 4; George Kimball, acres 100; imp. 5; horses 2; cows 2; Valentine Lout, acres 100; imp. 2; horses 1; cows 1; Daniel Lout, acres 100; imp. 3; horses 1; cows 1; John Markley, acres 200; imp. 10; horses 4; cows 5; James McMullen, acres 45; imp. 9; horses 1; cows 1; William McClee, acres 300; imp. 7; horses 2; cows 1; John Miller, acres 300; imp. 10; horses 1; cows 2; Joseph Ogle, acres 200; imp. 10; horses 2; cows 2; Adam Polen, acres 100; imp. 5; horses 1; cows 1; Francis Polen, acres 200; imp. 3; horses 2; cows 1; *Benjamin Pursley*, acres 100; imp. 12; horses 3; cows 2; John Pursley, acres 60; imp. 7; horses 1; cows 1; Danes Pursley, acres 100; imp. 3; horses 2; cows 3; John Peters, acres 300; imp. 12; horses 2; cows 3; Henry Rhodes, Sr., acres 200; imp. 21; horses 3; cows 4; Jacob Rhodes, acres 100; imp. 5; horses 2; cows 3; Gabriel Rhodes, acres 200; imp. 10; horses 2; cows 2; Henry Rhodes, Jr., acres 400; imp. 10; horses 1; cows 2; John Rhodes, acres 100; imp. 1; horses 1; cows 1; John Reed, acres 100; imp. 7; horses 2; cows 2; John Rice, acres 400; imp. 35; negro slaves 1; horses 7; cows 1; Cutlip* Rose, acres 100; imp. 8; horses 1; cows 1; Hugh Robinson, acres 100; imp. 8; horses 1; cows 2; Frederick Sheaf, acres 200; imp. 4; horses 2; cows 2; John Swiser, acres 100; imp. 5; horses 2; cows 3; John Sappinton, acres 200; imp. 6; horses 2; cows 2; Adam Small, acres 300; imp. 8; Bastion Shells, acres 100; imp. 1; horses 1; cows 1; *James Spencer*, acres 240; imp. 21; horses 2; cows 6; Nathaniel Skinner, acres 100; imp. 5; horses 1; William St. Clair, acres 100; imp. 6; Henry Smith, acres 200; imp. 3; horses 1; cows 1; Solomon Shute, acres 100; imp. 2; horses 1; cows 1; William Tyshoe, acres 300; imp. 12; horses 1; cows 1; Abraham Vaughan, acres 100; imp. 4; horses 2; cows 2; Thomas Urie, acres 100; imp. 12; Philip Wagaly, acres 200; imp. 10; horses 2; cows 1; Frederick Weimer, acres 200; imp. 4; horses 2; cows 2; John Weimer, acres 100; imp. 2; horses 1; cows 1; Richard Wells, acres 300; imp. 10; horses 3; cows 2; George Wells, acres 50; imp. 4; horses 2; cows 1; Acquilla White, acres 200; imp. 3; horses 1; cows 2; John Winsel, acres 100; imp. 1; horses 2; cows 1; Peter Winard, acres 100; imp. 5; horses 2; cows 3; Thomas John Waller, acres 100; imp. 1; horses 2; cows 1; Samuel Wallis, acres 300. Then followed the names of those whom we presume were single men, viz.: Matthias Ditch, Thomas Stinton, John Penrod, Felix Morgan, Frederick Aker, James Winler, James Pursley, Nicholas Friend, Robert Pulclut, Ephraim Tassey, Martin Cefar, James Moore, Frederick Vandoux, Edward Grimes, Samuel Worrell, James Wells, Peter Booker, Lodowick Greenwalt, Gabriel Abrahams, James Black, Henry Bruner, George Bruner, John Bowman, Casper Stoy, Joseph Jennings, Francis Hay, James Hogland, Edward Henderson, William Haskin, Edward Higgins, Matthew Judy, John St. Clair, George Shider, Henry Shidlet, Jacob Wingart, Atwell Worrell, Richard Wells, Thomas Ogle, Daniel Pursley and John Hinkbaugh.

The three hundred and fifty taxables above mentioned, representing a total population of about sixteen hundred, besides being the *only* taxpayers at the time of which we write, were, as before remarked, the first settlers of Bedford and Somerset counties. Some of them had been located here less than a year, and but *very*

* Friggs was mentioned as a "Pilot" (meaning a woodsman or guide) by Rev. Capt. John Steel, in his letter to the governor of date April 11, 1768. See preceding pages of this chapter.

* Probably intended for Gotlieb or Godfrey.

few for more than five years. Among them were many who had served in the wars against the French and Indians. All were then subjects of King George the Third, and but three or four years later they were active participants in the war for freedom and national independence. For these reasons has so much space been devoted to a mention of their names, location and possessions. By scanning the foregoing paragraphs it will also be observed that then there were but two gristmills* and two sawmills in all the wide region composing the two counties of the present—the sawmill of Andrew Steel in Bedford township, the gristmill of Robert Moore, and the grist and saw mill of Abraham Miley, Sr., in Colerain township. Another queer fact is that when U. J. Jones wrote of the Colonial, or as he termed them, "Continental Mills" of the Juniata valley, he was not aware that the mills here referred to had ever existed.

Concerning the nationality of those who first settled in the two counties, it may be satisfactory to know that the very early settlers of Bedford were chiefly Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, with a few Germans of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations, the Brethren, or Dunkards, coming later; while the earliest white inhabitants of Somerset were principally Germans of the Brethren sect, with a few Scotch-Irish, and some Jerseymen of English extraction.

The term "Scotch-Irish" is one so frequently used, and so little understood, that it is considered appropriate in this place to explain its derivation. It appears that in the time of James I, of England, the Irish Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell conspired against his government, fled from Ireland, were proclaimed outlaws, and their estates, consisting of about five hundred thousand acres of land, were seized by the crown. The king divided these lands into small tracts and gave them to persons from his own country (Scotland) because they were Protestants, on the sole condition that they should cross over into Ireland within four years and reside upon them permanently. A second insurrection soon after gave occasion for another large forfeiture, and nearly six counties in the province of Ulster were confiscated, and taken possession of by the officers of the government. King James was a zealous sectarian, and his primary object was to root out the native Irish, who were all Catholics, hostile to his government, and almost constantly plotting against it, and to re-people the country with those whom he knew would be loyal. The distance from Scotland to County Antrim, in Ireland, was but twenty miles. The lands thus offered free of cost were among the best and most productive in the Emerald Isle, though blasted and made barren by the troubles of the times and the indolence of a degraded peasantry. Having the power of the government to encourage and protect them, the inducements offered to the industrious Scotch could not be resisted. Thousands went over. Many of them, though not lords, were *lairds*, and all were men of enterprise and energy, and above the average in intelligence. They went to work to restore the land to fruitfulness and to show the superiority of their habits and belief to those of the natives among whom they settled. They soon made the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Caven, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan and Tyrone — names familiar to Pennsylvanians — to blossom as the rose.

These, the first Protestants introduced into Ireland, at once secured the ascendancy in the counties which they settled, and their descendants have maintained that ascendancy to the present day against the efforts of the government church on the one hand and the Romanists on the other. They did not intermarry with the Irish who surrounded them. The Scotch were Saxon in blood, and Presbyterian in religion, while the Irish were Celtic in blood and Roman Catholic in religion, and these were elements that would not readily coalesce. Hence the races are as distinct in Ireland today, after a lapse of more than two hundred and fifty years, as when the Scotch first crossed over. The term "Scotch-Irish" is purely American. It is not used in Ireland, and here it was given to the

* A complete list of all the grist and saw mills in the southwest quarter of Pennsylvania, in 1772, was as follows: Richard Pittman, sawmill, Daniel Royer, gristmill, and Moses Reed, grist and saw mill, in Air township; John Bird, gristmill, and Bartholomew Davis, sawmill, in Dublin township, now part of Huntingdon county; Robt. Moore, gristmill, and Abraham Miley, Sr., grist and saw mill, in Colerain township; Andrew Steel, sawmill, in Bedford township; Capt. Arthur St. Clair, gristmill at Fort Ligonier, Fairfield township, now part of Westmoreland county; Joseph Irwin, gristmill, in Hempfield township, now part of Westmoreland county; John Cavet, gristmill, Conrad Windmiller, grist and saw mill, and William Teagarden, gristmill, in Pitt township, which then included large portions of the present counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Washington; Adam Hatfield, gristmill in Mt. Pleasant township, now part of Westmoreland county; Paul Froman, tub gristmill in "Ross Straver" township, now part of Westmoreland county; Henry Beeson, a Quaker from Virginia, who had a gristmill in Springhill township, or the point now known as Uniontown, Fayette county. The gristmills of Abraham Sills, John Hardin, Jr., George Wilson, Esq., and Jonathan Jones were also located in Springhill township as then bounded. John Waller, sawmill, and Providence Mounts, gristmill, in Tyrone township, which then included portions of the present counties of Fayette and Westmoreland.

Protestant emigrants from the north of Ireland, simply because they were the descendants of the Scots who had in former times taken up their residence there.

In after times, under Catholic governments, the descendants of the Scots in Ireland were bitterly persecuted, and prior to 1764, large numbers had immigrated and settled in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina. In September, 1736, alone, one thousand families sailed from Belfast because of their inability to renew their leases upon satisfactory terms, and the most of them settled in the eastern and middle counties of Pennsylvania. They hoped, by a change of residence to find an unrestrained field for the exercise of their industry and skill, and for the enjoyment of their religious opinions. They brought with them a hatred of oppression, and a love of freedom in its fullest measure, that served much to give that independent tone to the sentiments of the people of the province which prevailed in their controversies with the home government years before they seriously thought of independence.

They settled the Cumberland valley and brought its fair lands under cultivation. They fought the savages and stood as a wall of fire against their further forays eastward. It is said that between 1771 and 1773 over twenty-five thousand of them, driven from the places of their birth by the rapacity of their landlords, located in that valley and to the westward. This was just before the revolutionary war began, and while the angry controversies that preceded it were taking place between the colonists and the English government. Hence, these immigrants were in just the right frame of mind needed to make them espouse, to a man, the side of the patriots. A tory was unheard of among them. They were found as military leaders in all times of danger, and were among the most prominent law-makers, through and after the long struggle for freedom and human rights. They have furnished presidents, United States senators, congressmen, judges, and many others prominent in all the stations of life. In short, the names of these patriots and wise men, as well as the names of their descendants, are familiar words, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the Union.

Regarding the inhabitants termed Brethren, or German Baptists, people who are quite numerous in these counties, especially in Somerset, we learn from a church record and directory prepared by Howard Miller, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1882, that the sect originated at Schwardzenau, Germany, in 1708, under the leadership of Alexander Mack. "He," says Mr. Miller, "with John Kipin, George Grevy, Andreas Bloney, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Kipin and Joanna Nethigeim, his neighbors, met, from time to time, at their dwellings for the purpose of Bible reading and mutual improvement spiritually. They were all of Presbyterian descent except John Kipin and, possibly, Mrs. Kipin, who were Lutherans. It does not appear that they intended a separate organization, but met for the purpose of Bible reading and explanation. It soon occurred to them that they had not hitherto rendered that implicit obedience which the word of God requires, and they determined upon a fuller compliance with the divine commands. They had not, at the time of their change of views, known of the existence of any Baptist organizations, but determined that true baptism consisted in trine immersion as the external form. They desired such immersion at the hands of Alexander Mack, who refused on the grounds of his not being himself baptized according to believers' baptism. They, accordingly, drew lots as to who should perform the ceremony, but the name of him to whom the lot fell has been concealed, and is not now known.

"They baptized each other in the little river Elder running by the town of Schwardzenau, and the denominational existence of the Brethren began. Presently there were branches organized in the adjoining towns of Merrienborn, where Bro. John Naass was the minister, and at Epstien, under the oversight of Bro. Christian Levy. At that age of the world, the custom was to persecute those who ventured to differ in belief from the recognized forms of worship, and our early Brethren did not escape. Some of them were driven to Holland, and some to Creyfelt.

"In 1719, the Schwardzenau church emigrated bodily to America, where the utmost religious freedom has ever been tolerated. There landed about twenty families in the fall of that year at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and dispersed themselves over the eastern part of the state, mainly to Conestoga, Skippack and Oley. Four years later, or in 1722, Brethren Baker, Gomery,

Gantz and Trautes began a systematic tour of evangelism with the most satisfactory results, and what we would now call 'arms' of the church were founded in a great many places. Those who remained in Europe, influenced by their American friends, with whom they kept up a correspondence, came to America in 1729. Some who remained, and others who were almost persuaded, were lost, denominationally speaking, and the Brethren were no longer a fact in the old world."

Having shown the origin and the date of settlement of the Brethren in America, it is only necessary to add here, that from the southeastern part of Pennsylvania the members of this sect have gradually migrated southward and westward, until their present membership of about sixty thousand is found scattered in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, California, Oregon, Arkansas and Texas. They were among what may be termed the original settlers of Somerset county. Brother's Valley, the first township formed in the region lying between the Alleghenies and Laurel Hill, derived its name from them, and today, in no place in the universe are there so many Brethren in so circumscribed an area as in the county named. It contains eleven congregations, twenty-seven meeting-houses, and about nineteen hundred members; while Bedford county has five congregations, sixteen meeting-houses, and about one thousand members.

The foregoing chapter and all those which precede it have been prepared with the full knowledge that an absurd statement, by some termed a tradition, has for years found listeners around many Somerset county firesides. Indeed, we find that the "tradition" has been repeated so often, that a considerable number of well-meaning people have accepted it as veritable truth. In substance it is as follows: That some two hundred and thirty years ago, or about *1650*, a half dozen families concluded to branch off from Roger Williams' colony in New England and establish an isolated, separate community of their own, and that after many days of weary wandering to the southwestward, finally settled down in the *Turkey-Foot* region, where they and their descendants remained ever after, or at least within the memory of men now living.

Now, for the sake of an argument, conceding the possibility of a few white men and women surmounting all the dangers and difficulties of such a journey at that time — the crossing of rivers like the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware and Susquehanna (besides the many minor streams, which of themselves would prove almost insurmountable at this day without the aid of boats or bridges), the threading of trackless forests, climbing mountain ranges, passing by unheeded broad fertile valleys, and finally locating beyond the Alleghenies, in a rugged, pent-up region, where, surrounded by savages and wild beasts, they were contented to remain far away from friends, kindred and civilized man — granting, we repeat, that such were facts (though we deem the entire statement wholly improbable), and that a settlement of English-speaking whites was effected at Turkey-Foot, *thirty* years before Penn's purchase of Pennsylvania, and the founding of Philadelphia, does it not appear strange to the believers of the "tradition," that such an important event in the world's history should have been passed unnoticed by Christopher Gist (who visited this region prior to 1752), by Washington in 1753–4, by Capt. Orme (who was with Gen. Braddock in 1755), and by Rev. Capt. John Steel in his elaborate report of 1768?

Again it is claimed that among the men who settled near Turkey-Foot *more than two hundred years ago*, were "Henry Abrahams, one named Green, and another named Greathouse." Capt. Steel mentions Abrahams in his report (see preceding pages in this chapter), but apparently had not heard of either Green or Greathouse. However, upon the first assessment rolls of Bedford county, made in 1771, for the year 1772, we find the names of Henry Abrahams and several others mentioned by Steel three years earlier, as well as those of *William* Greathouse and *Thomas* Green. These rolls likewise inform the reader that at the time of which we write — 1771 — Abrahams had twelve acres of land improved, owned two horses and three cows; Greathouse had ten acres of improved land, two horses and three cows, while Green owned six acres of improved land, two horses and eight head of cattle.

We close this article by propounding a few queries. If these men were more than centen-

arians, if they had been here in occupation of the land for the great period intervening between 1650 and 1771, what had they been doing that in the last-mentioned year each respectively could boast of but twelve, ten and six acres of improved land? How had they drifted so readily from an asserted degree of savageness into the ways of civilization? Where had they been during the terrible French and Indian war — 1754–63 — a period during which (many able writers have asserted) not a single English white settler *existed* west of the Allegheny mountains, and but very few to the westward of the Susquehanna river, and lastly, if there is any foundation whatever for the believers of the "tradition" to stand upon, why cannot a line of descent be shown from the men of Williams' colony down to those who claim to be their descendants? In a word, we concede that there was an opportunity for the establishment of an English settlement at Turkey-Foot as early as 1763–4, but *not* prior to that time.

CHAPTER IX.

ORGANIZATION, ETC., OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

Bedford organized as the Ninth County of the Province, and the First West of the Tuscarora Mountain — Its Original Boundaries — Dedimus Potestatem issued by Gov. John Penn — Form of Oaths, etc., administered under ye King — List of First County Officials — The First Session of Court — Erroneous Opinions Regarding the Boundaries of the County in 1771 — Description of the First Townships — A Turbulent Class of Inhabitants West of Laurel Hill — Letters and Deposition Relating Thereto — They Refuse to Recognize the Authority of Bedford County Officers — James Piper's Difficulties as County Commissioner — Bedford County well rid of Troubles to follow, by the Erection of Westmoreland — Brief Remarks concerning Early and Prominent Bedford County Officials.

BY an act of the general assembly of the province, passed on Saturday, March 9, 1771, and entitled "An act for erecting a part of the county of Cumberland into a separate county," was created Bedford, as the ninth county of the province, and the first west of the Tuscarora mountain. "The great hardships the inhabitants of the western parts of the county of Cumberland lie under, from being so remote from the present seat of judicature and the public offices," was one of the reasons assigned by the people, in their petition asking for the formation of a new county. Robert McCrea, William Miller and Robert Moore were the commissioners appointed to "run, mark out and distinguish the boundary lines between the said counties of Cumberland and Bedford," and, as a result of their labors, the boundaries of the county of Bedford were declared to be as follows:* "Beginning where the province line crosses the Tuscarora mountain, and running along the summit of that mountain to the gap near the head of Path valley, thence with a north line to the Juniata, thence with the Juniata to the mouth of Shaver's creek, thence northeast to the line of Berks county, thence along the Berks county line northwestward to the west boundary of the province, thence southward according to the several courses of the boundary of the province, to the southwest corner of the province, and from thence eastward with the southern line of the province to the place of beginning." In general terms, then, as the reader will perceive, the county of Bedford embraced originally the entire southwest quarter of the state, or, as then termed, the province.

Three days after the passage of the act first referred to, Gov. John Penn affixed his signature to a document of which the following is a copy, and thereby caused the wheels of government to commence revolving in the recently created county:

[L. S.] The Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware. To John Fraser,† Barnard Dougherty,† and Arthur St. Clair,† of the County of Bedford, Esquires, Greeting:

REPOSING special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty and Integrity I have authorized and impowered and by these presents do authorize and impower you the said John Fraser, Barnard Dougherty and Arthur St. Clair, or either of you, to administer to all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Coroners and all other officers Civil and Military and all other Person and Persons whatsoever within the said county of Bedford, as well the oath of office, as also the oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, and other the usual Declarations, Tests, and Qualifications required by Law to be taken by the said several officers, Civil and Military, to qualify them, every or any of them for the entering upon and executing their several and respective offices to which they are or shall be commissionated, or as any other Occasion may make it requisite and proper to tender or administer the said

* The original description not being deemed sufficiently clear, an act was passed March 21, 1772, in which the boundaries were explained in less ambiguous terms; George Woods, William Elliott, Robert Moore and Robert McCrea, being the persons designated to execute the provisions of the act.

† Fraser, Dougherty, and St. Clair were at that time justices of the peace in Cumberland county.

Oaths, Tests and Qualifications, or any of them to such officers and other Persons untill my Pleasure shall be further known therein.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at Philadelphia the twelfth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-one.

JOHN PENN.

The form of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, declarations, etc., alluded to by Gov. Penn in the foregoing *Dedimus Potestatem* continued in use until the declaration of American independence. Today these forms furnish strange and novel reading. Hence, in showing, in part, the manner of conducting official business "in ye good old colony times," a momentary digression is here indulged in to reproduce them:

I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third. So help me God.

I, A. B., do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest and abjure as impious and heretical that damnable Doctrine and Position that Princes excommunicated and deprived by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whomsoever, and I do declare that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate hath or ought to have Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Preëminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm. So help me God.

I, A. B., do declare that I believe that there is not any transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or in the Elements of Bread and Wine at or after the consecration thereof by any Person or Persons whatsoever. So help me God.

I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify and declare in my Conscience before God and the World, that our Sovereign Lord King George the Third is lawful and rightful King of this Realm and other His Majesty's Dominions thereunto belonging, and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that I do believe in my Conscience that not any of the descendants of the Person pretending to be the Prince of Wales, during the life of the late King James the Second, and since his decease Pretending to be and took upon himself the stile and title of King of England by the name of James the Third, and of Scotland by the name of James the Eighth, or the stile and title of King of Great Britain, hath any Right or Title whatsoever to the Crown of this Realm or any other the Dominions thereunto belonging, and I do renounce and abjure Allegiance or obedience to them, and I do swear that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Third, and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all traitorous Conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his person, Crown, and Dignity, and I will do my endeavor to disclose and make known to His Majesty and his successors all treason and traitorous Conspiracies which I shall know to be against him or any of them, and I do faithfully promise to the utmost of my power to support, maintain and defend the succession of the Crown against the Descendants of the said James, and against all other Persons whatsoever, which succession (by an act entitled an act for the further Limitation of the Crown and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject) is, and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, late Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover and the heirs of her Body, being Protestants, and all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to the express words by me spoken and according to the plain and Common Sense view and understanding of the same words without any Equivocation, mental reservation or secret evasion whatsoever, and I do make this Recognition, Acknowledgement, Abjuration, Renunciation and Promise heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian. So help me God."

On Monday, March 11, 1771, John Fraser, Barnard Dougherty, Arthur St. Clair, William Proctor, Jr., Robert Cluggage, Robert Hanna, George Wilson, George Woods, William Lochry, William Crawford, Dorsey Pentecost, William McConnell, Thomas Gist, James Milligan and Alexander McKee "were agreed on to be justices of the court of general quarter sessions of the peace and of the county court of common pleas for the said county of Bedford." Their commissions were issued on the following day, and on the same day, also, three separate commissions were made out appointing Arthur St. Clair, "prothonotary, or principal clerk of the county court of common pleas, clerk or register of the orphans' court, and recorder of deeds." Subsequently, William Proctor was appointed sheriff, Robert Hanna, Dorsey Pentecost and John Stephenson county commissioners (who afterward appointed Samuel Davidson county treasurer), James Pollock, Samuel Miller, Solomon Sheppard, Joseph Bealor, James Cavet and Richard Wells, Jr., county assessors. The above-named officers received their commissions about the 1st of April, whereupon they were sworn into office, and at once entered upon the performance of their respective duties.

Before William Proctor, Jr., Robert Cluggage, Robert Hanna, George Wilson, William Lochrey and William McConnell, Esqs., "Justices of our Lord the King to hear and determine divers felonies and misdemeanors in the said county committed," the first term of the court of general quarter sessions of the peace began at Bedford on Tuesday, April 16,

1771. As grand jurors there were also present James Anderson (foreman), Charles Cessna, James McCashlin, Thomas Kenton, Allen Rose, George Milligan, John Moore, Robert Culbertson, George Funk, John Huff, Rinard Wolfe, Valentine Shadacre, Frederick Nawgel, Thomas Hay, Samuel Drenning, Edward Rose, Samuel Skinner, William Parker, Christopher Miller, Thomas Croyle, Adam Saam, Jacob Fisher and David Rinehart.

It appears that the first business to occupy the attention of the members composing this court was to divide the vast region originally embraced by the county into sixteen townships, and here we are led into another digression, for notwithstanding the fact that in Pennsylvania townships and counties were *never* laid out upon lands still owned and occupied by the Indians, yet many people considered fairly intelligent have asserted that the western boundary line of the original county of Bedford was almost limitless, that for aught they knew to the contrary it extended to the Mississippi river, or, possibly, to the Pacific ocean. Even the able compilers of a late work, entitled "The Geology of Bedford and Fulton Counties" have erroneously asserted that the territory occupied by the present counties of Butler, Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Forest and Clarion once formed a part of Bedford county. While the facts are, that until October 23, 1784, or more than thirteen years after the formation of the county of Bedford, all that part of the state lying north of a line beginning on the northern border of Bradford county and thence passing in a general southwest course through that county, Lycoming, Clinton, Center, Clearfield, Indiana and Armstrong counties to Kittanning, thence down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to the western boundary of the state, belonged to the Indians, and consequently neither township nor county lines embraced any portion of it. As further proof of what is here asserted, and as a means of determining the exact extent of the original county, especially that part lying *west* of the Alleghenies, we append the following, copied *verbatim* from the minutes of the first day's proceedings of the first term of court held in the county of Bedford:

The Court proceeded to divide the said County into the following Townships by the Limits and Descriptions hereafter following.

Air, as fixed by Cumberland Court.

Bedford and *Cumberland*, as fixed by Cumberland Court, only the line at the foot of the Allegany Mountain to be extended to the top of the Mountain.

Barree, To be cut off by Little Juniata and Tussey Mountain.

Dublin and *Colerain* as fixed by Cumberland Court.

Brother's Valley, Beginning where the Southern Line of the Province crosses the Allegany Mountain and running along the Summit of it to the heads of Conemach, then down the Conemach to the west side of Laurel Hill, then along the foot of that hill to where the Youghiogeny breaks through it, then up that river to the province line, and thence to the place of beginning.

Fairfield, Beginning where the Youghiogeny comes thro' the Laurel Hill on the west side and running down the hill with the line of Brother's Valley to the Connemach River, then down Connemach river to the top of the Chestnut Ridge, then along the Chestnut Ridge to the Youghiogeny if it extends so far, if not, with the Laurel Hill to the Youghiogeny and with that River to the beginning.

Mount Pleasant, Beginning where the Loyal Hannan breaks thro' the Chestnut Ridge and running down the Loyal Hannan to the mouth of Crab-Tree Run, and up the same to the main Road, thence with a due course to Braddock's Road, thence with the south side of that road to where it crosses Jacob's Creek, then up Jacob's Creek to the line of Fairfield.

Hempfield, Beginning at the mouth of Crab-tree Run and running down the Loyal Hannan to the Junction of Connemach, then down the Kisheminetas to the mouth, thence with a straight line to the head of Brush Run, then down Brush Run to Brush Creek, then with a straight line to the mouth of the Youghiogeny, then up Youghiogeny to the mouth of Jacob's Creek, then up Jacob's Creek to the line of Mount Pleasant.

Pitt, Beginning at the mouth of Kisheminetas and running down the Allegany River to its junction with the Monongehela, then down the Ohio to the Western Limits of the Province, thence by the Western Boundary to the line of Spring Hill, thence with that line to the mouth of Red Stone Creek, thence down the Monongehela to the mouth of the Youghiogeny, thence with the line of Hempfield to the mouth of Brush Run, thence with the line of said township to the Beginning.

Tyrone, Beginning at the mouth of Jacob's Creek and running up that creek to the line of Fairfield, then with that line to the Youghiogeny, thence along the foot of the Laurel Hill to Gist's, thence to Burd's Road to where it crosses Red Stone Creek, thence down that creek to the mouth, thence with a straight line to the beginning.

Spring Hill, Beginning at the mouth of Red Stone Creek and running thence a Due west course to the Western Boundary of the Province, thence south with the Province line to the Southern Boundary of

the Province, then East with that line to where it crosses the Youghiogeny, then with the Youghiogeny to Laurel Hill, then with the line of Tyrone to Gist's and thence with that line to the beginning.

Ross Straver, Beginning at the mouth of Jacob's Creek and running down the Youghiogeny to where it joins the Monongehela, then up the Monongehela to the mouth of Red Stone Creek and thence with a straight line to the beginning.

Armstrong, Beginning where the Connemach rises in the Allegany Mountain and running with that River to the line of Fairfield, then along that line to the Loyal Hannan, then down the Loyal Hannan and the Kisheminetas to the Allegany, then up the Allegany to the Kittanning, then with a straight line to the headwaters of Two Licks or Black Lick Creek, and thence with a straight line to the beginning.

Tullileague, Beginning on the top of Tussey's Mountain where the Little Juniata breaks thro' it, and running along that mountain to the line of Berks County, then with that line westward to the extent of the purchase,* then with the temporary line to the line of Armstrong, then with the line of that township to the Allegany Mountain, then with a straight line to the head of Little Juniata and then down Little Juniata to the beginning.

The great extent of the county, originally, the sparse and widely scattered settlements contained within it, together with the lack of highways other than those constructed by the armies of Braddock and Forbes, made it an extremely difficult matter to transact the public business, to assess and collect taxes, etc. Besides, as Virginia claimed all that part of the Province lying west of the Laurel Hill, and northward to and including Fort Pitt, and as the authorities of that province were issuing certificates for land in the disputed region at the rate of only ten shillings per one hundred acres, it was but natural that those who had obtained their homesteads cheaply should espouse the cause of Virginia as against Pennsylvania, and as a consequence refuse to recognize the authority of the Bedford county officials, or to pay the taxes levied upon them.

Regarding the latter difficulty the following letters, written by two of the first justices of Bedford county, will afford a partial explanation:

STEWART'S CROSSINGS, Aug$^{t.}$ 9th, 1771.

SIR: I understand by Capt. John Haden, the Bearer of this, that there is an Agreement inter^{d} into be a Number of the inhabitants of Monongahalia and Readstone, ho has Entered into a bond or Articles of an Agreement that Each man will Joyn and Keep off all Officers belonging to the Law, and under the Penalty of fifty for to be forfited by the party refusing to Joyn against all Officers whatsoever.

I understand this was set on foot by a set of People who has maid a breach of the Law by Driving out a men from his home, for which there was a King's warrent Ishued against them, together with a notion Propegated by Col$^{l.}$ Croghan, that them posts would not fall into Pensilvania, he told me it was the Opinion of some of the best Judges that the Province Line would not Extend, by Considerable, so far, as it would be settled at 48 Miles to a Degree of Longetude which was the distance of a degree of Longitude allow^{d} at the time the Charter was granted to Mr. Pen, and has since told those People that they had no right to Obay any presept Ishued from Pensylvania.

He has run a Line from the mouth of Rackoon up the Ohio to Fort Pitt, and from thence up Monongahalia Above Pigeon Creek, and from thence a Cross till it striks Rackoon Creek, ten Miles up it, and he says he has one more grant of 100,000 acres more to lay of in a parelele with that. Many sirways he had cut to peaces and sold to sundry People that has bin return^{d} in to your Office, some of mine which is not above 3 or 4 Mile from Fort Pitt; one of mine he has and many others; it is a great Pity there is not a stop put to such Proceedings, as it will be attended with very bad Consequence.

I am inform^{d} there is a Large Number of Signers all redy to the paper, when I see it I will give you more Distinkt Account.

Sir, I am with great respect,
Your most Hum$^{l.}$ Servant,
W. CRAWFORD.

To JAMES TILGHMAN, Esq$^{r.}$, at Philadelphia.
Per CAPT. JOHN HARDING.

MY DEAR CAPT.: I am Sorey that the first Letter I ever undertook to Write you should Contain a Detail of a Greivance so Disagreeable to me; Wars of any Cind are not agreable to aney Person Posesed of y^{e} proper feelings of Humanity, But more Especially intestin Broyls. I no sooner Returned Home from Court than I Found papers containing the Resolves, as they Called them, of y^{e} inhabitants to y^{e} Westward of y^{e} Laurall hills, ware handing fast abowt amongst y^{e} people, in which amongst y^{e} rest Was one that they Were Resolved to appose everey of Pens Laws as they Called them, Except Felonious actions at y^{e} Risque of Life, & under the penelty of fiftey pounds, to be Recovoured, or Leveyed By themselves, off y^{e} Estates of y^{e} failure. The first of them I found Hardey anugh to offer it in publick, I Emeditly ordered into Custodey, on which a large number Ware assembled as Was Seposed to Resque The Prisonar. I indavoured, By all y^{e} Reason I was Capable of, to Convince them of the ill Consequences that would of Consequence attend such a Rebellion, & Hapely Gained on the People to Consent to Relinquish their Resolves, & to Burn the Peper they had Signed. When their forman saw that the Arms of His Contrie, that as hee said Hee han thrown himself into would not Resque him

* Meaning the purchase from the Six Nations, of date November 5, 1768.

By force, hee Catched up his Rifle, Which Was Well Loded, Jumped out of Dors, & swore if aney man Cam nigh him hee Would put What Was in his throo them; the Person that Had him in Custody Called for asistance in y^e^ King's name, & in pirtickelaur Commanded myself. I told him I Was a Subject & Was not fit to Command if not Willing to obay, on which I watched his Eye untill I Saw a Chance, Sprang in on him & sezed y^e^ Rifle by y^e^ Muzle and held him, So as he Could not Shoot mee, untill more help Got in to my assistance, on which I Disarmed him & Broke his Rifle to peeses. I Res^d^ a Sore Bruze on one of my arms By a punch of y^e^ Gun in y^e^ Strugle. Then put him under a Strong Guard, Told them y^e^ Laws of their Contrie was stronger then the Hardiest Ruffin amongst them.

I found it necesery on their Complyance & altering their Resolves, & his promising to Give him self no more trouble in the affair, as hee found that the people Ware not as hardey as hee Expected them to be, to Relece him on his promise of Good Behavour.

I am affraid Sum Who Have Been two much Countenanced By their King & ye province of Pensallvania are Grate accesoreys to those factions, & God Knows where they May Eind. I have, in very Little time in Life, taken the oath of Alegence to His Majestie seven times, & allways Did it with ye Consent of my whole Heart, & am Determined in my proper place to Seport the Contents thereof to y^e^ outmost of my power, as I look on it as my Duty to Let those things be Known to Government & my acquaintance at Philladelphia is none. I Expect you will Communicat those things to them, that the Wisdom of Government may provide Remedies in time, as there are numbers in the Lowr parts of ower Settlement still incressing y^e^ faction.

It Givs mee Grate Pleasure that my nighbors are Determined not to Joyn in the faction, & I Hope the Difirant Majestrits in this side ye Mountains will use their influence to Discorage it. I understand Grate thrates are made against mee in partikolaur if possible to intimidate mee With fear, & allso against the Sherifs & Constables, & all Ministers of Justice But I Hope the Laws, ye Bullworks of ower nation' will be Seported in Spight of those Low Lifed trifling Raskells.

Give my Complements to Mr. George Wood, Mr Doherty & Mr. Frazor, and Except of myn to your Self,

Who am, with Respect,

Your most ob^t^ Hble Ser^t^

G. Wilson.*

Springhill Township, Aug^t^ 14th, 1771.

To Arthor St. Clair, Esq.

Early in September, 1771, Thomas Woods, deputy sheriff of Bedford county, proceeded to one of the settlements on the Monongahela for the purpose of serving ejectment papers on one John Martin. He was accompanied by a son of Maj. Collins, who lived in the same neighborhood. When they arrived at the house occupied by Martin, the latter was not at home, "but his wife," said Woods, in a deposition sworn and subscribed before Arthur St. Clair, Esq., September 19, 1771, "desired him to wait a while, her husband would soon be home, and wanted much to speak to him; that this deponent told her he would lodge that night at Mr. Collins', and if he had any business with him he might come there. Next morning three men, neither of whom this deponent knew, armed with guns and tomahawks, came to Mr. Collins and desired him, this deponent, to stay there 'til the aforesaid John Martin and a number more of the neighbors came, for that they all wanted to see him; that he was not willing to stay, but that the said three men told him he must stay, for if he did not, it would probably be worse for him; that toward noon there was a party assembled about the number of twenty-five, all armed but five or six, who had clubs; that after consulting among themselves for some time, they told this deponent that as he appeared to be a civil man, if he would depart out of that settlement quietly and not attempt to execute his office, they would allow him, but that if he would execute any part of his office, he might depend upon the heighth of ill usage; that they told him they held their lands under one Russell, and his claim or grant begun at the Laurel Hill, near where one McKay lives, and run from thence to the head of Youghiogeny, down Youghiogeny to the mouth and across Monongahela; that it was proposed amongst them to send him, this deponent, back over the Laurel Hill, but he represented to them his business led him to Fort Pitt, and desired he might be allowed to proceed down Monongahela, to which they consented and sent a party of twelve men or thereabouts with him, some of whom escorted him to within four miles of Dorsey Pentecost, Esq., telling him at parting that they hoped he would remember what had been told him, and not attempt to execute any process or any authority under Pennsylvania, on the other side of Youghiogeny, or he might depend on suffering for it, but that when the back-line was run [meaning the boundary between Virginia and Pennsylvania], if they fell into that Province, they would quietly submit."

*Died at Quibbletown, New Jersey, in February, 1777, while on duty as lieutenant-colonel of the 8th regiment of the Pennsylvania Line.

Having shown by the foregoing letters and deposition the factious and turbulent nature of many of the early settlers "west of the mountains," a feeling which displayed itself yearly until crushed out by the presence of a large military force during the whisky insurrection, we now turn to another event which excited no little interest during the second year succeeding the organization of Bedford county. It appears that of the first county commissioners appointed or elected, namely, Robert Hanna, Dorsey Pentecost and John Stephenson, the latter declined to act. Hence, in the fall of 1772, James Piper was elected to fill the vacancy. Duly qualified, he attempted to execute his trust as a commissioner, but met with difficulties best related by himself in a communication addressed to the justices composing the court of general quarter sessions, in January, 1773, as follows :

Your petitioner humbly represents to your Worships that on the first day of October last past he was elected a Commissioner for the county of Bedford agreeable to an act of Assembly of the Province in such case made and appointed. That in pursuance of the laws of this Province, he, together with Joseph Bealor, as he was informed by Mr. St. Clair, was appointed a commissioner before the said first day of October, in the room of John Stevenson (who had declined acting), by a majority of the Board for the year past, met at the house of George Woods, Esq., in the town of Bedford on the 13th day of October last, and issued their precepts to the township assessors to bring in a list of the Taxables in this side of the Laurel Hill, and appointed the 1st day of December to meet at the house of George Woods, Esq., to assess the Taxables on this side the Laurel Hill, and the 29th day of December to take in the Returns beyond the Laurel Hill, at the house of Robert Hanna, Esq.

That he, together with James Pollock, Richard Wells, James Smith* and William Parker, county assessors, met at the house of George Woods, Esq., aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, but the said Joseph Bealor and Dorsey Pentecost did not attend. That he, with the assessors aforesaid, waited until the Returns were brought in by the township assessors. The aforesaid Joseph Bealor and Dorsey Pentecost not yet attending. That he, together with the county assessors aforesaid, appointed another meeting, when Charles Cessna was unanimously appointed a commissioner, and John Fraser, Esq., county treasurer, and laid the assessments for the present year on the inhabitants on this side the Laurel Hill aforesaid. That he, together with William Parker and Charles Cessna, met at the house of Robert Hanna, Esq., according to the appointment aforesaid, in order to take the Returns of the township assessors and lay the assessment agreeable to Law. That at the meeting Joseph Bealor told James Piper that he, the said Bealor, was not a Commissioner and the reason of his nonattendance was owing to his being indisposed, and refused acting as a commissioner, and swore in as a county assessor. That John Stevenson insisted upon acting as a commissioner, but was opposed by him, the said James Piper, upon which Dorsey Pentecost, Esq., Robert Hanna, Esq., James Pollock and James Cavet elected or appointed the said John Stevenson a commissioner and insisted upon his acting. By reason of which he, the said James Piper, together with Charles Cessna and William Parker, declined acting, as they imagined what they would do in consequence of Mr. Stevenson's appointment being irregular, and accordingly returned home without being able to do anything for the good of the county, and would now request the Direction of this Worshipful Court in what manner to act.

JAMES PIPER.*

Jan. 14, 1773.

As a result of these unlawful proceedings on the part of Pentecost and Stevenson, they were ordered, at the January term (of 1773) of the Bedford county court of quarter sessions, to pay a fine of £50 each into the provincial treasury, and a fine of £10 each into the county treasury ; but at April sessions of the same year, the fines, by order of court, were remitted. Indeed, the above-mentioned transgressors of law and order were then without the limits of Bedford county, for, by an act of the general assembly, passed February 26, 1773, all that part of the county lying west of the Laurel Hill was erected into a new county under the name of Westmoreland. Thus did the inhabitants living west of the Laurel Hill avoid the payment of any taxes into the treasury of Bedford county (consequently rendering no assistance in the building of a court-house and prison, projects which they bitterly opposed), and thus did the old county become free from a turbulent, contentious class of citizens, "Dunmore's War," and the troubles with Virginia respecting boundary lines.

Of the men mentioned as the first officers of Bedford county, we add, in concluding this chapter, that some of them were then among the most prominent residents of the province, and afterward of the state and nation.

Arthur St. Clair was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and served as a captain under Gen. Wolfe at the taking of Quebec. Ten years later,

*Formerly the chief of the "Black Boys."

*In 1776 James Piper was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Pennsylvania rifle regiment commanded by Col. Samuel Miles. He was captured in the battle of Long Island, fought August 27, 1776, and died while held as a prisoner of war. See chapter relating to the "Revolutionary Period."

or in November, 1769, he purchased of Henry Slaughter a small tract of land situated at Fort Ligonier. Subsequently he made additional purchases of land of Michael Kauffman, Frederick Boren and Garrett Pendergrass, Jr., all located in the vicinity of his first purchase, Fort Ligonier. Besides being a justice of the peace, he held the office of prothonotary, clerk of courts, etc., from the organization of Bedford county until the formation of Westmoreland in 1773. He then became the first prothonotary of the latter county. When the revolutionary war broke out, he espoused the cause of the land of his adoption. He served throughout the war with great credit and rose to the rank of major-general. In 1785 he was elected to congress and in 1787 was chosen president of that body. In 1791 he led the expedition against the Miami Indians, which terminated so disastrously. It is but justice to his memory, however, to state that at the time of the attack he was worn down by a fever, and was obliged to issue his orders from a litter. After serving until 1807 as governor of the Northwest Territory, he finally retired to private life and settled on Chestnut ridge, in the present county of Westmoreland, where he died in 1818, in his eighty-fourth year.

William Crawford was a Virginian by birth. His home was at Stewart's Crossing on the Youghiogheny, and he had served with distinction in the wars against the French and Indians. He joined the Virginia Line on the breaking out of the revolutionary war, and won the command of a regiment and an enviable military record. When the unfortunate "Sandusky Expedition" was fitted out in the spring of 1782, he was assigned to its command. The force consisted of about five hundred men, chiefly from the counties of Westmoreland and Washington, though there were a few from that part of Bedford county now known as Somerset. The troops under Col. Crawford started forth from Mingo Bottom, on the 25th of May, and reached the Sandusky Plains on the 3d of June. In the battle which took place on the 4th and 5th of that month at a point about three miles north of Upper Sandusky, between Crawford's command and an overwhelming force of Delaware, Shawnee and Wyandot Indians, assisted by an detachment of British troops from Detroit, the Pennsylvanians suffered a most disastrous defeat. Many who had escaped from death on the field of battle, were captured on the retreat only to suffer untold agonies and horrors—torture, and death at the stake. And this was the fate which befell the brave Col. Crawford on the banks of the Tymochtee, near the present village of Crawfordsville, Wyandot county, Ohio, on the 11th day of June, 1782.

John Fraser, Barnard Dougherty, William Proctor, George Woods, Thomas Woods and Samuel Davidson were all very prominent residents of Bedford and will be referred to in the history of that borough.

Robert Cluggage was a resident of that part of the old county now known as the county of Huntingdon. He gained renown as an officer in the continental service during the revolutionary struggle. See following chapter entitled the "Revolutionary Period."

Robert Hanna, the founder of Hannastown (which was destroyed by the Indians during the latter part of the revolutionary war), John Proctor, the first sheriff of Bedford county, and William Lochrey, resided in the region now termed Westmoreland county.

William McConnell was the founder of McConnellsburg, the present seat of justice of Fulton county.

Dorsey Pentecost lived in the territory now termed Washington county, and until his death was one of its most active and prominent citizens.

George Wilson, the author of a letter shown on a preceding page, and Thomas Gist (the son of Christopher Gist, who was a famous frontiersman and the guide and companion of Washington in 1753, when, as Gov. Dinwiddie's envoy, he visited the French commandant at "Fort Le Boeuf"), were residents of the old townships of Springhill, or the territory now known as Fayette county.

James Milligan, a successful Indian fighter, and Alexander McKee, from whom, we believe, originated the name of the gap known as McKee's, were residents of a region now embraced by Blair county, while Richard Wells, Richard Wells, Jr., and James Wells resided in the division now termed Somerset county.

CHAPTER X.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

Extent of Bedford County at the Beginning of the Revolutionary War — The Names of Some of Its Prominent Men at that Time — Its Representatives in the bodies termed "Provincial Convention," "Committee of Safety," and "Conference" of 1776 — Bedford County Men join the First Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion and March to Boston, Massachusetts — Brief History of that Famous Battalion — Various Letters, Orders, Rosters of Companies, Extracts, etc., Gleaned from State Archives and County Records.

WHEN the revolutionary war began, Bedford county comprised the territory forming the present counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria. The Scotch element predominated in the region described, and among those who at once became prominently identified in the struggle for independence and national unity were Col. George Woods, Judge Barnard Dougherty, Col. David Espy, Samuel Davidson, Esq., Col. John Piper, Col. James Piper, Maj. John Cessna (the great-grandfather of Hon. John Cessna), Col. Charles Cessna, Maj. Edward Coombs, Col. Hugh Barclay, Capt. Andrew Mann, Col. Robert Galbraith, Capt. Robert Cluggage, James Martin, William Proctor, William Parker, Capt. Thomas Paxton, Col. Thomas Smith, James Wells, John Mafott, Robert Scott, and Capt. James Francis Moore, besides the major portion of the inhabitants. We say the major portion because there was a large number, in the aggregate, scattered through the county as then formed, who, in their endeavor to remain loyal to King George the Third, were denominated tories.

The destruction of the tea in Boston harbor and the enactment of the "Boston Port Bill" had aroused the colonists throughout the continent to concerted action, and of the deputies who met at Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1774, to take action regarding the grievances of the Americans, George Woods, Esq., was present as the representative for Bedford county. Following this meeting came the "Provincial Convention," the members of which assembled at Philadelphia on the 23d of January, 1775, and continued in session six days. Committees were present from each county in the province, except those from Bedford and Westmoreland, who, doubtless, were prevented from attending, by reason of the great distance to be overcome during an inclement season of the year. This convention promulgated various recommendations to the end that the province might become self-sustaining, manufacture its own goods, etc., and thus avoid the importation of articles of English manufacture. The crisis to which the convention looked forward when framing the resolves and recommendations referred to had at last arrived. The battle of Lexington was fought, and the arbitrary acts of a hated parliament, located on the opposite side of the Atlantic, and more than three thousand miles away, were attempted to be enforced at the point of the bayonet.

In May, congress having resolved to raise an army, of which the Pennsylvania portion amounted to four thousand three hundred men, the assembly recommended to the commissioners of the several counties to provide arms and equipments for this force; they also directed the officers of the military association to select a number of minute-men, equal to the number of arms which could be procured, who should hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice to any quarter, in case of emergency. To assist in carrying into effect these measures, on the 30th of June, 1775, a committee of safety, consisting of prominent inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Northampton, Berks, Bedford, Northumberland, and Westmoreland, was appointed. Barnard Dougherty was chosen as a member of the committee to represent Bedford county, but did not take his seat with that body until the middle of the following September. However, the committee immediately organized by choosing Benjamin Franklin president, William Garrett clerk, and Michael Hillegass treasurer. At the same date—June 30, 1775—Bedford county was called upon to furnish immediately, as its inhabitants regarded the "freedom, welfare and safety of the country," one hundred good firelocks, with bayonets, etc., "for the use of such officers and soldiers as shall be drafted from time to time."

The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on June 17, 1775, and within ten days after the news of the battle had reached the province of Pennsylvania, her first rifle battalion was ready to take the field. Col. William Thompson,* of Carlisle, was placed in command, and of the eight companies composing the battalion, the

* Col. Thompson was born in Ireland and was a surveyor by profession. He served as a commissioned officer with Col. Armstrong in the Kittanning expedition, and was captain of a troop of light horse in 1758. He assisted Smith and his "Black Boys" to capture Fort Bedford in 1769, and the previous year with John Fraser (both, at that time, being residents of Bedford) took part in the great Indian council at Fort Pitt. In 1774, he commanded

one commanded by Capt. Robert Cluggage was formed of Bedford county men. Robert Magaw, of Carlisle, the first attorney admitted to practice in the courts of Bedford county, also served as the first major of the battalion. Starting from Reading, the place of rendezvous, the command marched at once toward Boston, by way of Easton, through northern New Jersey, crossing the Hudson river a few miles north of West Point, and joined Gen. Washington's forces in the trenches at Boston, on August 8, 1775. These were the first companies from south of the Hudson river to arrive in Massachusetts, and naturally excited much attention.

Thatcher, in his military journal, said of these men :

Several companies of riflemen, amounting, it is said, to more than fourteen hundred men, have arrived here from Pennsylvania and Maryland, a distance of from five hundred to seven hundred miles. They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in hight. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts, and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards' distance. At a review a company of them (doubtless meaning Col. Cresap's company of Maryland frontiersmen, one-half of whom were recruited in that part of Pennsylvania lying west of the Alleghenies) while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches' diameter, at a distance of two hundred yards. They are now stationed on our out lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who exposed themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of a common musket shot.

As a further matter of interest concerning the history of the First Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion, we insert the following, an extract from an article prepared by Hon. John B. Linn, deputy secretary of state, and published in the Philadelphia *Weekly Times* April 14, 1877 :

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has in its temporary possession a very interesting relic of the revolution. It is the standard of the First Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion, Col. William Thompson, of Carlisle, which was raised upon the reception of the news of the battle of Bunker Hill, and entered the trenches in front of Boston on the 8th of August, 1775. It was in all the skirmishes in front of Boston, and before the British evacuated that city it was ordered to New York to repel their landing there, Colonel Thompson was promoted brigadier on the 1st of March, 1776, and Lieut.-Col. Hand, of Lancaster, succeeded him. The term of the battalion expired on the 30th of June, 1776, but officers and men in large numbers reënlisted for three years or during the war, under Col. Hand, and the battalion became the 1st regiment of the Continental Line. It was at Long Island, White Plains, Trenton and Princeton, under Hand. On the 1st of April, 1777, Hand was promoted brigadier, and Lieut.-Col. James Chambers, of Chambersburg, became colonel. Under him the regiment fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and in every other battle and skirmish of the main army until he retired from the service, January 1, 1781.

Col. Chambers was succeeded by Col. Daniel Brodhead, and on the 26th of May, 1781, the 1st regiment left York, Pennsylvania, with five others, into which the line was consolidated, under the command of Gen. Wayne, joined Lafayette at Raccoon Ford on the Rappahannock on the 10th of June; fought at Green Springs on the 6th of July ; opened the second parallel at Yorktown, which Gen. Steuben, in his division orders of 21st of October, says " he considers as the most important part of the siege." After the surrender the regiment went southward with Wayne, fought the last battle of the war at Sharon, Georgia, May 24, 1782; entered Savannah in triumph on the 11th of July, and Charleston on the 14th of December, 1782; was in camp on James Island, South Carolina, on the 11th of May, 1783, and only when the news of the cessation of hostilities reached that point was it embarked for Philadelphia. In its services it traversed every one of the original thirteen states of the Union; for while in front of Boston, October 30, 1775, Captain Parr was ordered with a detachment of this battalion up to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to defend that point. I noticed this standard on exhibition at the Museum during the Centennial, but supposed it 'the banner with a strange device' of some revolutionary militia battalion. I identified it the other day at the rooms of the Historical Society from a description contained in a letter from Lieut.-Col. Hand to Jasper Yeates, in possession of Gen. Hand's granddaughter, Mrs. S. B. Rogers, of Lancaster. It is dated :

" Prospect Hill, 8 March, 1776.—I am stationed at Cobble Hill with four companies of our regiment. Two companies, Cluggage's and Chambers', were ordered to Dorchester on Monday ; Ross' and Lowdon's relieved them yesterday. Every regiment is to have a standard and colors. ' Our standard is to be a deep green ground, the device a tiger partly enclosed by toils, attempting the pass defended by a hunter armed with a spear, in white on crimson field; the motto, Domari Nolo."

ROLL OF CAPT. ROBERT CLUGGAGE'S COMPANY, FALL OF 1776.

Captain : Robert Cluggage.

First Lieutenant : John Holliday , commissioned June 25, 1775.

Second Lieutenant : Robert McKenzie, died Feb. 12, 1776; Benjamin Burd, from third lieutenant.

a company of rangers in Westmoreland county. He was commissioned colonel of the First Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion, June 25, 1775, and brigadier-general, March 1, 1776. Ordered to Canada in April, 1776, he was captured by the British at " Three Rivers," July 4, of that year. He was paroled and returned home in 1777, but was not regularly exchanged until October, 1780. He died at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1781, at the age of 45 years.

Third lieutenant: Benjamin Burd, Oct., 1775, promoted second lieutenant.

Sergeants: James Holliday; Daniel Stoy, dis. at Long Island, July 1, 1776; resided in Somerset county, Pa., in 1818; Querinus Meriner, David Wright.

Corporals: Acquilla White, William Lee, Joseph McKenzie, Angus McDonald.

Drummer: Timothy Sullivan.

Privates: Adam Anderson, resided in Westmoreland county in 1818; Philip Beechey, John Bowman; Thaddeus Broughdon, dis. Feb. 10, 1776; Thomas Brown, George Bruner, John Campbell, Thomas Casek, Stephen Cessna, Patrick Clark, Philip Conner, James Corrowan; Joshua Craig, resided in Cumberland county in 1820; John Crips, Alexander Crugren, Thomas Cunningham, James Curran; John Davis, afterward adjutant Flying Camp; Cornelius Dilling; William Donelin, re-enlisted 1st Pa.: Matthew Dougherty, Laurence Dowling, Daniel Francks, George Freeman, Amariah Garrett, Daniel Gemberland, Reuben Gillespy, Richard Hardister, Conrad Hanning; Francis Jamison, re-enlisted 1st Pa.; Andrew Johnston, enlisted June 25, 1775; promoted lieutenant 1st Pa.; Matthias Judy; John Kelly,—"Sept. 14, 1775, John Kelly, one of Capt. Cluggage's men, shot one of Capt. Chambers' men through the head for stabbing him."—*Wright's Journal;* Peter King, James Knight, William Laird, Charles Lenning, Robert Leonard; John Lesley, re-enlisted in 11th Pa.; Henry McCartney, dis. at Long Island, July, 1776, weaver, resided in Lycoming county in 1820; Daniel McClain, re-enlisted 1st Pa.; John McCune, John McDonald, Patrick McDonald, Thomas McFarlane, Thomas Magee, Daniel Mangaw, Michael Miller, Robert Piatt, John Pitts, Samuel Plumb, Martin Reynolds, Daniel Rhoads; Philip Ritchie, re-enlisted 1st Pa.; Thomas Shehan, Francis Shires; Alexander Simonton, re-enlisted 1st Pa.; Emanuel Smith, Henry Smith; Daniel Stoy, promoted sergeant; John Stuart, Jonathan Taylor, James Turmoil, Andrew Tweed, James Vanzandt; Daniel Vanderslice, re-enlisted 1st Pa.; Thomas Vaughn, re-enlisted 1st Pa.: Samuel Wallace, re-enlisted 1st Pa.; Solomon Walker, James Warford, Thomas Ward, Alexander Wilson; George Whitman, enlisted June, 1775, re-enlisted in 1st Pa.; Samuel Woodward.

Again turning our attention to matters occurring, meanwhile, in and about Bedford county, we learn from the Pennsylvania archives that on February 9, 1776, Col. David Espy, clerk for the county commissioners, in a letter addressed to the committee of safety, said:

We have but one Gunsmith in the County, who has engaged to make twenty-five Firelocks, and has been employed for these three or four months past, but has not got any of them compleated; yet we are in hopes he will soon have the twenty-five finished. He has been very industrious to procure Assistants or Journeymen, in order to undertake the whole, but cannot obtain any; and we also have endeavoured to employ others in the adjacent Counties, but are informed they are already engaged. We have provided Leather, and have employed a Saddler to make the Cartridge Boxes, agreeable to the Pattern sent us, and will take every necessary step in our Power, in order to have the whole completed.

In response to a circular issued by prominent men of the province, on June 18, 1776, deputies from the city of Philadelphia and the various counties met at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, to adopt such a form of government "as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general." Those who represented Bedford county at this conference were Col. David Espy, Samuel Davidson, Esq., and Col. John Piper. The conference at once unanimously resolved, "That the present government of this province is not competent to the exigencies of our affairs, and that it is necessary that a provincial convention be called by this conference for the express purpose of forming a new government in this province on the authority of the people only." Such a government was soon after formed, and thus ended forever the proprietary and royal authority in Pennsylvania.

In the summer of 1776 the necessities of the continental service caused the council of safety to place the state battalions of Cols. Daniel Brodhead, Samuel Miles and Samuel J. Atlee at the disposal of congress. They were marched to Long Island, where, with the continental regiments of the Pennsylvania Line, namely, Cols. Shee's, Magaw's and Cadwallader's, they were engaged in battle on August 27, which resulted in the defeat of the American forces and the evacuation of Long Island. The Pennsylvania troops sustained serious loss. Besides the many officers and men killed and wounded, Col. Miles and Lieut.-Col. James Piper, of the 1st riflemen, and Col. Atlee, of the 3d, with other officers, were taken prisoners. Regarding the battle of Long Island, Col. Brodhead, in a letter addressed to a friend, wrote as follows:

Camp near King's Bridge, 5th Sep'r 1776.

Dear Sir: I doubt not the Hon'ble the Convention of the State of Penn'a is anxious to know the state of the Provincial Troops since the Battle on Long Island, and as I have now all the information to be expected concerning it for the present, will give them every circumstance that occurs to me. On the 26th of last month, Gen'ls Putnam, Sullivan and others came to our camp which was to the left of all the other posts, and proceeded to reconnoitre the enemie's lines to the right, when from the movements of the enemy they might plainly discover they were advancing towards Jamaica, and extending their lines to the left so as to march round us, for our lines to the left were, for want of Videttes, left open for at least four miles, where we constantly scouted by Day, which besides mounting a Guard of one hundred men & an advance party of subaltern and thirty to the left of us, was hard Duty for one Reg't; during the night of the 26th we were alarmed three Different times and stood to our Arms. As soon as it was light, Col. Miles, from

the right of our first Batt^{n}, sent me orders to follow him with the second, to the left of our lines; when I had marched about half a mile, I was ordered to the right about, to join Col. Willis' reg't of New England troops, but by the time I returned to the camp, Maj. Williams, on horseback, overtook me with orders from Col. Miles, to march Oliquely & join him, but could not say where I might find him; I Observed the orders and directed a Subaltern from the front of the Batt (which was marching in Indian file) with a small party to the left of the Batt^{n}, and desired Maj. Patton to send a Subaltern & small party from the rear to the right of the front of the Battalion, which he mistook and took the one-half of the Batt^{n} to the right, about two hundred yards, which immediately threw the half the Batt^{n} so far to the rear as to render it very difficult to join without sustaining great loss, for presently after we left our camp we discovered the Enemie's horse & foot to the number of four or five thousand in our front, and as we could discover nothing of the first Batt^{n} [meaning Miles' command, of which James Piper was lieutenant-colonel] the Enemy being vastly superior to us in Number, I immediately ordered the Batt^{n} to gain a Wood to the left and there formed, but seeing a Number of Artillerymen dragging a brass field piece & Howit through a clear field in order to gain a wood a little to the left of our Front, and knowing the Enemy were also in our rear, I ordered that part of the Batt^{n} which was with me, to proceed to the second wood, & cover the Artillery and make a stand, but the New England Reg't aforementioned coming up with us, and running thro' our files broke them, and in the confusion many of our men run with them. I did all in my power to rally the musquetry & Riflemen, but to no purpose, so that when we came to engage the Enemy, I had not fifty men, notwithstanding which, we after about three Rounds caused the Enemy to retire, and as the Enemy's main body was then nearly between us and the lines, I retreated to the lines, having lost out of the whole Battalion, about one hundred men, officers included, which as they were much scattered must be chiefly prisoners; during this time, four or five Reg'ts, among which were our musquetry & flyngi Camp, Delaware & Maryland Reg'ts, and some of our Riflemen who had joined them, were engaged to the left of us and right of the Lines. I had no sooner got into the Lines than the Enemy advanced up to them and kept up a brisk fire on us, but only one man was Killed in the Lines; as soon as we returned the fire with our rifles and Musquetry, they retreated, and if we had been provided with a field piece or two, of which we had a sufficient number elsewhere, we might have killed the greater part of their advance party; as soon as the Enemy were beaten from the Lines, I was ordered to a point about a mile and a half to the right, to cover the retreat of the Delaware Battalion and the other Troops that might come over the Constant fire of the Enemie's field pieces and Howits; here I remained 'till almost night before I was relieved, notwithstanding the Generals there had been a number of Reg'ts who were not engaged, and had little or no fatigue.

Upon the whole, less Generalship never was shown in any Army since the Art of War was understood, except in the retreat from Long Island, which was well conducted. No troops could behave better than the Southern, for though they seldom engaged less than five to one, they frequently repulsed the Enemy with great Slaughter, and I am confident that the number Killed and wounded on their side, is greater than on ours, notwithstanding we had to fight them front & rear under every disadvantage. I understand that Gen. Sullivan has taken the Liberty to charge our brave and good Col. Miles, with the ill success of the Day, but give me leave to say, that if Gen. Sullivan & the rest of the Gen'ls on Long Island, had been as Vigilant & prudent as him, we might, & in all probability would have cut off Clinton's Brigade; our officers & men in general, considering the confusion, behaved as well as men could do — a very few behaved ill, of which, when I am informed, will write you. Our men are getting very sickly for want of Blankets and Clothing (having thrown away those they had in the engagement), which I fear they can't be furn'sht with here. Gen'l Washington has ordered our three broken Battalions to be considered as a regiment under my command until further Orders, but as the Assembly and Committee of Safety by them appointed are now dissolved I should be glad to know from your Hon'ble House, whether we are considered as Volunteers in this part of the Continent, or as Troops of the State of Pens'a, subject to the order of Convention, and whether our Rank is to be settled upon a more respectable footing than at present, for as it now stands, a Lieut.-Col. commissioned by Congress as of yesterday, takes rank of me today. I should also be glad to know whether promotions will take place and the Reg'ts filled by Drafts, or recruits, also in respect of the exchange of Prisoners, for we apprehend that Continental Troops will always be exchanged before us. Col. Miles & Col. Piper are prisoners, and I hear are well treated, poor Atlee I can hear nothing of. Col. Perry died like a Hero. No allowance has as yet been made for the Lieutenant Coll's and Majors Table Expenses, in case of separate commands. I hope we shall be put upon as respectable a footing on that acc't as the Maryland officers are, our present pay being not more than half sufficient to support us according to our Rank in this Tory Country.

I am Dear Sir, in great Haste, your

Most H'ble Serv't, DANIEL BRODHEAD.

P. S. — The Great Gen'l Putnam could not, tho' requested, send out one Reg't to cover our retreat.

ROLL OF CAPT. RICHARD BROWN'S COMPANY.

Captains: Richard Brown, appointed from Bedford county, March 19, 1776; taken prisoner Aug. 27, 1776; James Francis Moore, from first lieutenant, Oct. 25, 1776.

First Lieutenant: James F. Moore, appointed from Bedford county, March 19, 1776; joined the company Aug. 9, 1776; promoted captain Oct. 25, 1776.

Second Lieutenants: James Barnet, resigned July 23, 1776; Thomas Boyd, from third lieutenant of Capt. Shade's company, Aug. 9, 1776; taken at Fort Washington; resided in Indiana county, Pa., in 1817.

Third Lieutenant: James Holmes, commissioned April 15, 1776; resigned Dec. 31, 1776.

Sergeants: Henry Steits; James Anderson, missing since Aug. 27, 1776, paroled December, 1776, resided in Bedford county in 1813; Patrick Fitzgerald, Samuel Evans, Thomas Johnston, Jacob Hirsh.

Drummer: William Lever, missing since Aug. 27, 1776.

Fifer: Conrad Ludwick.

Privates: Ephraim Allen, Richard Allen, Henry Armstrong; Hugh Barkley, missing since Aug. 27, 1776; Hezekiah Biddle, missing since Aug. 27, 1776; George Biddleson, Thomas Bradley; William Bradley, missing since Aug. 27, 1776; Solomon Brown; Peter Carmichael, missing since Aug. 27, 1776; James Clark, George Clements, John Conrey, Michael Cowin; Samuel Crossan, missing since Aug. 27, 1776; James Dailey, Jeremiah Dawson; Peter Develin, missing since Aug. 27, 1776; John Dougherty; Timothy Dreiskel, missing since Aug. 27, 1776; Alexander Duke, James Evans; Samuel Evans, promoted sergeant; William Fitzgerald, dis. Oct. 18, 1776; Adam Growss, missing since Aug. 27, 1776; John Hagerty, John Harris; Jacob Hirsh, promoted sergeant; Alexander Henderson, Hugh Henry; Alexander Holmes, missing since Aug. 27, 1776; Robert Huston, missing since Aug. 27, 1776; Thomas Johnston, promoted sergeant; Joshua Jones, James Kelly; James Lever, killed at Staten Island July 26, 1776; Conrad Ludwick, Daniel Maguire; John Mallon, wounded by accident Aug. 12, 1776; Solomon Marshall, Daniel McIntire; John McGregor, missing since ——? 27, 1776; Michael McKittrick; Christy McMichael, missing since Aug. 27, 1776; John Mier, Aug. 4, 1776; William Moore, missing since Aug. 27, 1776; George Morris; Jonathan Nesbit, missing since Aug. 27, 1776; Tobias Penrod, Job Riley; Richard Roberts, missing since Aug. 27, 1776; Jacob Rush, Miles Ryan; Nathaniel Scott, missing since Aug. 27, 1776; Samuel Skinner, Philip Shaver; John Smith, Jr., dis. Sept. 1, 1776; John Smith, Sr.; Degory Sparks, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776; Isaac Sparsell, Thomas Stanton; James Steed, dis. July 11, 1776; returned Aug. 23, 1776; reënlisted at Hancock, Md., in the 13th Pa.; Thomas Stockton; Robert Stokes, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776; Richard Tull, Isaac Vanasdale, Albert Vorris, Mark Welsh.

Capt. Brown's company was recruited in Bedford county in February and March, 1776, and formed part of the 1st battalion of the Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, Col. Samuel Miles in command. The regiment, as part of Brig.-Gen. Lord Sterling's command, fought in the disastrous battle of Long Island on the 27th of August, 1776, where many were killed, wounded and captured. Afterward it was engaged in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, New Jersey, December 26, 1776; in the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777; lay part of the ensuing winter at Philadelphia, and moved down to Billingsport in March, 1777.

Lieut.-Col. James Piper, of Bedford county, was one of the field officers of the 1st battalion of this regiment. He was commissioned March 13, 1776. Captured at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, he died in captivity, leaving a widow, Lucinda, who resided in Cumberland county in 1791. He had proved to be an efficient officer during the French and Indian wars, and he it was who, while serving as county commissioner of Bedford county, met with the difficulties narrated in the preceding chapter.

CAPTAIN ANDREW MANN'S COMPANY.

Under authority of a resolution of congress, dated July 15, 1776 (*Journal, vol. 1, 411–419*), the 8th regiment of the Pennsylvania Line was raised for the defense of the western frontier, to garrison the posts of Presque Isle, Le Bœuff and Kittanning. It consisted of eight companies, seven from Westmoreland and one from Bedford county. Afterward two more companies were added. Its first field officers were Col. Æneas Mackey (frequently written McCay), Lieut.-Col. George Wilson (the same who, while justice of the peace of Bedford county, wrested a loaded gun from a riotous inhabitant. See chapter entitled Organization, etc., of Bedford County) and Maj. Richard Butler. Col. Mackey and Lieut.-Col. Wilson both died in the winter of 1777, and thereupon Col. Daniel Brodhead became the commander of the regiment.

The Bedford county company was commanded by Capt. Andrew Mann* whose home was in that part of Bedford now known as Fulton county. No separate muster roll of his company has been preserved. But we learn that in December, 1776, it contained sixty-two enlisted men. The regiment performed most arduous service. It rendezvoused at Kittanning, from thence it marched in midwinter to New Jersey and joined Washington's army, many of the officers and men dying from lack of medicines and other army supplies. After participating in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, it was ordered to march to Pittsburgh, where it became part of Gen. McIntosh's command. During the remainder of that year it waged an active warfare against the Indians. In 1779 it went up the Allegheny river on Gen. Brodhead's

*In 1750 the brothers Jacob, Andrew and Bernard Mann emigrated from the German side of the Rhine and landed at Philadelphia. Soon afterward they settled in the "Tolonoway settlement," a region now embraced by Fulton county, Pennsylvania. One of the brothers finally removed to Kentucky and another to one of the southwestern counties of Pennsylvania; Andrew alone remaining an inhabitant of Bedford county. He was married to Rachel Egnor, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1760. He was commissioned captain in Col. Mackey's regiment September 14, 1776, and he died January 13, 1818. The names of his children were Margaret, Jacob, Bernard, Rachel, John, Elizabeth, Andrew, David and Joseph.

Of these children Jacob was the father of Hon. Job Mann, and David was the father of the family known to present residents of Bedford. Hon. David Mann married Elizabeth Farquhar (a member of an old and prominent family in Frederick county, Maryland) December 20, 1810. Their children were James M., B. Franklin, Almira M. (Daugherty), Sarah E. (Reamer), William Findley, Bernard and David F. David Mann became a resident of Bedford soon after his election as prothonotary. He also held other positions of trust and honor. See Bedford county civil lists.

expedition, attacked the Indians and defeated them and burned their towns. On the return of the regiment, its time having expired, it was discharged at Pittsburgh. For a full account of the services of the regiment in the West, the reader is referred to Brodhead's letter-book, published in the twelfth volume, first series, of the Pennsylvania Archives.

Among those who are known to have been members of Capt. Mann's company were Robert Aikens, Abraham Faith (who resided in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1825), Joseph Hancock (who resided in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1834), Jacob Justice (who resided in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1820), Allen McComb (who resided in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, in 1810), James Mitchell (who resided in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1810) and Philip Wolf (who resided in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1790).

Benjamin Jennings, of the Turkey-Foot settlement, served in Capt. David Kilgore's company of the 8th Pennsylvania as private. As late as 1840 he resided in Somerset county and was paid a pension. Several other residents of Somerset county served as members in the Westmoreland county companies, 8th regiment, but it is now impossible to designate them by name.

The facts relating to the history of Bedford county during the revolutionary period, in their entirety, are of an unsatisfactory nature — only such, indeed, as can be gathered by scanning the county records and state archives — hence, the remainder of this chapter will consist of letters, orders, muster-rolls, extracts, etc., gleaned from the sources above mentioned.

COL. JOHN PIPER TO COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

SHIPPENSBURG, 31st Dec^{r}, 1776.

Gentlem^{n}: I would Beg Leave to Enform you that the Resolves of Congrass & Committee of Safety for this State, of the 22 Nov^{r}, Directed to the Commanding officers of the Different Batt. of Beadford County, I have had the Honour of Recaveing, Requiring att Least one Company of Vallenteers out of Each Batt. to march & Joyne General Washington, I have in Consequence of s^{d} orders call^{d} uppon Each Cap^{t} to turn out of his Company his quoto, in order to Compleate the said Company, a number of which is now upon their March; the Enclemency of the Wether & Depth of the Snow in this Mountainous Country, Render it very hard to Assemble the Different Partys into one body, we therefore give Each Cap^{t} orders to march his Party the Nighest & Best way to Ph^{a}, & there to wait till farther orders; so that I hope Gent^{n}, youl take propper Notice of Each Party as they Com, & give them orders. I have likewise got Entiligence Since I left home, that the officers of the Other Batt. of Bedford are Ordered to give the Militia ten Dollars Advance, But as I have Not Seed any of the Gent^{n} Since their orders Com up, would be glad to know where I might be furnished with Cash for that Porpose; I Beg Lave to Refare to the Berer for forther Perticulars, & am, Gent^{n}, with Grate Esteem

Your moust Obedant &
Very Humble Servant,
JOHN PIPER.

SOLDIERS OF 1777.

A Role of the officers and privets out of the 1st Battalion of Bedford county, who Marched to Camp under the command of Capt. Jacob Hendershot & Inroled 9th January & Discharged 10th March & allowed pay untill the 25th March, 1777.

Captain: Jacob Hendershot.
Lieutenant: Frederick Storts.
Sergeant: Francis Shives.
Corporal: William Steed.
Privates: Adam Hersler, William Pittman, William Andrews, John Peck, John Coombs, John Rush, Thomas Mitchell, Nelson Jolly, Jacob Hart, Abraham Clavinger, George Enslow, John Slaughter, Richard Pittman, John Williams, Evan Jenkins.

Officers who marched with the company:

Lieut. Col. James Graham.
Maj. Edward Coombs.
Maj. John Cessna.
Capt. Obadiah Stillwell.
Lieut. Moses Reed.
Lieut. John Stillwell.
Ensign Stillwell Troax.
Lieut. Levi Linn with Capt. Paxton.
Private Cornelius Troax with Capt. Paxton.
Private Joseph Troax* with Capt. Paxton.

The officers mentioned at the end of the above list — Col. Graham, Majs. Coombs, Cessna, etc. — marched as volunteers, and received but little more pay and subsistence than the privates. As another pertinent matter regarding this movement of the Bedford county troops we append the following:

The State of Pennsyl$_{a}$ to the 1st Battalion of Bedford County. Dr.

From Dec. 13th, 1776, to Jan'y 19th, 1777.

To Cash pay'd by Col. George Woods to Col. Graham, Maj. Coombs & Maj. Cessna in actual service as appears by Bill	£33 3 9
To Cash pay'd by Do to Capt. Cable for Do	7 10 0
To cash pay'd by Do to Lieut^{s} Chaney & Higgins	8 17 8
To Capt. Paxton's Muster Role	349 12 2
To Capt. Hendershot's Muster Role	223 11 2
To Lieut. William Frier's Muster Role	187 6 9
To 300 miles subsistence alowed the whole	31 17 6
	£841 18 9

* Joseph Troax died in service February 15, 1777.

Brought forward	£841	18	9
To allowance of liquor for 7 men from Bedford to Phila	2	12	0
	£844	10	9
To the amount of Guns and Blankets per Bill	91	9	0
To amount pay'd expresses	3	1	6
To a Bill for Liquor for Paxton's company	3	14	0
	£942	15	3
To additional pay to Col. Graham, Maj'rs Coombs & Cessna, & Capt. Stillwell, Lieuts. Reed & Stillwell & Ensign Troax, nine days from home to Phila.	31	2	6
To one Month's service from 3d Dec., 1776, to Jan. 3d, 1777 (myself)	28	2	6
	£1,002	0	3

CREDIT.

By Cash Received from David Espy, Esq. . £261 5 0

GEN. PUTNAM TO COUNCILS, ETC.

PRINCETON, Feb. 18, 1777.

GENTLEMEN: Last night Col. Neilson, with a party of about 150 men, attacked sixty belonging to Cortland Skinner's Brigade, at Lawrence's Island, under command of Majr Richd Stockton, formerly an Inhabitant of this place—the Enemy's renowned land Pilot—the Colonel took the whole, among which ware this Stockton, a Captain & three or four Subaltern officers; the enemy had four killed, and one wounded—we had one killed—this you may depend upon to be a fact. Col. Neilson is just arrived here. I shall forward the prisoners on in a day or two to you—50 of the Bedford County Riflemen of your State, what I detached from this place, were with Col. Neilson—the whole officers & men, both belonging to that County & the Militia of this State, behaved with great bravery, such as would do honour to veteran Soldiers; there are also thirty or sixty stand of arms, which I think the Middlesex Militia ought to have. The Bearer I send purposely to acquaint you with the Circumstance.

I am Gentlemen, with Esteem Your Hum. Serv't,

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

COL. JOHN PIPER TO JAMES MARTIN.

SIR: Please to wait upon the Executive Council for this State and lay Before them the disadvantages we labour under in Executing the Business Committed to us, the art and influence of Some individuals in this County Has induc'd Maney of the inhabitants to deny the authority of our Present Legislators, So that whole townships are taught to deny all authority, nor will they Comply in one Single instance with the acts of our Present assembly, and the Great Caus why our Business is not Carry'd on with dispatch is owing in a great Measure to the two Gentn, viz. Cable and Brown, who were appointed Sub Lieuts., in the Western * district of this County, there Refusing to do their duty untill the Scence of the People are taken att Large, which throws Such Load of Business upon me that I find My Self unable to Perform, notwithstanding the number of Good People in this County that are active in their duty, Yet from the art and influence of these People there are So mutch oposition and So maney difficultys thrown in our way that our Business is mutch Retarded, therefore, Sir I hope you'l Lay this Matter before the House and Executive Council and Pray that they may Grant us Sutch Relief Either by apointing others to do the duty or Any other directions they in their wisdoms May think Proppair. Pleas to Enform that the County is Lay'd off in districks and Each district Apointed their field officers, But the other Business is much kep'd Back for the want of Concurrance and assistance of the above named Gentlemen.

I am, Sir, your obed't

H'ble Serv't

JULY 20, 1777. JOHN PIPER.

* Meaning that part now known as Somerset County.

DEMAND OF RECORDS.

THOMAS SMITH, Esqr.

SIR: I hereby demand of you the Books, Records and other Papers and Seals of Office of the office of Prothonotary, Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, and Clerk of the Orphan's Court for the County of Bedford.

I am Sir yours &c,

ROBERT GALBRAITH.

BEDFORD, September 29th, 1777."

In reply to this Thomas Smith verbally answered "that the sentiments of the people were to be taken for a new convention, and when that was known if there was a majority he would then immediately give them up, or if Robert Galbraith would call the township committee and they should say he (the said Thomas Smith) should give them up he immediately would." Subsequently, Smith gave up the books, papers, etc., and Galbraith became prothonotary. See a succeeding paragraph.

ROBERT GALBRAITH TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

SIR: I have been at Bedford and opened the Courts without any opposition. The Sheriff held the election, and though but a small one, yet I hope it will answer a good purpose. Mr. Smith still refuses to deliver up the Records, as appears by the affidavits sent you by Mr. John Morris, Clerk of the Assembly. I've sent by Mr. Morris the Nomination of Bedford Justices of the Peace, which I expect the Council will take notice of, and send up the Commissions per first opportunity. I should be glad of some instructions relative to the Tavernkeepers; some have applied at the Court, and recommended, but I have no Licence nor orders to proceed in the matter. Mr. Woods [meaning George Woods] has taken the Oath of Allegiance, and wonders why himself and the other two Gentlemen recommended with him, are

not Commissioned; he says he is now determined to support the Constitution, and most undoubtedly he can do a great deal of good or ill in this County at the present Time. If the Council thought proper to send for Mr. Smith, and dispose of him in some other way than confineing him in Bedford, it might answer a better purpose, for I am apprehensive he might be rescued here, and I am of opinion if he was brought before the Council he would agree to deliver them up; but this I leave to the wisdom and the prudence of the Council.

The generality of the People in Bedford County are well disposed to the Constitution, and a little Time, I am persuaded, will put matters upon a good footing. I attended at Carlisle Court, and matters there went on middling well. Mr. Morris, who attended, also can inform you. I write this in York Town, where I have attended on behalf of the State; the Courts were opened here, but in manner, and under what circumstances, Mr. McLean, who intends waiting on you in a few Days, will inform. I intend returning to Bedford in a few Days, as soon as I can get Seals of Office engraved here.

With compliments to Mr. Bryan and the other Gentlemen of the Council.

I am with respect,
your Excellencys most obed^{t},
humble serv^{t},
ROBERT GALBRAITH.

YORK TOWN, October 31st, 1777.

THOMAS SMITH ARRESTED.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

To the Sheriff of Bedford County: Greeting.

WHEREAS, it is made to appear before the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon the Oath of Robert Galbraith and William Parker Esquires, that Thomas Smith Esq^{r} being a person who has acted as Prothonotary in the County of Bedford, hath been duly required and summoned by a demand in writing, to deliver up all and singular the books, records, papers and seals belonging to or in use in the office of Prothonotary, in and for the said county of Bedford, unto the said Robert Galbraith (he the said Robert Galbraith being the person who hath been appointed by the President and this Council to succeed him the said Thomas Smith in the said office) and that he the s^{d} Thomas Smith hath neglected to comply with the s^{d} demand, you are therefore hereby commanded to take the said Thomas Smith, and him safely keep in close custody in the common Goal of the said County of Bedford without bail or mainprize, until the said Robert Galbraith shall become possessed of the said books, records, papers and seals. Given under my hand at Lancaster this 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

GEORGE BRYAN,
Vice-President.

COL. JOHN PIPER TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

LANCASTER, Nov^{r} 24, 1777.

SIR: I would beg leave to inform that in Consequence of a Commission from the Supream Executive Council of this State, apointing me Lieut. of Bedford County, for the Purpose of Mustering and Classing the Militia of s^{d} County, notwithstanding the opposition and difficulty that atended the Business, we Have been able to goe so farr into it that we have form'^{d} the s^{d} militia in Battalions and likewise into Companys, and Classed agreeable to an act of Assembly pass'd for that Purpose. But from our distance and other Disadvantages Have not been able to obtain Commissions, therefore Prays that Commissions may be granted, and as our Militia Have Been and are still a Calling upon not only to Guard our own frontiers, but likewise to Escort Provisions and other Carriages to Fort Pitt, and a number of our Militia Have Been call'd upon to joyne Gen. Hand, and as no Provision has ever been made for the Paymt or Equipmt. of these men, who, notwithstanding these difficultys, Have stepped forth in Defense of this Country and ar still Ready to appear in its Defence, I would, therefore, Pray in Behalf of sd. County, that Provision for the Pay and Equipmt. of these Men who are called into actual service, may Be Procured. * * *

THOMAS SMITH AND GEORGE WOODS TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

Nov. 27, 1777.

GENTLEMEN: The present situation of this County is so truly deplorable that we should be inexcusable if we delayed a moment in acquainting you with it, an Indian War is now raging around us in its utmost fury. Before you went down they had killed one man at Stony Creek, since that time they have killed five on the Mountain, over against tne heads of Dunning's Creek, Killed or taken three at the three springs, wounded one and kill'd some Children by Frankstown, and had they not providentially been discovered in the Night, & a party went out and fired on them, they would, in all probability, have destroyed a great part of that settlement in a few hours. A small party went out into Morrison's Cove scouting, and unfortunately divided, the Indians discovered one division and out of eight killed seven & wounded the other. In short, a day hardly passes without our hearing of some new murder and if the People continue only a week longer to fly as they have done for a week Past, Cumberland County will be a frontier. From Morrison's, Croyl's and Friend's Coves, Dunning's Creek, & one-half of the Glades they are fled or forted, and for all the defence that can be made here, the Indians may do almost what they please. We keep out ranging parties, in which we go out by turns; but all that we can do that way is but weak and ineffectual for our defence, because one-half of the People are fled, those that remain are too busily employed in puting their families and the little of their Effects that they can save and take into some place of safety, so that the whole burden falls upon a few of the Frontier

Inhabitants. For those who are at a distance from danger have not as yet offered us any assistance, we are far from blaming the officers of the Militia because they have not ordered them out, for if they had they really can be of little or no service, not only for the foregoing reasons, but also for these: not one Man in ten of them is armed, if they were armed you are sensible and take the country through there is not one fourth Man that is fit to go against Indians, and it might often happen that in a whole Class there might be a single Person who is acquainted with the Indians' ways or the woods, and if there should be a few good men and the rest unfit for that service, those who are fit to take the Indians in their own way, could not act with the same resolution and spirit as if they were sure of being properly supported by men like themselves. The Consequences would be that the Indians, after gaining an advantage over them, would become much more daring and fearless, and drive all before them. A small number of select Men would be of more real service to guard the frontiers than six times that number of People unused to arms or the woods.

It is not for us to dictate what steps ought to be taken, but some steps ought to be taken without the loss of an hour. The safety of your country, of your families, of your Property, will, we are convinced, urge you to do every thing in your Power to put the Frontiers in some state of defence. Suppose there were orders given to raise about 100 Rangers, under the Command of spirited officers who were well acquainted with the woods and the Indians and could take them in their own way. They could be raised instantly, and we are informed there are a great number of Rifles lying in Carlisle, useless, altho' all the back country is suffering for the want of arms. It was a fatal step that was taken last winter in leaving so many guns when the Militia came from Camp. About this place especially, and all the country near it, they are remarkably distressed for the want of Guns, for when the Men were raised for the army you know we procured every Gun that we could for their use, the country reflects hard on us now for our assiduity on those occasions, as it now deprives them of the means of defence. But this is not the only instance in which we bear reflections which are not deserved. The safety of our country then called loudly on us to send all the arms to the Camp that could be procured, and it now as loudly calls on us to entreat that we may be allowed some as soon as possible. As also some ammunition, as that which was entrusted to our care is now almost delivered out to the officers who are fortifying, and what remains of it is not fit for rifles. We need not repeat our entreaties that whatever is done may be done as soon as possible, as a day's delay may be the destruction of hundreds.

We are in haste, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servants,

GEORGE WOODS,
THOMAS SMITH.

COL. JOHN PIPER TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

BEDFORD COUNTY, Jan^{r} 20th, 1778.

SIR: I would beg leave to Enform, that on my Return from Councill the Distressing Situation of our frontiers oblidged me to Call upon the Subalterns to Consult upon measures to prevent our frontiers from Being Entirely Evacuated, when we were oblidged to Adopt the following measures, viz: to Give orders to Raise 30 men for the defence of the Settlement called the Gleads, 40 men for the Senter divission, Encluding Bedford, thirty men for Frankstown, and the same number for Sinking Valley, and thirty men to Guard the Inhabitants of Hart's Log Settlement and Shaver's Creek; the urgant Call for these men and the Exorbitant Prices of all articles, Lay'd us under the necessity of augmenting their pay to five Pounds Pr Month, the men to Be Engaged for the space of nine months, unless sooner discharged. These People have Repeatedly applyed to me, praying their Situation to Be Layd Before Council, and Assureing Council of their determination to make a Stand—if they meet with this necessary Assistance, they Likewise Pray that a Suitable Person may be Apointed to Lay a Small Store of Provisions at Each Post to Suply Scouting Party, or other troops who may be Employ^{d} as Guards. If these measures are aproven by Councill the People will Stand, and if Rejected I have the Greatest Reason to Believe, that upon the first alarm from Indians A great Part of our County will Be Left desolate. * * *

COUNCIL TO COL. JOHN PIPER.

IN COUNCIL, LANCASTER, Feb. 2nd, 1778.

SIR: Your letter of the 20th of last month, a petition from divers inhabitants of your County, and a representation of the situation of your County, signed by Lieut.-Col. Hugh Davidson, have all been laid before the Council.

The Council is much surprised to find that you have gone into the enlistment of men for nine months, as they cannot conceive how it is possible for the order of the 9th of December to be construed to give you any authority for so doing. They intended to authorise you to call out the Militia of your County for the immediate defence of the inhabitants, as a temporary measure, until Congress could obtain the necessary information from which to form a judgment of what force would be wanted to oppose those savages, and to take effectual steps at the Continental Expence as hath been done in the Southern States for chastising them, for which purpose a committee of Congress is gone to the westward. As it was expected that the people of your County would more cheerfully exert themselves in their own immediate defence, and more willingly turn out in this service than in one more distant from home, they were not called to meet and oppose the army of the British King, but *were permitted to remain at home*, while the Militia of most of the other Counties have been called out, and in many of them the whole eight classes have been called, and have either served their turns, found substitutes, or

become liable to pay the hire of substitutes. Of this money, considerable sums are already paid in, and the remainder is collecting from the delinquents. There does not appear any good reason why the people of your county should not exert their strength in their own defence at such a critical time as this, on the same terms that the other parts of the State render their services.

The Militia of almost every state in America has been called into the field, and in many places rendered very important services and gained great honor.

Our Militia law points out the mode of calling the people together for their defence, this Council has no authority to adopt any other plan, or establish an army, however small, on any other principles than what the law has directed: And, indeed, the confederation proposed by Congress is directly against the establishing of a standing force of any kind different from the Militia. But, were it otherwise, the enlisting of men for nine months appears to be wholly improper and unnecessary. It is very improper, as there is no fund for the payment of them, and it would be a most dangerous example to the other counties, who would each have equal right to claim an exemption from Militia service; and unnecessary, as the Militia, by a proper exertion, is certainly able to defend themselves against a much more formidable enemy than is at present reasonably expected to come against the western frontiers. As to the price at which it is proposed to pay the men, this alone is a sufficient reason against the measure, as the same pay would undoubtedly be immediately claimed by the Militia of the other Counties, and perhaps occasion an uneasiness in the regular army which might produce fatal consequences, from these circumstances alone, there cannot be a doubt but that Congress would disapprove of it, and refuse to pay such advanced wages.

The order of the ninth of December still exists in full force, and it is all that the Council have power to do for you.

Col. Davidson has an order on the Treasurer for the sum of two hundred pounds, to be delivered by him to you, and to be charged by the Treasurer to your account.

JOHN PIPER, Lieut., Bedford.

COL. ROBERT GALBRAITH TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

ROCK CREEK, February 6, 1778.

SIR: These will serve to inform your Excellency that upon my going to Bedford, I put the Warrant I obtained from the Council into the hands of the Sheriff who took Mr. Smith into Custody, upon which he delivered up the Records, Seals, &c. Notwithstanding the Indian disturbances in the County, we had a pretty smart Court. The Grand Jury found several Bills, and a great many who were for some time past backward in taking the oath came into Court and took it, so that I have the pleasure to inform you matters wear a good aspect now in Bedford, with regard to the Constitution. * * *

It seems that Galbraith was then acting as attorney for the commonwealth, for in the same communication he speaks of having attended courts at Carlisle, York Town, Northumberland, and other places.

COL. JOHN PIPER TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

BEDFORD, May 4th, 1778.

SIR: An affair of the most alarming nature (and as I believe altogether unprecedented) has happened lately in a Corner of this County [meaning that part now embraced by the counties of Huntingdon and Blair], and which I could not think myself justifiable in not communicating to the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of this State. 'Tis as follows: a Number of evil minded Persons, to the amount of thirty-five (I think), having actually associated together, marched away toward the Indian Country in order to join the Indians, and to conduct them into the Inhabitance, and there united kill, burn and destroy Men, Women and Children.

They came up with a Body of Indians near or at the Kittannings, and in conferring with them, they, the Indians, suspecting some design in the white People, on w^ch^ one of their Chiefs shot one Weston, who was the Ring-leader of the Tories, and scalp'd him before the Rest, and Immediately (as if Divine Providence ever attentive to Baffle and defeat the the Schemes and Measures of wicked Men) the rest fled and dispersed.

A very considerable number of the well affected Inhabitants having, as soon as their combination and march was known, pursued them and met five of them, and yesterday brought them under a strong Guard to the County Goal.

They confess their Crime and Intention of destroying both Men and Property; as these People thus in open rebellion are so numerous, there is great Reason to believe them as a part of a greater whole in some dangerous confederacy with the Common Enemy either at Phil^a^ or Detroit. * * *

COL. JOHN PIPER TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

BEDFORD, May 15th, 1778.

SIR: The orders of Council requireing an Exact return of the arms Belonging to this State are in our Possession, which orders I would gladly comply with, But the distressing Situation of our County att present renders it next to impossible to assertain an Exact List of all the arms in Possession of the inhabitants of this County, But as I am Enformed there are two Hundred Rifles, and one Hundred muskets, But as soon as I can obtain an Exact List of old arms shall make report to Council, the orders for warning four Classes to be in readyness upon the Shortest notice which may be issued, But it is impossable in our Present Situation that s^d^ orders will be comply'd with as I have great reason to Believe that not less than one-third the men in our County are actually fled, and the rest who remain are Constantly on

their watch Tower, and in dayly expectation of an attack from indians or torys, who seem at Present verey numeras and dayly Encreasing. Thus Sir, I have given a short sketch of our situation in Hopes y^r^ Excellency will Pardon any difficiancy that may arise from our distressed Situation.

ROBERT GALBRAITH TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

May 16, 1778.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: The Courts at Bedford, Carlisle and York are held with great regularity and propriety, and more business done in the sessions in a week, than used formerly to be done under the old Constitution. It is with pleasure that I acquaint you that a reconciliation is effected in Bedford County, between the Inhabitants, who for some time past were opposed to each other with regard to the Constitution and political sentiments. The matter originated between Mr. Smith and myself, and our endeavors with each Party had the desired effect. Mr. Woods, Mr. Smith & Mr. Espy all applied at the Court for admission as attornies, and were by the Court admitted accordingly; previous to which they had taken the Oath of allegiance, and gave assurance of their sincere intentions of burying all past disputes in oblivion, and their hearty and sincere endeavors to assist government and its Laws and Officers to the utmost of their power. The Bench and Bar, as usual, Dined together two Days of the Court Week, and transacted business with great unanimity. I had sound reasons for joining with them (for I would inform, the application came from Mr. Smith to me), first, because a returning penitent ought to be admitted, and because they had it in their power to do a great deal of good or harm; they were old settlers, acquainted with business, still had the confidence of a number capable of giving uneasiness and trouble, notwithstanding we had brought them under the Law. That "forced prayers are not good" is an old maxim, and "convince a Man against his will and he'd be of the same opinion still" is another I well remember. The application, coming from them, has every mark of sincerity; their getting admitted and bearing allegiance voluntarily, &c., is, in my opinion, not only a sufficient acknowledgment to Bedford County, but the State in general. That by their assistance and advice their mouths are stopped from finding fault, the present officers eased of a great deal of the Burthen of publick business, & the Council be no more troubled with long Epistles, &c. For had not this been effected at last Court, there would've been a number of Replevins and other actions commenced against the present officers that (well or ill founded) would've done more harm than good, and to avoid this they say they want nothing but friendship, and that Justice may be done them.

As I look upon myself bound to do every thing in my power for the good of the Cause in general, and Bedford County in particular, I would, at the request of Mr. Smith (for I believe he is almost tired of writing to Council himself), mention the Situation of some Townships in Bedford County with regard to Magistrates. George Woods, Sam^l^ Davidson and George Funk, were elected for Bedford Town, and returned some time ago. Whether it would be proper to Commission Mr. Woods, or not, as he is admitted an attorney at Law, I leave to the Council to determine; Mr. Davidson has been in the Commission before and made a good Magistrate; George Funk is an honest Man, and may please the Germans; William Proctor, Junior, was in Commission before, and made a good Magistrate; William Tod came to Bedford County to live shortly before I removed to York County, but as he has been elected with Mr. Proctor for Bedford Township may do very well. I am uneasy concerning Cumberland Valley Township. Colonel Charles Cessna and Thomas Coulter are the two fittest Men in that Township for the Commission, and yet these two men have not been upon good Terms these several years, and I imagine have had seperate Elections for that purpose. Mr. Coulter was in the Commission before, and made a good magistrate. The Council may receive information from Colonel Cessna, as I expect he is now in the Assembly. * * *

THOMAS MCKEAN TO VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BRYAN.

YORK TOWN, May 27^th^, 1778.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 21st came safe to hand, together with the extracts of Col. Piper's and Councillor Urie's Letters.

It may be well to make examples of some of the most wicked of the prisoners in Bedford [meaning the Tories of Weston's party] as soon as practicable; but when I reflect on the Savages having scalped eleven women & children, within five miles of the town of Bedford; that the people must be all in arms; that these criminals might escape for want of testimony or the Attorney General's presence, who cannot well bear the expense of so long a journey without some salary; that before a Precept could be sent to the Sheriff of that county, and the legal time summoning Jurors, &c., being allowed, we should be in the beginning of harvest, with the Court; and more especially that in great probability the Enemy may soon evacuate Philadelphia, which happening, will require me immediately to resign my seat in Congress, and to repair thither, as there will be an absolute necessity for a Judge on the spot. I say, sir, when I consider these things I am rather of opinion it would be advisable to defer holding a court there yet. * * *

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

PHILADA, Sat. Aug. 15, 1778.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Thomas Smith, Esq'r, of the County of Bedford, attended in Council & represented that the Board of War had under their consideration the building of a Stockade Fort at the Town of Bedford, & that the said Board was desirous of being informed of the Sentiments of this Council respecting the propriety & necessity of it.

On consideration of the advantages to be derived from such a fortification in the keeping open the Communication with Pittsburg, especially while an expedition to the Westward is on foot, Council are of opinion that the erecting of such a fort will be very proper.

It is apparent, then, that the old provincial fort at Bedford, which was erected in the summer of 1758, had fallen into disuse and decay before the beginning of the revolution, but, notwithstanding the consideration of the matter as above set forth, *it was not rebuilt* during the war of 1775–83.

COUNCIL TO JOHN HUBLEY, ESQ.

PHILADELPHIA, 19th Septem , 1778.

SIR: I am directed by Council to reiterate their request that you will give the publick your assistance on the Court of Oyer & Terminer, to be holden at Bedford for tryal of the Traytors who took the desperate Course of Joining the Indians against their Country. As this flagitious crime appears to have been committed by multitudes along the frontier, there is the greater and louder call for immediate and exemplary Justice. It is hoped that your affairs will not so much interfere as to prevent your going up. Gen. Armstrong will, I understand, be there; But lest his infirmity of Body hinder, it would be very satisfactory to hear that you made a point of attending. * * *

EXTRACT FROM THE BOOKS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1779.

Pursuant to adjournment the subscribers met at George Milligan's with the Intention to assess and lay the Quota of the 62,000 Dollars as also the Taxes for the current year, but the Indians having made a recent and general Invasion into this County the unfortunate Inhabitants have generally been obliged to abandon their Habitations and either to fly or collect into Forts to save their lives, has made it impossible for a full Board to meet. To this Cause, & this alone, it is Owing that we cannot lay the Said Tax. We are anxious to Shew our Readiness to contribute our share towards the General expense and gratefully sensible of the Exemption that the Legislature has granted us in Consideration of our truly distressed Circumstances for the last year; but we cannot without incurring a large Expense to the County proceed to tax those very few Persons who have not suffered by the last year's Depredations. As our present Position is so critical that We cannot with any Certainty appoint any fixed Time to meet again. Resolved, therefore, by the Members of the Board now present, that as soon as the least Interval of Peace and Safety will permit, this Board will meet for the Purpose aforesaid, of which the Commissioners do hereby engage to give notice.

Signed by James Martin and Samuel Davidson, county commissioners; Gideon Richey, county assessor; Thomas Crossan, Jacob Hoover and Jacob Hendershot, township assessors.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

PHILAD'A, Saturday, May 29, 1779.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

An Order was drawn on the Treasurer in favor of Thomas Smith, Esq'r (of Bedford), for the Sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars, of which sum he is to deliver to Capt. Cluggage the sum of Six Thousand Dollars to be applied to the raising his Company of Rangers; And he is to deliver to John Carson, at Carlisle, the Sum of Eight Thousand Dollars, to be applied in purchasing of Arms for the several Companies of Rangers.

A return of an Election of Officers in Capt. Rhoads' Company in the first Battalion of the County of Bedford, was read, by which it appears that the following Gentlemen were chosen, viz: James Hendricks, first Lieutenant; Jacob Walker, second Lieutenant; & John Bowman, Ensign.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Ordered, That Col. John Piper, Lieut. of the County of Bedford, or the Sub.-Lieut. of the said County, be authorized to call out the Militia of the said County for their common defence, in case of actual invasion of the Country by the sudden incussion of the Common Enemy.

GEORGE WOODS TO THOMAS URIE.

BEDFORD, July 4th, 1779.

DEAR SIR: I have just upertunity as fare as Carlisle, to Convey you a few lines; last Saturday was a week, a man and his daughter, of the name of Braikinridge, in wood Cock valley, was kild & scalp^{t} by the Indeans. The action was Don hard by hartsock's Fort. Frenkstown is intirely Evequated. Mr. Holliday lives at the flat Spring in your Vally; we have all Indever^{d}, with Piper, what lies in Our power, to rease a fue men to Kape Frenkstown Settlement together but all to no purpose. Mr. Holliday Applied to Coll^{o} piper for men to bring off the Stors, but was Obleged to Lave them there. The Indeans after doing the above mentioned Damages, Drove off a Considerable many horsis. When the Enemy are so fare into Our Contery you must Know the Situation we are all in; not a single Solger or Militia man appears in this County for Our Defence. I just now here that Coll^{o}. piper has got a guard at his hous. On Receiving the late Instructions from Council, per Coll^{o} Smith, Mr. Martin has indevered to bring out a fue of the Militia from the Townships of Are and Bethul, but his Orders are immediately Countermanded by Coll^{o} piper, as I understand. Dear Sir, you know well whate Situation Our County is in respecting the Conduct of the Lieutenants, you have often mentioned to me Some of their fealings & now Our poor Starving Contery, when they have Got Something on the Ground for Gethering, Dare not Go out to Save it. Our County Seems

to be pointed out for Distruction; every other frontier Settlement has Some Notice taken of them & assistance Sint them; in the name of wonder, if you are a member of Council for our County, will you never Get us taken Notice of or Git us a Share of Relefe according to the rest of our Contery. I wish you would Spake your mind as freely in Council respecting Some of Our officers as you do here; I think we would be soon in a better Situation. I am Certain you have a Gentleman now at the head of your Board that would not Suffer us to be used in this mannor Did he but Knaw it. Your Soon Robt. is Gon out with Capt. Erwin. I understand John Montower has Come into fort pitt, & some Indeans with him, I also understand he has taken in hand to bring in Simon Guirty. Capt. Brady lately retook two prisoners, five Scalps & kill'd One Indean, he is Gon out again, in company with Montower & two Indeans, in Order to bring in Girty, which I hope They will perform.

I am, Dr Sir,

Your Obt Humble Servt,

George Woods.

Directed,

To Thomas Urie, Esq., of Bedford County, member of the Supreme Executive Council, Philadelphia.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Bedford, July 5, 1779.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The Members above mentioned [meaning James Martin and Samuel Davidson] are still very desirous of contributing every Thing in their Power towards defraying the Common Expenses of the war, but find it is impossible for the other Members of the Board to attend at this Time, or for the Township and assistant assessors to do the Duty required of them by the Act of Assembly, as many of the Townships are chiefly evacuated, and the Inhabitants thereof obliged to leave their Habitations on account of the many Ravages & Murders committed by the Savages on the Frontier. They, therefore, are wholly at a loss to know what is best to be done in the very distressed situation of the County at present, unless the Humanity of the House of Assembly will afford them Relief in the Premises.

PRESIDENT REED TO LIEUT. JOHN PIPER.

In Council, Philada, July 24, 1779.

Sir: The letter of which the enclosed is an Extract has been laid before this Board, as this is the first Information we have had of any Late Ravages of the Indians, it has given us much Concern & Surprize. We trusted the Inhabitants of your County were fully apprized of the Measures we took for their Relief as early as last March. Either Help must be drawn from the County itself, or its Neighbors — if the Militia Laws are supported & rigorously executed there can be no Doubt but a County would find in itself very powerful Resources against Danger & Destruction, but if Officers are harrassed by Suits, Replevins issued when the Fines are imposed, & every Step taken to harrass & oppose those who are acting to the best of their Judgment & Ability under the Laws of the State, the Consequences will undoubtedly be ruinous to the County — nor will their Neighbours be disposed to help them when they see them wanting to themselves. We hope these Remarks are not applicable to the County of Bedford, and that this Board might show the fullest attention to them, we ordd 125 Men, properly officered, to march from York and Lancaster to cover the Inhabitants of Bedford during their Seed Time & Harvest. Why those Counties did not obey the Orders will be a proper Subject of Inquiry by the Members of Assembly. * * * To repeat our Order will, we apprehend, be quite unnecessary, as we do not know that greater Regard will be paid to the 2d than the first. We hoped that as long as Capt. Cluggages Company stayed in the County, & we understand it is yet there, it would have afforded the Inhabitants some Assistance. * * * If there are any Supplies necessary for your County, we desire you will acquaint us, as the Intimation that your County is pointed out for Destruction appears to us to have proceeded rather from Mistake than otherwise.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, August 10th, 1779.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Colonel Piper, Lieutenant of Bedford County, having made a return of officers to be commissioned for the first Battalion of Militia of the said county, viz:

Thomas Smith, Colonel; William Tissue* and Oliver Drake,* Captains; Christy Agency* and William Nicholls,* First Lieutenants; George Bruner* and Henry Abrams,* Second Lieutenants; George Shaver* and David Standiford,* Ensigns.

In the Second Battalion, John Galloway, Captain; and in the Third Battalion, Samuel Thompson, Captain.

Resolved, That the said commissions do issue.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Bedford, June 5th, 1780.

The Board met agreeable to adjournment and the assessors of Cumberland Valley, Air, Hopewell and Turkey Foot attended with their returns. Those from the other Townships do not attend. The board, upon examination, find that some of the Townships have made returns to different Periods, of the depreciation, & that in some others no assessment has been made since the Revolution began. That the frontier Townships being some of them altogether depopulated & others mostly so & that on account of the present distressed situation of the County by the ravages of the Indians, it is impossible to procure any return from them. This being the case, the Board find it utterly impossible to lay the Taxes which, as the whole county is invaded & in a state of war, they trust will be sufficient excuse to the Legislature.

*Then residents of that part of Bedford now known as Somerset county.

COL. JOHN PIPER TO PRESIDENT REED.

Bedford County, Aug^{t} 6th, 1780.

Sir: Your favour of the 3^{d} of June with the Blank Commissions have Been duly Recev^{d}. Since which we Have been anxiously employed in raising our quota of Pennsylvania Volunteers and at the Same time defending our fronteers, but in our Present shattered Situation a full Company Cannot be Expected from this County when a number of our Militia Companys are Intirely Broke up and whole Townships Layd waste. So that the Communication betwixt our uper and Lower districts is Entirely broke, and our apprehentions of Emediate Danger are not lesson^{d} But Greatly Agravated by a most Alarming Stroke. Cap^{t} Phillips,* an Experienced good woods man Had Engaged a Company of Rangers for the space of two Months for the Defence of Our fronteers, was Surprised at His Post on Sunday, the 16th July, when the Capt., with Eleven of His Company, were all taken and Killd. When I Recev^{d} the Intelligence, which was the day following, I marched with only ten Men directly to the Place, where we found the House Burnt to Ashes, with sundry Indian Tomahawks that had been lost in the Action, But found no Person Killd at that Place. But upon taking the Indian tracks, within about one Half mile we found ten of Capt. Phillips' Company with their Hands ty^{d} and Murdered in the most Cruel Manner.

This Bold Enterprise so Alarmed the Inhabitants that our whole fronteers were upon the point of Giveing way, but upon Aplication to the Lieut. of Cumberland County, He Hath sent to our Assistance one Company of the Penny^{a} volanteers which, with the volanteers Raisd in our own County, Hath so Encouraged the Inhabitants that they seem Determined to Stand it a Little Longer. We hope our Conduct will Receve your Approbation, and you'l pleas to aprove it By Sending your Special Order to our County Commissioner to furnish these Men with Provisions and other necessarys untill Such times as other Provisions Can be made for our Defence. As Colonel Smith will Deliver this, I Beg Leave to Recommend you to Him, as he is verrey Capable to Give full Satisfaction to you in Every Particular of our Present Circumstances.

* * * * * * * * * * *

John Piper.

N. B. As Colonel Smith, the Bearer, promises to take Particular Care of what May be Committed to His Care By Council for the use of County, you'l therefore Pleas to Deliver Him, for the use of this County, the following Artickles, viz: Five Hundred wt. of Powder and Lead in Proportion, One thousand Gun flints, One dozen falling axes, Six Camp kittles, ½ Rheam Writing Paper. As we are mutch Distressed for want of the above Particulars, your Complyance will be a means of encouraging what Remains of the County to Stand this Season, as allso Serving the Publick & he who has the Honour of subscribing himself as Before. J. P.

* Capt. Phillips lived near Williamsburg (now in Blair county), Pennsylvania, and the affair took place in Woodcock Valley.

FACTS GATHERED FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In December, 1780, in proceeding to levy a tax upon the twelve townships of the county for the purpose of "raising the county's quota of $620,000 for the use of the United States, and the sum of $5,700,000 for the current year of 1779," the real and personal property of the inhabitants of the county was rated as follows: Bethel township, £4,960; Air township, £2,120; Dublin township, £4,740; Barree township, £10,013; Hopewell township, £4,956; Colerain township, £3,286; Bedford township, £4,964; Cumberland Valley township, £1,764; Brother's Valley township, £7,093; Turkey-Foot township, £4,727; Frankstown township, £17,251; Quemahoning township, £4,780.

At the same time, the points where appeals were designated to be held were Standing Stone (now Huntingdon) for Barree, Hopewell and Frankstown; Littleton, for Dublin, Air and Bethel; Bedford, for Bedford, Colerain and Cumberland Valley, and at James Black's "in the Glades," for Brother's Valley, Quemahoning and Turkey-Foot.

COUNTY-LIEUT. GEORGE ASHMAN TO PRESIDENT REED.

Bedford County, Littleton, May 19, 1781.

Sir: On Friday the fourth of this instant the Indians came into this County, killed one man, a woman and two children, and took one man prisoner within one mile of Col. John Pipers on Yellow Creek. I have just received all the returns of the male white Inhabitants residing in this county that come under the Militia Law, in the whole, *fourteen Hundred* and *fifty-six*, and am now forming them. I hope your Excellency will order one hundred of the Militia of Cumberland County to be ready to take post in this county when those that are now here are discharged, which will be on the fourteenth day of June, or send me such orders as will enable me to call out the Militia of this County from the interior parts of it by that time. If this is omitted I can assure your Excellency that a principal part of the Inhabitants of this County will move off, as many familys have already moved where the late damage was dun. I have been obliged to surply the Cumberland Militia with ammunition, therefore pleas to order three hundred of powder and six hundred of Lead to be sent for the use of this county as soon as possible, as the County is much in want of ammunition, you may depend that nothing shall be wanting of me in the execution of my office that is in my power.

GEORGE ASHMAN TO PRESIDENT REED.

BEDFORD COUNTY, June 12th, 1781.

SIR: I have to inform you that on Sunday the third of this instant a party of the rangers under Captain Boyd, eight in number, with twenty-five Volunteers under Capt Moore and Lieut. Smith of the Militia of this County had an Engagement with a party of Indians (said to be numerous) within three miles of Frankstown where Seventy-five of the Cumberland County Militia were stationed, commanded by Captn. James Young. Sum of the party running into the Garrison acquainting Capt. Young of what had happened he Issued out a party Immediatly and Brought in Seven more, five of Whome are wounded and two made their escape to Bedford, Eight kil'd and scalpt, Capt. Boyd, Captn. Moore, and Captn. Dunlap * with six others are missing. Captn. Young expecting from the enemy's numbers that his garrison would be surrounded sent express to me Immediately, but before I could colleckt as many voluntiers as was sufficient to march to Frankstown with, the enemy had return'd over Alligany hill, the warters being high occation'd by heavy rains they could not be pursu'd, this County at this time is in a Deplorable sittuation a number of Familys are flying away daily ever since the late damage was dun, I can assure Youre Excellency that if Immediate assistance is not sent to this County that the whole of the frontiere Inhabitants will move of in a few days. Colo. Abm. Smith of Cumberland has Just Inform'd me that he has no orders to send us any more Militia from Cumberland County to our assistance which I am much surprised to heare, I shall move my family to Maryland in a few days, as I am convinc'd that not any one settlement is able to make any stand against such Numbers of the Enemy. If your Excellency should please to order us any assistance less than three hundred will be of but little relief to this County, ammunition we have not any, the Cumberland militia will be Discharg'd in two days. It is dreadful to think what the Consequence of leaving such a number of helpless Inhabitants may to the Crueltys of a savage Enemy.

Please to send me by the first opportunity Three hundred pounds as I cannot possably doe the bussiness without money, you may Depend that nothing shall be wanting in me to serve my Cuntry as far as my abilities.

CAPT. JOHN BOYD'S RANGING COMPANY, 1781.

Raised in the County of Bedford.

Captain: John Boyd, late of 3d Pa.

Lieutenant: Richard Johnston.

Sergeants: Robert Atkins, Henry Dugan, Florence Grimes, David Beates and William Ward.

Privates: William Alligane, Stephen Archer, Isaac Arthur, John Arthur, Moses Bernan, Abraham Bodle, Joshua Burton, Daniel Covert, John Conrad, Richard Corps, Jacob Creviston, John Crossin, Ludwig Curtz, John Downey, Sr, John Downey, Jr., William Decker, Benjamin Frazier, Marshall Galloway, Daniel Glovert, James Grimes, John Grimes, James Hall, Samuel Haslett, George Jones, William Jones, Samuel Kennedy, Felix McKinney, Joseph Martin, Samuel Moore, Michael Nicholas, James Paxton, Henry Simons, Solomon Sparks, John Thomas, William Tucker and John Whiteacre.

* The second husband of Mrs. John Fraser.

The duties assigned to this and other companies of rangers were to scout the forests and guard the settlements against surprise and attack from the hostile Indians.

DIVERS ITEMS.

The Third Batalion of Bedford County Militia commanded by Barnard Dougherty, Lieutenant Colonel, & John Woods, Major, containing Providence, Bedford, Quemahoning, Brother's Valley, Turkey Foot and Milford Townships, bounded on East by the line of the First Batalion, on the South by the Maryland line, on the West by the county line, and on the North by the line of the Second Batalion, and sub-divided into eight parts, or companys, with their respective officers. First company commanded by Oliver Drake; second company commanded by Christopher Brigely; third, by George Hostadlor; fourth, by Samuel Moore; fifth, by Peter Ankeny; sixth, by Solomon Adams; seventh, by William McCall; eighth, by Phillip Cable.

The return of the above Batalion and officers mentioned is just & true as it stands now stated by orders of and superintended by James Martain, sub-Lieutenant of Bedford county.

Dated this 20th April Ano dom 1781.

The following document gives us an idea of what the militia were called upon to do in 1780:

These are to certify that Robert McKiney was employed six days with two horses carrying flower for the use of the militia and volunteers in actual service in defence of the fruntier of Bedford county, at a time when said county was invaded with Savedges.

Witness my hand the 24th day of May, 1780.

The State dr. to Lewis Davis.

To two busshels of wheat,	4 shillings.
To flower,	2 shillings, 6 pence.
To salt,	1 shilling, 6 pence.

The above articles advanced to Mrs. King for suport in the time of a tower of militia.

Lewis Davis (almoner).

The following indorsement is on this bill:

These are that the within articles was found for the relief of a poor militia man's family when on a tower of duty, as witness my hand this 28th, 1783.

Edward Combe, sub-lieutenant, B. C.

The following bill was presented to the state by John Rankon for services therein named:

An account of the services done by John Rankon, Ensign of the fifth company of Bedford county Militia.

To warning militia, June 2nd, 1781, May 20th and August 25th, 1782, 7s. 6d. per day, September 23rd, attending the apeal according to orders to answer for the seventh class, 7s. 6d. September 29th, 1782 attending the place of rendevous in order to have the men equipt for marching, 7s. 6d.

Here is Rankon's affidavit to the correctness of his account :

Bedford County SS. May 23, 1783.

Parsonaly appeared before me the subscriber one of the justices for the county of Bedford John Rankon, ensign, and, being duley sworen as the Law Drects, saith the within account of Days sarvices Dun by him in warning the malishia is just and true, and says he never receved aney satesfaction nor no parson by his orders. Sworen and subscribed before me

thomas Paxton. John Rankon.

Capt. Henry Rush presented the following bill, which was paid by an order on the county treasurer:

December ye 29th, 1780.

By orders received from Col. George Ashman for to take a list of all the names and surnames of all the male white inhabitants of Bethel township between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three. Fifteen days in taking the above, return and returning the same to Col. George Ashman at Bedford town, January ye 19 —— 1781.

Among other documents is a small piece of paper bearing what appears to be the record of some game which was indulged in by a captain, two lieutenants and two ensigns, and the figures show that the captain "raked in the pot." Over the score these touching lines are written:

I am in debt for your good will,
Though I am but sumthing Bleat,
Instruction is as good to me as food,
When put in my numscull peat.

We strongly suspect that this verse was penned by Lieut. John Ferguson after the termination of the social game with his brother officers, as the record shows that he scored but one point. Hence his assertion that instruction is as good to him as food.

On the 29th of September, 1781, the sub-lieutenant of Bedford county ordered an election of officers for "the company of Bedford township." Arthur McCaughey and James Fletcher acted as judges, and John McCaughey as inspector. Solomon Adams was chosen captain, Allen McComb lieutenant, and Wm. Clark, Jr., ensign.

CAPT. CHAS. CESSNA TO COL. JACOB MORGAN, JR.

Bedford, June 30th, 1781.

Sir: The bearer, Mr. Isaac Worrell, one of my Deputys in the purchasing way in this County, goes to you for the express purpose of getting your advice in order to direct and govern me in the Departments. The distresses of this County are truly great, Murders and depredations are committed almost every week, and not a single Article can be had for the Money that's now current; I am even threatened and inveighed against by the people, for not having suitable provisions for such as do Militia duty, and it is impossible for me to get them for the money I have. I am indebted to numbers in Consequence of such articles as we have purchased and so are my Deputies, having engaged on the Credit of the Money and w^{ch} is now useless; and unless something be done in order to enable us to get provisions for such as are employed in protecting the County, I am afraid the settlement will brake up totally and that very soon. It is impossible for me to send you an accurate Return, having purchased on the credit of the Money which was in so fluctuating a state while it dubiously passed as to leave no room for a certain price in any Article; and now no person wou'd receive any quantity of it for a single Beef Cattle, I beg you will dispatch the Bearer with all due haste and I hope in such a manner equipped as will enable me and those that are employed by me in the Service, to do the requisite and necessary Duty expected of us.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Philada, Friday, Decem'r 14, 1781.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Ordered, That Colonel Lewis Farmer be directed to deliver to the Honourable John Piper, Esquire, forty coats, forty waistcoats, forty hats, forty pair of shoes, eighty shirts, forty pair of overalls, and twenty-two blankets, to be forwarded to the county of Bedford, for the use of Captain Boyd's company of Rangers raised in the said county. On the 19th of the same month and year it was further ordered that Capt. Joseph Stiles, Commissary of Military Stores, deliver to the Honorable John Piper, Esquire, or his order, three hundred and fifty weight of gunpowder, seven hundred weight of lead, and eight hundred flints, to be forwarded to Colonel George Ashman, Lieutenant of the county of Bedford, for the defence of the frontiers of the said county.

Philadelphia, Saturday, February 23d, 1782.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Ordered, That Lieutenant Richard Johnston,* now at Yorktown, be directed to march with his company to Bedford forthwith, and there put himself under the command of the Lieutenant of the county of Bedford, for the defence of the frontiers of the said county.

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* It will be noticed that Lieut. Johnston was the lieutenant of Capt. Boyd's company of rangers.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY TO PRESIDENT MOORE.

PHILADA, August 19th, 1782.

SIR: I beg leave to lay before your Excellency and the Honorable Council, the present Situation of the County of Bedford: On the 8th, of this Inst., were found killed and scalped about eighteen Miles on this side of the Town of Bedford, and within half a Mile of the great Road one Peck, his wife and two children, his house burnt, and another who lived there is missing and thought to be taken away. The Enemy penetrating so far into the very heart of the country has struck a general panick, and the People are mostly fled. On my coming down I had occasion to pass thro' the settlements of Brush Creek, Tonolowas, Licking Creek and the Big Cove, and most of the people were either gathered at different places, gone, or going away into Maryland, Virginia or Conegocheague, however, on my crossing Tuscarora Mountain leading from the Coves to Conegocheague, I met several families returning into the Coves.

I would likewise inform your Excellency that there are several Stations occupied at present in the County of Bedford, by the Bedford Pennsylvania Company of Rangers, and the Bedford County Militia, to wit, Frankstown, Heads of Dunning's Creek, Fort Piper, the Town and Environs of Bedford, along the River Juniata, and some other inconsiderable small parties at other Stations, in all about one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty men; that there is not above one week's provisions for their subsistence, and, that it was not possible for me to have got more, having not a penny to purchase with, and if there is not a speedy supply sent to those stations, they will, of Course, be evacuated, and as sure as Frankstown, Fort Piper, Dunning's Creek posts, or any one of them are evacuated, I am of Opinion Cumberland County will become the Frontier, because these are the most Material stations in the County, and if it is heard once that any of them are deserted, the whole of the Country to which they are a frontier will immediately fly.

The other Frontier Counties are equally distressed by every report that I can hear.

I had almost forgot informing your Excellency that the notorious Girty has for some years past threatened the Town of Bedford with destruction, in like manner as he has that of Hanna's Town, he has effected his design on the latter, and how soon he may effect a similar Destruction on the former, I know not, but I am greatly afraid he has it in Contemplation; This Information I thought myself under an absolute necessity of giving to your Honorable Board.

The massacre of the Peck family, above mentioned by Judge Dougherty, appears to have been the last of a long series of horrible outrages perpetrated upon the inhabitants of Bedford county by savages, paid and encouraged by the British government. The posts mentioned were revictualed and strengthened, and the Indians closely watched during the remainder of 1782.

On January 20, 1783, the preliminary treaty of peace between all the belligerents — England, France and the United States — was signed. The glad tidings were first received at Philadelphia, per the French cutter Triomphe, March 24, 1783. On April 11, following, congress issued a proclamation enjoining a cessation of hostilities; and on the 16th of the same month, the supreme executive council made public announcement of the happy event at the court-house in Philadelphia. Congress issued a thanksgiving proclamation, October 18, 1783, but the definitive treaty of peace with England was not ratified by that body (congress) until January 14, 1784.

The taxes levied upon the different townships in September, 1784, at the rate of "three pence in the pound of the clear yearly value of the estates of the Inhabitants" were, for Bedford, £63 3s 9d; Cumberland Valley, £21 11s 4d; Colerain, £23 6s 1d; Providence, £32 19s 3d; Hopewell, £21 1s 9d; Barree, £14 4s 7d; Huntingdon, £30 8s 3d; Brother's Valley, £47 13s 4d; Quemahoning, £17 13s 5d; Turkey-Foot, £24 9s 2d; Milford, £27 6s; Dublin, £24 4s 6d; Shirley, £38 4s; Air, £35 8s 5d; Bethel, £49 2s 9d; Frankstown, not stated.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

According to the sixth census the residents of Bedford and Somerset counties who were then receiving pensions for services performed during the revolutionary and Indian wars were as follows:

Bedford County.—Bedford borough: William Clark, aged 80 years. Cumberland Valley township: Frederick Simons, aged 78 years; Valentine Miller, aged 86 years, and William Drenning, aged 77 years. Hopewell township: John McNey, aged 75 years, and Mary Gordon, aged 92 years. Colerain township: Christopher Hart, aged 87 years, and Peter Morgan, aged 82 years. Union township: John Artis, aged 86 years, and Leonard Curl, aged 76 years. Broad Top township: John Lain, aged 85 years. Southampton township: William Davis, aged 83 years. Londonderry township: William Masters, aged 83 years. St. Clair township: William Slick, aged 91 years. Napier township: John McCracken, aged 89 years, and William Frasey, aged 80 years.

Somerset County. — Allegheny township: Jacob Burchart, aged 82 years, and George Platz, aged 75 years. Brother's Valley township: John Lowry, aged 81 years. Shade township: Christopher Burket, aged 93 years. Paint township: David Livingston, aged 79 years,

Milford township: Christian Rice, aged 77 years; Peter Henry, aged 80 years, and William Crichfield, aged 87 years. Southampton township: Peter Troutman, aged 84 years. Turkey-Foot township: Peter Gary, aged 77 years; George Bealer, aged 89 years; Benjamin Jennings, aged 81 years, and Jacob Rush, aged 85 years.

DEAD REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

Names of revolutionary soldiers who died and were buried in the Turkey-Foot region: Jacob Rush, Sr.; Oliver Drake, founder of Draketown; Obadiah Reed, James Moon, George Bealer and Robert Colborn, all buried in the "Jersey cemetery." Capt. Benjamin Jennings, a man of whom it is said he was possessed of great physical strength, a deep, heavy voice, and a very fair complexion. He was buried in the "old Ursina cemetery." John McNair, who served seven years under Washington, was buried at the "Six Poplars." Oliver Friend, who was buried in the old graveyard near Castleman's Bridge at Confluence.

Capt. John Webster, for many of the early years a prominent citizen and innkeeper in the borough of Somerset, was also a veteran of the revolutionary war.

We close this chapter by adding that according to a census enumeration made in 1785, the male white inhabitants between eighteen and fifty-three years of age, in the townships which then embraced the whole of the present counties of Bedford and Somerset, were as follows: Bedford, 230; Colerain, 85; Cumberland Valley, 66; Londonderry, 101; Providence, 103; Hopewell, 113; Brother's Valley, 230; Milford, 109; Quemahoning, 93, and Turkey-Foot, 90.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WHISKY INSURRECTION.

Early Legislation Respecting Excise Duties — An Incipient Rebellion in 1786 — National Excise Law passed in 1791 — The Situation in Western Pennsylvania — Early Distillers of Bedford and Somerset Counties — Insurgents Organizing — An Act of Open Violence — Washington's Warning — Seizure of U. S. Mails — The President's Call for Troops — Bedford County Men Indicted — The Army Orderedto March — Its Composition and Strength — Gen. Lee's Instructions — Washington Visits Bedford — Consternation of the Insurgents — Gen. Lee's Address to the Rebels — Movements of the Army — The Treatment Accorded Insurgent Prisoners — Collapse of the Insurrection — Pardons Granted — U. S. Troops in Winter Cantonments — Final Pardons and End of the Insurrection.

THE whisky insurrection is a phrase which has been applied usually to a series of unlawful and violent acts committed — principally in 1794, but to some extent in previous years — by inhabitants more especially in the southwestern quarter of the state, yet there were many others residing in adjoining counties (notably in Bedford, which then included the present county of Somerset) who not only sympathized, but made common cause with the most violent and boisterous of the insurrectionists. These illegal and insurrectionary acts embraced an armed resistance on several occasions to the operation of certain state and national laws imposing an excise tax on distilled spirits and stills used for the manufacture of such spirits. Although the tax was but a light one, comparatively, it was quite generally and peculiarly obnoxious to the people of Southwestern Pennsylvania, because they regarded it as bearing with especial and discriminating severity on the industries of their section as compared with other portions of the commonwealth.

The first excise tax imposed in the province of Pennsylvania was that authorized by an act of assembly approved March 16, 1684, entitled a "Bill of Aid and Assistance of the Government." As it was found to be objectionable to the major portion of the inhabitants, that part of the bill relating to the collection of excise duties was repealed soon afterward, and thereafter no similar legislation was enacted for more than half a century. In 1738, however, the provincial assembly passed "An Act for laying an excise on wine, rum, brandy and other spirits," but this act, like that of 1684, was received with such unmistakable disfavor that it remained in force only a few months. Again, in May, 1744, the assembly renewed the measure, "for the purpose of providing money without a general tax, not only to purchase arms and ammunition for defense, but to answer such demands as might be made upon the inhabitants of the province by his majesty for distressing the public enemy * in America." This enactment remained in operation but a short time. Another excise law was passed in 1756, but failed of execution; then for a period of nearly sixteen years the people of Pennsylvania were undisturbed by governmental attempts to collect duties on spirits.

In 1772 the subject was again considered by the assembly, and as a means of increasing the

*Meaning the French. Both France and England having declared war against each other in 1744.

revenues a bill was passed levying a duty on foreign and domestic distilled spirits. At first no energetic attempt was made to execute this law, in reference to domestic liquors; but after Pennsylvania became a state, and her necessities were greatly increased by the revolutionary war, then in progress, the law was put into force, and a very considerable revenue obtained in that way. The measure was less obnoxious at that time, because the majority of patriotic men were opposed to the consumption of grain in distillation at a time when every bushel was needed for the subsistence of troops in the field fighting for liberty. A large part of the proceeds collected at that time was appropriated to the "depreciation fund," created in this state (as in others, in pursuance of a resolution passed by congress in 1780) for the purpose of giving to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army an additional compensation, a measure manifestly just and proper, because the value of their pay had been greatly diminished by the rapid depreciation of the continental currency.

Hence, laws imposing excise duties on distilled spirits remained on the statute books of Pennsylvania during the revolutionary war and until the year 1791, when they were repealed. During the period mentioned, however, from 1772 to 1791, although the excise laws of the state were by no means generally enforced, the collection of the revenue tax on spirits was several times attempted, but never successfully executed in the southwestern counties. In the year 1786, a Mr. Graham, excise officer of the district composed of Washington, Westmoreland and Fayette counties, made such an attempt. The treatment he received in the first named county is shown by a letter written by Dorsey Pentecost * to the Executive Council of Pennsylvania, as follows:

WASHINGTON COUNTY, 16th April, 1786.

GENTLEMEN: About ten days ago, a Mr. Graham, Excise officer for the three western Counties, was in the exercise of his office in this County, seized by a number of People and Treated in the following manner, viz: His Pistols, which he carried before him, taken and broke to pieces in his presence, his Commission and all his papers relating to his Office tore and thrown in the mud, and he forced or made to stamp on them, and Imprecate curses on himself, the Commission, and the Authority that gave it to him; they then cut off one-half his hair, cued the other half on one side of his Head, cut off the Cock of his hat, and made him wear it in a form to render his Cue the most conspicuous; this with many other marks of Ignominy, they Impos'd on him, and to which he was obliged to submit; and in the above plight they marched him amidst a Crowd from the frontiers of this County to Westmoreland County, calling at all the Still Houses in their way, where they were Treated Gratis, and expos'd him to every Insult and mockery that their Invention could contrive. They set him at Liberty at the entrance of Westmoreland, but with Threats of utter Desolution should he dare to return to our County.

This Banditti, I am told, denounces distruction, vengeance against all manner of People who dare to oppose or even ganesay this their unparrelled behaviour, and that they will support every person concerned against every opposition. I suppose they depend on their numbers, for I am told the Combination is large.

I have thought it my duty as a good citizen to give your Honorable Board information of this matchless and daring Insult offered to Government, and the necessity there is for a speedy and Exemplary punishment being inflicted on those atrocious offenders, for if this piece of conduct is lightly looked over, no Civil officer will be safe in the Exercise of his duty, though some Gentlemen with whom I have conversed, think it would be best, and wish a mild prosecution; for my part I am of a different opinion, for it certainly is the most audacious and accomplished piece of outragious and unprovoked Insult that was ever offered to a Government and the Liberties of a free People, and what in my opinion greatly aggrivates their Guilt is that it was not done in a Gust of Passion, but cooly, deliberately and Prosecuted from day to day, and there appears such a desolute and refractory spirit to pervade a Certain class of People here, particularly those concerned in the above Job, that demands the attention of Government, and the most severe punishment.

I am not able to give the names of all concerned, nor have I had an opportunity of making perticular enquiry, but have received the aforegoing information from different people on whom I can rely, neither do I think they have as many friends as they suppose, or would wish to make the public believe. I have it not in my Power at this time to be as full and explicit as I could wish on this subject, as I have but Just time to hurry up this scrawl while the carrier is waiting.

I am, Gentlemen,
with the highest Esteem and Respect,
your most obdt. very Humble Servt.,
DORSEY PENTECOST.

His Excellency the President and Members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pensylvania.

P. S.—I have just snatched as much time as to write a short note to the Chief Justice on the above subject.

* See chapter entitled "Organization, etc., of the Ninth County of the Province."

Upon the adoption of the federal constitution it became necessary to provide ways and means to support the government, to pay just and pressing revolutionary claims, and sustain the army, still engaged in protecting the western frontier against the Indians. Thereupon, at the suggestion of Alexander Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury, a bill was framed which provided for the imposition of an excise duty of four pence per gallon on all distilled spirits. This bill was passed by congress March 3, 1791,* though against the strong opposition of many members.

Those interested asserted that the law of 1791 bore more heavily and unjustly on the interests of the region west of the Alleghenies, or its vicinity, than on those of any other part of the United States. Rye was a chief product of the farmers. For this there was but a limited home demand, and the surplus could not be transported across the mountains at a profit except in the form of whisky. "A horse could carry but four bushels, but he could take the product of twenty-four bushels in the shape of alcohol. Whisky, therefore, was the most important item of remittance to pay for their salt, sugar and iron." As a result of these circumstances, there were a greater number of stills and a larger amount of whisky manufactured in this portion of the state than in any other region of the same population in the whole country. There were very few or no large manufactories where grain was bought and cash paid. There was not capital in the country for that purpose. In some neighborhoods every fifth or sixth farmer was a distiller,† who, during the winter season, manufactured his own grain and that of his neighbors into a portable and salable article."*

A large proportion of the early settlers of Western Pennsylvania were Scotch-Irish, or of that descent, and the remainder chiefly Germans, people whose early homes, or that of their fathers, had been beyond the sea, in lands where whisky, ale or beer had been freely used, and where excise laws and excise officers were regarded as the most odious of all the measures and minions of tyranny. It can scarcely be wondered at, then, that among a people holding such opinions the law was regarded as most unjust and oppressive, nor that the more hot-headed and turbulent ones freely and fiercely announced their determination to oppose its enforcement, even to the extremity of armed resistance to the government.

This rebellious sentiment was so widespread, so unmistakable in its character, and indicated by such open threats of violence to any officers who might be hardy enough to attempt the collection of the excise duty, that it became extremely difficult to find proper persons willing to serve as inspectors and collectors. As time passed the spirit of resistance became more determined and soon found expression in a public act, which may be said to have marked the commencement of the famous "whisky insurrection." This was a preliminary meeting held at Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville, Pennsylvania) on July 27, 1791, of people opposed to the execution of the law. At this meeting it was arranged that county committees should be formed in each of the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, Washington and Allegheny to meet at their respective county-seats and inaugurate measures looking to a common end — successful resistance to the operation of the law. An idea of the spirit which predominated among those composing these committees can be formed by scanning the proceedings of the Washington county committee. That committee assembled at the county-seat on August 23, 1791, and passed resolutions to the effect that any person who had accepted or might accept an office under congress in order to carry the excise law into effect should be considered inimical to the interests of the country, and recommending to

*An act entitled "An Act to repeal so much of every act or acts of assembly of this state as relates to the collection of excise duties" was approved September 21, 1791, more than six months after the passage by congress of the national excise law which brought about the insurrection in the southwestern counties of Pennsylvania.

†Although distillers were not quite so numerous in Bedford (in proportion to the number of inhabitants) as in counties to the westward of it, yet that it could once boast of a respectable number, the following list of still-owners for the year 1792 will show. They were John Black, John Dibert, John Helsel, John Sill, George Wisegarver, Peter Wertz and Henry Wertz in Bedford township; Valentine Bowser and Sebastian Shoup in Hopewell township; Robert Campbell, John James and Abraham Miley, Jr., in Cumberland Valley township; Peter Cape in Milford township; John Tate and Nicholas Liabarger, Jr., in Londonderry township; Stephen Bruner, Oliver Drake, Henry Noel and Jacob Smith in Turkey-Foot township; Edward Cowen, Abraham Nisewanger, John Snyder, John Stahl, John Shirley, William Satorus and Valentine Hay in Woodbury township; George Sipes in Belfast township; Nicholas Friend in Bethel township; Jacob Gundriman, Michael Kuntz, Peter Martin, George Matthias, Thomas Phreaton, Simon Phillips and Nicholas Miller in Brother's Valley township; Christian Hipple, Philip Kimmel, Sr., Christian Levenstone, William McDermot and Michael Mowry in Quemahoning township, and Michael Miller in Elk Lick township. Of these men, Michael Kuntz, of Brother's Valley, owned three stills. George Wisegarver and Henry Wertz, of Bedford, Robert Campbell, of Cumberland Valley, Peter Cape, of Milford, John Tate, of Londonderry, John Snyder and John Stahl, of Woodberry, Jacob Gundriman and Peter Martin, of Brother's Valley, Philip Kimmel, Sr., of Quemahoning, and Michael Miller, of Elk Lick, owned two each, while the remainder owned one still each.

*Address of Rev. Dr. Carnahan.

the people of their county to treat every person who had accepted, or might thereafter accept, any such office with contempt, and absolutely to refuse all kind of communication or intercourse with him, and to withhold from him all aid, support or comfort.

On September 7 following, a meeting was held at Pittsburgh, composed of three members from each of the four county committees, for the purpose of expressing the sense of the people in an address to congress "upon the subject of the excise law, *and other grievances.*" These delegates were among the most prominent citizens of the counties mentioned, and passed a series of resolutions censuring the legislation of the late congress, especially the obnoxious excise law, which they characterized as "a base offspring of the funding system, * * * being attended with infringements on liberty, partial in its operations, attended with great expense in the collection, and liable to much abuse," and declaring that "it is insulting to the feelings of the people to have their vessels marked, houses painted and ransacked, to be subject to informers, gaining by the occasional delinquency of others. It is a bad precedent, tending to introduce the excise laws of Great Britain, and of countries where the liberty, property, and even the morals of the people are sported with to gratify particular men in their ambitious and interested measures." The meeting also adopted a remonstrance to "be presented to the legislature of Pennsylvania" and further, "*resolved*, that the foregoing representations [the resolutions adopted] be presented to the legislature of the United States."

The day before the above-mentioned meeting, however, or September 6, the opposition to the law broke out in an open act of violence, said to have been the first of the kind committed in the western counties. It appears that at a place near Pigeon creek, in Washington county, a party of men, armed and disguised, waylaid Robert Johnson, collector of revenue for Allegheny and Washington counties, cut off his hair, stripped him of his clothing, tarred and feathered him and took away his horse, thus "obliging him to travel on foot a considerable distance in that mortifying and painful situation." During the same season Benjamin Wells, the collector of revenue for Fayette and Westmoreland counties, was also subjected to harsh treatment on account of his official position. Said the secretary of the treasury, in reporting to President Washington the circumstances of the attack on Robert Johnson: "Mr. Johnson was not the only officer who, about the same period, experienced outrage. Mr. Wells, collector of revenue for Westmoreland and Fayette, was also ill-treated at Greensburg and Uniontown. Nor were the outrages perpetrated confined to the officers; they extended to private citizens who only dared to show respect for the laws of their country."

In October of the same year, another outrage was committed in Washington county on the person of Robert Wilson, who was not an excise officer, but a young schoolmaster who was looking for employment, and "carried with him reputable testimonials of his character."* It was supposed that he was a little disordered in his intellect, and having, unfortunately for himself, made some inquiries concerning stills and distillers, and acted in a mysterious manner otherwise, he was suspected of being in the service of the government. On this account he "was pursued by a party of men in disguise, taken out of his bed, carried about five miles back to a smith's shop, stripped of his clothes, which were afterward burnt, and having been inhumanly burnt in several places with a heated iron, was tarred and feathered, and about daylight dismissed, naked, wounded, and in a very pitiable and suffering condition. These particulars were communicated in a letter from the inspector of the revenue of the 17th of November, who declared that he had then himself seen the unfortunate maniac, the abuse of whom, as he expressed it, exceeded description, and was sufficient to make human nature shudder. * * * The symptoms of insanity were during the whole time of inflicting the punishment apparent, the unhappy sufferer displaying the heroic fortitude of a man who conceived himself to be a martyr to the discharge of some important duty."† For participation in this affair Col. Samuel Wilson, Samuel Johnson, James Wright, William Tucker and John Moffit were indicted at December sessions, 1791; but before the offenders were arraigned in court, the victim, Wilson (probably through fear of further outrage), left that part of the country, and at June sessions,

* Extract of a letter addressed to Gov. Mifflin, by James Brison, of Allegheny, November 9, 1792.

† Report of the secretary of the treasury, Pennsylvania Archives.

1792, the indicted persons were discharged. Said Gen. Hamilton to President Washington in again referring to this affair : "The audacity of the perpetrators of these excesses was so great that an armed banditti ventured to seize and carry off two persons who were witnesses against the rioters in the case of Wilson, in order to prevent their giving testimony of the riot to a court then sitting or about to sit."

On the 8th of May, 1792, congress passed an act making material changes in the excise law, among these being a reduction of about one-fourth in the tax on whisky, and giving the distiller the alternative of paying a monthly instead of a yearly rate, according to the capacity of his still, with liberty to take a license for the precise term which he should intend to work it, and to renew that license for further term or terms. This provision was regarded as peculiarly favorable to the western section of the state, where very few of the distillers were in the habit of distilling during the summer months. "The effect has in a great measure," said Hamilton, in 1794, "corresponded with the views of the legislature. Opposition has subsided in several districts * where it before prevailed, and it was natural to entertain, and not easy to abandon, a hope that the same thing would, by degrees, have taken place in the four western counties of the state."

Hamilton's hope, however, was not realized. The modifications made in the law, favorable as they had been thought to be for the western counties, did not produce acquiescence and submission among the people of that section. Public meetings, generally controlled by men of ability and influence, were held by the disaffected throughout the four western counties; United States revenue officers continued to be the victims of studied insult and maltreatment, and the power of "Tom the Tinker" became greater in these regions than that of President Washington.

On the 21st and 22d days of August next following the passage of the modified law "a meeting of sundry inhabitants of the western counties of Pennsylvania" was held at Pittsburgh, which was organized by the choice of Col. John Canon as chairman, and Albert Gallatin as clerk. The subject of the excise law was then "taken under consideration and freely debated," and after adopting various resolutions the final declaration of those present was to the effect that,

> WHEREAS, some men may be found amongst us so far lost to every sense of virtue and feeling for the distresses of this county as to accept offices for the collection of the duty.
>
> *Resolved*, therefore, that in future we will consider such persons as unworthy of our friendship; *have no intercourse or dealings with them; withdraw from them every assistance, and withhold all the comforts of life which depend upon those duties that as men and fellow-citizens we owe to each other; and upon all occasions treat them with that contempt they deserve; and that it be, and it is hereby, most earnestly recommended to the people at large to follow the same line of conduct towards them.*

How men of character and good standing, such as were a majority of those composing the Pittsburgh meeting, could have given their assent to the passage of such extreme heartless resolutions, it is difficult to understand. They were aimed in a general way at all who might be even remotely concerned on the side of the government in the collection of the revenue, but more particularly at Gen. John Neville, of Allegheny county, against whom no charge could be brought, except that he had dared to accept the office of inspector of the Western Revenue District. "In order to allay opposition as far as possible," said Judge Wilkeson, "Gen. John Neville, a man of the most deserved popularity, was appointed to the inspectorship for Western Pennsylvania. He accepted the appointment from a sense of duty to his country. He was one of the few men of great wealth who had put his all at hazard for independence. At his own expense he raised a company of soldiers, marched them to Boston, and placed them, with his son, under the command of Gen. Washington. He was brother-in-law to the distinguished Gen. Morgan, and father-in-law to Majs. Craig and Kirkpatrick, officers highly respected in the western country. Besides Gen. Neville's claims as a soldier and a patriot, he had contributed greatly to relieve the sufferings of the settlers in his vicinity. He divided his last loaf with the needy; and in a season of more than ordinary scarcity, as soon as his wheat was sufficiently matured to be converted into food, he opened his fields to those who were suffering with hunger. If any man could have executed this odious law, Gen. Neville was that man. He entered upon the duties of his office, and

* Having reference more especially to the counties of Bedford, Bucks, Chester and Northumberland, where more or less violent opposition to the law had at times prevailed.

appointed his deputies from among the most popular citizens. His first attempts, however, to enforce the law were resisted."

A few days before the holding of the meeting at Pittsburgh, above referred to, an outrage had been committed upon Capt. William Faulkner, of the United States army, who had permitted his house in Washington county to be used as an inspection office. Being out in pursuit of deserters in the same neighborhood where Johnson was so brutally treated in the previous autumn, he encountered a number of disguised men, who reproached him for having let his house to the government officers, drew a knife on him, threatened to scalp him, tar and feather him, and burn his house if he did not solemnly promise to prevent all further use of it as an inspection office. He was induced by their threats to make the promise demanded, and on the 21st of August gave public notice in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* that the office of the inspector should no longer be kept at his house.

The secretary of the treasury reported the facts of this occurrence, as also the proceedings of the Pittsburgh meeting, to President Washington, who thereupon, on the 15th of September, 1792, issued a proclamation admonishing all persons to refrain and desist from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatsoever, having for their object, or tending to obstruct the operation of the laws, declaring it to be the determination of the government to bring to justice all infractors of the laws, to prosecute delinquents, to seize all unexcised spirits on their way to market, and to make no purchases of spirits for the army except of such as had paid the duty. Immediately afterward a supervisor of the revenue was sent into Western Pennsylvania to gain information of and report on the true state of affairs; but his mission "had no other fruit than that of obtaining evidence of the persons who composed the meeting at Pittsburgh, and two of those who were understood to be concerned in the riot [against Capt. Faulkner], and a confirmation of the enmity which certain active and designing leaders had industriously infused into a large proportion of the inhabitants, *not against* the particular laws in question only, but of a more ancient date against the government of the United States itself.*

*Reports of Secretary Alexander Hamilton, Pennsylvania Archives.

In April, 1793, a large party of men, armed and disguised, made an attack upon the house of Benjamin Wells, who was then the collector of revenue for Fayette and Westmoreland counties. His house, which stood on the west side of the Youghiogheny, opposite the present borough of Connellsville, was visited in the night by these rioters, who, having forced an entrance and finding that Wells was absent, contented themselves by terrifying and abusing his family. On the night of November 22, 1793, a second attack was made on the house of Wells. The insurrectionists again entered the house by force, and demanded a surrender of the officer's commission and official books, and upon his refusal they threatened him, with pistols pointed at his head, and swore that if he did not comply they would instantly put him to death. By this means they forced him to surrender his books and commission, and, not content with this, they compelled Wells to promise that he would, within two weeks, publish his resignation. He did not resign, however, and finally about July 1, 1794, the rioters burned his house in his absence, captured him on his return, and again demanded that he resign his commission as collector and promise to accept no office under the excise laws in the future. These demands were made as the conditions on which his life and safety depended. He accepted them, submitted to all their requirements, upon which they desisted from all further ill treatment of him. He afterward removed to the Connellsville side of the river and established his residence there.

Not long after the destruction of Wells' house by the insurgents, an United States officer went into Fayette county to serve processes against a number of non-complying distillers, and also against Robert Smilie and John McCulloch, two persons charged with participation in the riotous attack on the house of Collector Wells in the previous November. "The marshal of the district," said Secretary Hamilton, "went in person to serve these processes. He executed his trust without interruption, though under many discouraging circumstances, in Fayette county; but while he was in the execution of it in Allegheny county, being then accompanied by the inspector of the revenue (Gen. Neville), to wit: On July 15, last (1794), he was beset on the road by a party of from thirty to forty armed men, who after much irregularity of conduct finally

fired on him, but, as it happened, without injury either to him or to the inspector."

The attack on the marshal and Gen. Neville, however, proved to be but the prelude to one of the most daring outrages that were committed during the continuance of the insurrection. The disaffected people were greatly incensed against Gen. Neville for going with the marshal to assist in serving the processes, piloting him to the homes of his victims, they claimed, and on this account the feeling against him became very intense and bitter.

At daybreak on the day following the attack on the marshal and inspector, "in conformity with a plan which seems to have been for some time entertained, and which was probably only accelerated by the coming of the marshal into the survey, an attack by about one hundred persons armed with guns and other weapons was made upon the house of the inspector (Neville) in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The inspector, though alone, vigorously defended himself against the assailants, and obliged them to retreat without accomplishing their purpose."* However, they had only postponed and not abandoned the execution of their plans, for on the following day they reassembled in augmented numbers, amounting, it was said, to fully five hundred men, and renewed the attack on Gen. Neville's house, which was then defended by a detachment of eleven men from the garrison of Fort Pitt. After a fight of about an hour's duration, in which one of the insurgents was killed and several wounded, while three of those in the house were also wounded, the defending party surrendered, and the insurgents then burned the house to the ground, together with all the outbuildings, occasioning a loss of more than twelve thousand dollars. Gen. Neville had left the house before the commencement of the firing, and sought a place of concealment at a distance, wisely concluding that this was the only way to save his life. On the night of July 19, he and the marshal who had come to serve the processes (having been frequently threatened with death at the hands of the insurgents, and finding that no protection was to be expected from the magistrates or inhabitants of Pittsburgh) made their escape from the place, fled down the Ohio river, and thence made their way east by a circuitous way, knowing the usual routes over the mountains to be beset by their enemies.

* Secretary Hamilton.

On the 25th of July the United States mail, near Greensburg, on the road from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, was stopped by two armed men, who cut open the pouch and abstracted all the letters except those contained in one package. The leaders of the insurgents — notably Col. John Canon, David Bradford and Benjamin Parkison — having thus possessed themselves of "certain secrets," as revealed in the stolen letters, addressed a circular to the militia officers of the western counties, calling upon them to render personal service, "with as many volunteers as you can raise, to rendezvous at your usual place of meeting on Wednesday next, and thence you will march to the usual place of rendezvous at Braddock's Field on the Monongahela, on Friday, the first day of August next, to be there at two o'clock in the afternoon, with arms and accouterments in good order. If any volunteers shall want arms and ammunition, bring them forward, and they shall be supplied as well as possible. Here, sir, is an expedition proposed in which you will have an opportunity of displaying your military talents, and of rendering service to your country. Four days' provisions will be wanted; let the men be thus supplied."

Many of the militia officers obeyed the directions contained in the circular, and marched their men to the appointed rendezvous. With reference to the readiness displayed by officers and soldiers to obey these orders, emanating as they did from no responsible authority, Judge Addison said that in consequence of the danger of Indian incursions having often rendered it necessary in this region to assemble the military force without waiting for orders from the government, "it had become habitual with the militia of these counties to assemble at the call of their officers, without inquiring into the authority or object of the call." This habit, well known to the contrivers of the rendezvous at Braddock's Field, rendered the execution of their plan an easy matter.

At Braddock's Field, therefore, on the appointed day, there gathered a vast and wildly excited assemblage, of which a large proportion was composed of militiamen and volunteers under arms. Among the great throng of persons there assembled, very few were favorable to the government and to the execution of the law. Such as were, however, had come to the rendezvous lest their absence might be made a

cause for proscription. There were also present some who went there merely as spectators, without any strong feeling on either side; but by far the greater portion were in full sympathy with the insurgent cause, though probably few of them had any very definite idea of the object of the meeting other than to denounce excise-officers and the government, and to shout in wild accord huzzahs for "Tom the Tinker."

The place of rendezvous being but a few miles from Pittsburgh, the people of that place were generally alarmed lest those assembled at Braddock's Field should, at the instigation of their leaders, march on the town and destroy it, in a spirit of revenge against a number of officers and friends of the government who lived there. To ward off the anticipated danger a meeting of the inhabitants of the town had been held on the evening before the day of the gathering at the rendezvous, at which "a great majority — almost the whole of the inhabitants of the town — assembled." Among the resolutions adopted was one that a committee of twenty-one be appointed to expel and drive out of the town those most objectionable to the insurgents, and it was also resolved, "That the inhabitants of the town shall march out and join the people at Braddock's Field, as brethren, to carry into effect with them any measures that may seem advisable for the common cause."

The committee appointed at this meeting reported to the leaders at Braddock's Field the resolutions which had been adopted, and that in pursuance of those resolutions some of the men most prominent as friends of the government, viz.: Edward Day, James Brison, Abraham Kirkpatrick and Col. Presley Neville, had been driven from the town and had fled down the Ohio. All this had been done in deference to the demands of "Tom the Tinker," and the committee's announcement was made to the assemblage in the hope of dissuading the leaders from moving the forces into the town; but it failed to have the desired effect, though it probably curbed their excesses to a great extent.

It was Col. David Bradford, of Washington county, who, at the meeting at Braddock's Field, proposed that the assembled insurgents should march to Pittsburgh and attack the garrison of United States troops stationed there. But this proposition, though warmly entertained by the most violent, was voted down. Bradford then insisted that the militia and volunteers should be marched to the town, and in this he was seconded by Hon. Hugh H. Brackenridge, who, despairing of success in *opposition* to the project, conceived the idea of guiding and controlling the lawless movement by apparent acquiescence. "Yes," said Brackenridge, "by all means let us go, if for no other reason than to give a proof to our opponents that we are capable of maintaining the strictest order, and of refraining from all excesses. Let us march through the town, muster on the banks of the Monongahela, take a little whisky with the people, and then move the troops across the river." This plan was adopted, and under the lead of David Bradford and Edward Cook acting as generals, and Col. Gabriel Blakeney as officer of the day, the entire body moved over the Monongahela road to Pittsburgh. On their arrival there, they were received as the guests of the town, or rather as the guests of the principal citizens, who by a little stratagem, after treating them freely to liquor, succeeded in inducing the main body to cross the Monongahela without doing any damage. On reaching the south side of the river, however, they set fire to the buildings of Maj. Kirkpatrick, on the bluff opposite Pittsburgh and succeeded in destroying his barn at that place, though the dwelling was saved. Meanwhile a part of the men not included in the main body which had been enticed across the Monongahela had become riotous in Pittsburgh, and set fire to the town residence of Maj. Kirkpatrick. It had been their intention to destroy his house, as well as those of Neville, Gibson and others, but this design was frustrated by the interference of some of their leaders. Had they succeeded in firing the few houses referred to, without doubt the major portion of the town would have been laid in ashes.

To the state and national authorities an account of the turbulent proceedings at Braddock's Field and Pittsburgh was forwarded without delay, and on the 7th of August President Washington issued a proclamation, reciting in its preamble that "combinations to defeat the execution of the laws laying duties upon spirits distilled within the United States, and upon stills, have from the time of the commencement of those laws existed in some of the western parts of Pennsylvania, * * * that many persons in the said western parts of Penn-

sylvania have at length been hardy enough to perpetrate acts which I am advised amount to treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States." He then commanded "all persons being insurgents, as aforesaid, and all others whom it may concern," to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before the 1st of September following; also, warning all persons "against aiding, abetting or comforting the perpetrators of the aforesaid treasonable acts, and requiring all officers and other citizens, according to their respective duties and the laws of the land, to exert their utmost endeavors to prevent and suppress such dangerous proceedings."

At the same time the president called for troops to be raised and equipped in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and New Jersey, to be held in readiness to march at shortest notice, for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection and enforcing the law. The quotas required of these states were as follows:

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Pennsylvania	4,500	500	200	5,200
New Jersey	1,500	500	100	2,100
Maryland	2,000	300	150	2,350
Virginia	3,000	300	...	3,300
	11,000	1,500	450	12,950

On the same day Gov. Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, issued his proclamation directing that the state's quota of men be armed and equipped as speedily as possible, "and to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning," and a second proclamation was issued by him, calling together the assembly of the state in special session.

Again directing our attention to the doings of the insurgents, it seems that the events of the first two days of August, 1794, at Braddock's Field and Pittsburgh, and of the two or three succeeding weeks marked the culmination of the popular frenzy on the subject of the excise law, and from July 15 to the latter part of August was the period of the greatest excitement that exhibited itself during the insurrection. During that time great numbers of "liberty-poles" were erected by the active insurgents and those in sympathy with them in many parts of the region west of the Alleghenies, and even east* of that range. Upon these were hoisted flags bearing such inscriptions as "Death to Traitors," "Liberty and No Excise," "Equal Taxation and No Excise," "No Asylum for Traitors and Cowards." But very few persons were found hardy enough to refuse assistance in the erection of these poles, for to do so was to be branded as an enemy to the cause, and a fit subject for the vengeance of "Tom the Tinker." Some of these poles were cut down, immediately after their erection, by brave, determined men, and in one or two instances by women, who defied the insurrectionists, while others stood, bearing their threatening flags and inscriptions, until the tide of insurrection began to turn before the menace of military force, and then those who had raised them were glad enough to see them fall, and to deny, if they could, all agency in their erection.

Meantime the leaders of the insurgents had determined to hold a mass-meeting at Parkison's Ferry (now Monongahela City) "to take into consideration the situation of the western country," and from the muster-place at Braddock's Field, about August 1st, Col. David Bradford, the insurgent "major-general," issued the following circular:

To the Inhabitants of Monongahela, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN: I presume you have heard of the spirited opposition given to the excise law in this State. Matters have been so brought to pass here that all are under the necessity of bringing their

* We say "even east of that range," an assertion proved true by the records of Bedford county, which show that during the November sessions in 1794, before James Riddle, Esq., president judge, and George Woods and Hugh Barclay, Esqs., his associates, the following named residents of Bedford county were bound in sums varying from £30 to £300 each, to appear at the Bedford county court of general quarter sessions, January term, 1795, "to answer to such bills of Indictments as shall be then and there preferred against them for Riot and other Treasonable proceedings in assisting and abetting the setting up a seditious Pole in opposition to the Laws of the United States," namely: Simon Kenton, John McGaughey, John Linn, George Sill, Baltzer Hess, John Cochran, William Todd, Ludwick Samuels, Thomas Smith, Peter Morgart, William Wilson, of Hopewell; Isaac Bonnett, Martin Fritz, Michael James Doyle, William Wilson, of Bedford; Joseph Scullknot, Hill Wilson, Nicholas Wilson, Jacob Reickard, Conrad Haverstock, Neal McMullin, Michael Barndollar, Joseph Lilly, Thomas Moore, Barnabas Blue, Henry Reickard, Andrew Sheets, John Paxton, Sr., Adam Ritchey, Joseph Sparks, John Kenton, John Foster, Jacob Chamberlain, John Mackey, Henry Beeckley, George Bastion, Frederick Hill, John Britz, John Utsler, Peter Vorces, Jacob Earnest, George Croyle, George Bowser, James Smith, Michael Iron, John McClimans, Jacob Nagle, Robert Moore, David Ford, Simon Ford, William Kagy, Jacob Way, Michael Samuel, John Wisegarver, Jacob Helm, William McCauley, John Sill, George Cardue, Philip Wolfe, John Mortimore, James Mortimore, Jr., Peter Countz, Peter Countz, Jr., Conrad Hartzel, Daniel McCarty, Samuel Countz, Adam Davebaugh, Jacob Davebaugh, William Nickerson, John Peck, George Williams, Thomas Blair, William Paxton, Martin Utsler, John Hartzel, Adam Bowers, Doct. John Kimmel, George Swarts, Michael Kuntz, Nicholas Cover, Jacob Hell, Daniel Lindle Smith, Jacob Hoil, John Miller, Abraham Cable, Jr., Daniel Bowers, Adam Stahl, Jacob Cuffman, Joseph Dugle, James Smith, Peter Bower, George Wymer, Benjamin Brown, Manuel Browler, George Switcher, John Hemminger, George Ankeny, Jacob Cysor, Jacob Huff, John Armstrong, Abraham Miller, George Tedrow, Michael Mourer, John Seel, James Conner, John Killpatrick, Jonathan Woodsides, Daniel McCarty, John Martin, William Pinkerton, John Miller, Jr., Peter Augustine, Henry Everly, Henry Foust, Adam Hoil, Jonathan Pollard, Robert Culbertson, Nathaniel Chaney, Michael Blue, Benjamin Lupton, Francis Reynolds, Samuel Chance and George Bewer.

These men all appeared at the January sessions, 1795, and plead guilty to the charges against them, whereupon they were sentenced to pay fines ranging from five shillings to £15 each. Those paying more largely than the majority were William Wilson, Simon Kenton, George Sill, Joseph Scullknot, Conrad Haverstock, Andrew Sheets, John Britz, Jacob Helm and Baltzer Hess.

minds to a final conclusion. This has been the question amongst us some days: "Shall we disapprove of he conduct of those engaged against Neville, thet excise-officer, or approve?" or, in other words, "Shall we suffer them to fall a sacrifice to Federal persecution, or shall we support them?" On the result of this business we have fully deliberated, and have determined, with head, heart, hand and voice, that we will support the opposition to the excise law. The crisis is now come, *submission* or *opposition*: we are determined in the opposition. We are determined in future to act agreeably to system; to form arrangements guided by reason, prudence, fortitude and spirited conduct. We have proposed a general meeting of the four counties of Pennsylvania, and have invited our brethren in the neighboring counties in Virginia to come forward and join us in council and deliberation in this important crisis, and conclude upon measures interesting to the western counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia. A notification of this kind may be seen in the Pittsburgh paper. Parkison's Ferry is the place proposed as the most central, and the 14th of August the time. We solicit you by all the ties that an union of interests can suggest to come forward and join us in our deliberations. The cause is common to us all. We invite you to come, even should you differ with us in opinion. We wish you to hear our reasons influencing our conduct.

According to appointment, the meeting was opened at Parkison's Ferry on the 14th of August. Two hundred and twenty-six delegates were present from townships in Fayette, Westmoreland, Allegheny, Washington, and that part of Bedford (now Somerset county) lying west of the Allegheny mountains, with a few from Ohio county, Virginia. The proclamations of the president and of Gov. Mifflin, before alluded to, had not been received, neither had the commissioners* for the state nor those for the United States yet made their appearance, but intelligence came during the progress of the meeting, that the two delegations were on their way from Philadelphia, and that two of the United States commissioners had just arrived at Greensburg.

At Parkison's the first ceremony performed was the erecting of a tall "liberty-pole" on the hill or bluff in rear of the present Episcopal church, and the hoisting upon it of a flag bearing a legend similar in phrase to those already quoted. Soon afterward the meeting was organized by choosing Col. Edward Cook and Hon. Albert Gallatin, respectively, as chairman and secretary. It soon became apparent that a reaction had commenced, and that the tide of opinion had, with a number of the leaders, begun to set against the adoption of violent measures. It was claimed for some of those who at this meeting developed a strong opposition to the plans of Bradford and other extremists, that their course was prompted by the same desire which had at first induced them to range themselves among the disaffected — that of appearing to assume leadership for the purpose of restraining the lawless element and diverting its energies from the track leading to open violence and rebellion. There is but little reason to doubt, however, that their action at this time was in no small degree due to their then recent realization of the fact that the general government had resolved to put down lawlessness at whatever cost; that it would exert all its powers, if necessary, to enforce obedience, and that as against that power the cause of the insurrectionists was lost, hopeless.

Various extreme resolutions were introduced by Col. James Marshall, and supported by Bradford, the latter delivering a vehement and very intemperate speech, but, being opposed by Gallatin, Brackenridge, Judge Edgar and others, declarations of a conservative order were finally adopted, the closing resolutions stating, "That a committee, to consist of three members from each county, be appointed to meet any commissioners that have been, or may be, appointed by the government, and report the result of this conference to the standing committee." The standing committee (consisting of sixty persons) met, and appointed the committee to meet the commissioners of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, as provided by the final resolution. This committee of conference was composed of the following persons: Albert Gallatin, Edward Cook and James Lang, for Fayette county; John Kirkpatrick, George Smith and John Powers, for Westmoreland county; Hugh H. Brackenridge, Thomas Moreton and John B. C. Lucas, for Allegheny county; David Bradford, James Marshall and James Edgar, for Washington county; Harmon Hus-

*On the 6th of August the governor had appointed Chief-Justice McKean and Gen. William Irvine, to proceed immediately to the disaffected counties, to ascertain the facts in reference to the recent acts of violence and lawless gatherings, and, if possible, to induce the people to submit to the law. And on the day following the issuance of his proclamation the president appointed James Ross, United States senator, Jasper Yeates, associate judge supreme court of Pennsylvania, and William Bradford, attorney-general of the United States, commissioners on the part of the general government, with full instructions and ample powers, to repair to the western counties, for the purpose of conferring, at their discretion, with individuals or bodies of men, "in order to quiet and extinguish the insurrection."

band,* for Bedford county, and William Sutherland, for Ohio county, Virginia.

During the last half of August and the early part of September, 1794, several meetings took place between the committee of conference, on the part of the insurgents, and the commissioners for the state and the United States. It soon became manifest that (with the exception of Bradford and a few others of less prominence) the leaders had fully made up their minds to abandon the wreck of the insurrection, but the followers were apparently as violent and determined as ever, and so strong an influence did this exert, even on the leaders, that the latter dared not openly and fully avow their sentiments and thus place themselves on record. The standing "committee of sixty," too, showed a disposition to temporize. Township and district elections were ordered held in the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, and that part of Bedford lying west of the Allegheny mountains, in Pennsylvania, and in Ohio county, Virginia, and the people were required to vote *yea* or *nay* on the question: "Do you now engage to submit to the laws of the United States, and that you will not hereafter, directly or indirectly, oppose the execution of the acts for raising the revenue upon distilled spirits and stills? And do you also undertake to support, as far as the laws require, the civil authority in affording the protection due to all officers and other citizens?" A majority of the legal voters failed to show themselves at the polls, however, and at last, about the middle of September, the United States commissioners, in reporting to the president the results of their mission, concluded by saying that although they firmly believed that a considerable majority of the inhabitants of the disaffected districts were disposed to submit to the execution of the laws, "at the same time they [the commissioners] conceive it their duty explicitly to declare their opinion that such is the state of things that there is no probability that the act for raising a revenue on distilled spirits and stills can at present be enforced by the usual course of civil authority, and that some more competent force is necessary to cause the laws to be duly executed, and to insure to the officers and well-disposed citizens that protection which it is the duty of government to afford. The opinion is founded on the facts already stated [the accounts of the unsatisfactory result of the township and district elections], and it is confirmed by that which is entertained by many intelligent and influential persons, officers of justice and others, resident in the western counties, who have lately informed one of the commissioners that whatever assurances might be given it was, in their judgment, absolutely necessary that the civil authority should be aided by a military force in order to secure a due execution of the laws."

Upon receiving the commissioners' report President Washington at once decided to use the military power, and to extinguish, in a summary manner, the last vestige of insurrection at whatever cost. In taking this course he had (as he afterward expressed himself to a committee from the districts in rebellion) two great objects in view: first, to show, not only to the inhabitants of the western country, but to the entire Union and to foreign nations, that a republican government could and would exert its physical power to enforce the execution of the laws where opposed, and also that American citizens were ready to make every sacrifice and encounter every difficulty and danger for the sake of supporting that fundamental principle of government; and, second, to effect a full and complete restoration of order and submission to the laws in the insurrectionary district. In pursuance of this determination the president ordered the military forces (already assembled at their respective rendezvous) to march toward Western Pennsylvania without delay, and on the 25th of September he issued a proclamation, which, after a preamble setting forth that the measures taken by government to suppress the lawless combinations in the western counties had failed to have full effect; that "the moment is now come when the overtures of forgiveness, with no other condition than a submission to law, have been only partially accepted; when every form of conciliation not inconsistent with the well-being of government has been adopted without effect," proceeds:

"Now, therefore, I, George Washington, President of the United States, in obedience to

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* Harmon Husband was a prominent resident of that part of Bedford county now known as Somerset, and was elected county commissioner of Bedford in October, 1786. When Gen. Lee's army passed westward, Harmon Husband, as well as Robert Philson, of Berlin, were arrested and sent under guard to Philadelphia as pronounced and prominent insurrectionists. Husband died as a government prisoner, but Philson was ultimately released and became one of the most useful and active citizens of the new county of Somerset. He served one term in congress, and in other capacities. See civil lists of Somerset county, in this volume.

that high and irresistible duty consigned to me by the constitution, 'to take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' deploring that the American name should be sullied by the outrages of citizens on their own government, commiserating such as remain obstinate from delusion, but resolved, in perfect reliance on that gracious Providence which so signally displays its goodness toward this country, to reduce the refractory to a due subordination to the law: Do hereby declare and make known that, with a satisfaction that can be equaled only by the merits of the militia summoned into service from the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, I have received intelligence of their patriotic alacrity in obeying the call of present, though painful yet commanding, necessity; that a force which, according to every reasonable expectation, is adequate to the exigency is already in motion to the scene of disaffection; that those who have confided or shall confide in the protection of government shall meet full succor under the standard and from the arms of the United States; that those who, having offended against the laws, have since entitled themselves to immunity, will be treated with the most liberal good faith, if they shall not have forfeited their claim by any subsequent conduct, and that instructions are given accordingly." * * *

As before mentioned, the troops called out for the emergency aggregated about thirteen thousand men, in four divisions, one division from each of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, that from the Keystone State being five thousand strong. The Virginia and Maryland troops (commanded respectively by Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Virginia, and Brig.-Gen. Samuel Smith, of Baltimore) formed the left wing, which rendezvoused at Cumberland, Maryland. The right wing (which rendezvoused at Carlisle, Pennsylvania) was composed of the Pennsylvania troops commanded by Gov. Mifflin, and those of New Jersey, under Gov. Richard Howell of that state; while Gen. Henry Lee, governor of Virginia, the "Light-Horse Harry" of revolutionary fame, and father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the able Confederate commander in the war of 1861–5, was the commander-in-chief of the whole army.

Gen. Lee was directed by the president to "proceed as speedily as may be with the army under your command into the insurgent counties, to attack and as far as shall be in your power to subdue all persons whom you may find in arms in opposition to the laws. You will march your army in two columns, from the places where they are now assembled, by the most convenient routes, having regard to the nature of the roads, the convenience of supply, and the facility of coöperation and union, and bearing in mind that you ought to act, until the contrary shall be fully developed, on the general principle of having to contend with the whole force of the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, Washington and Allegheny, and that part of Bedford which lies westward of the town of Bedford, and that you are to put as little as possible to hazard. The approximation, therefore, of your columns is to be sought, and the subdivision of them so as to place the parts out of mutual supporting distance to be avoided as far as local circumstances will permit. Parkison's Ferry appears to be a proper point toward which to direct the march of the columns for the purpose of ulterior measures." After further instructing Gen. Lee how to act when arrived within the insurgent country, the president continued: "It has been settled that the Governor of Pennsylvania will be second and the Governor of New Jersey third in command, and that the troops of the several states in line on the march and upon detachment are to be posted according to the rule which prevailed in the army during the late war, namely, in moving toward the seaboard the most southern troops will take the right, in moving toward the north the most northern troops will take the right." * * * Gen. Lee was also charged to give countenance and support to the civil officers in the execution of the law, in bringing offenders to justice, and enforcing penalties on delinquent distillers, and "the better to effect these purposes," Richard Peters, Esq., judge of the United States district court, and William Rawle, Esq., the attorney of the district, accompanied the army.

With Gen. Henry Knox, secretary of war, and Gen. Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, President Washington left Philadelphia on October 1, and proceeded by way of Harrisburg to the headquarters of the right wing at Carlisle, where the troops were reviewed. From that place, on the 11th, he went to Chambersburg, and thence, by way of Hagerstown and Williamsport on the Potomac,

to Fort Cumberland, where he arrived on the 14th, and where he reviewed the Maryland and Virginia troops, composing the left wing; after which he proceeded to Bedford, Pennsylvania (which was then Gen. Lee's headquarters), reaching the latter place on the 19th, and remaining there two or three days, then returning east, and arriving at Philadelphia on the 28th.

There was no delay in the movement of the army. The right wing marched from Carlisle on October 22, and proceeded by way of Bedford, across that county and Somerset, and along the road skirting the northeastern part of Fayette, to what is now Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland, at which place the advance brigade arrived and encamped on the 29th. The left wing of Lee's army moved from Fort Cumberland on October 22, and took the route marched over by Gen. Braddock thirty-nine years before, to the Great Meadows, and from there to Uniontown, at which place Gen. Lee arrived on the last day of October, and the main body of the left wing came up and encamped there the same evening.

In the meantime the utmost consternation prevailed among the insurgents, especially those who had been most conspicuous in perpetrating acts of lawlessness and violence. Therefore, a meeting of the committee of sixty (otherwise termed the committee of safety) was called and held at Parkison's Ferry on October 2, when William Findley, of Westmoreland, and David Redick, of Washington county, were appointed a committee to wait on the president of the United States, and to assure him that submission and order could be restored without the aid of military force. They met the president at Carlisle on the day before his departure for Chambersburg, and during an interview said "that the great body of the people who had no concern in the disorders, but remained quietly at home and attended to their business, had become convinced that the violence used would ruin the country; that they had formed themselves into associations to suppress disorder, and to promote submission to the laws." In replying the president said, substantially, that as the army was already on its way to the western counties of Pennsylvania, he deemed it best not to countermand the orders to advance, yet he assured the delegates that no violence would be used, and that all that was desired was to have the inhabitants of the disaffected region come back to their allegiance.

The insurgents were still shaking with fear, however, and a second effort was made to influence the president and effect a recall of the troops. To this end William Findley, David Redick, Ephraim Douglass and Thomas Morton were, at a meeting held at Parkison's Ferry October 24th, appointed a committee to carry certain resolutions and renewed assurances of submission to the president. But when ready to set out on their mission they learned that the president had already left Bedford on his return to the seat of government at Philadelphia, and that the army was nearing the center of the disturbed district, and thereupon they decided to await the arrival of the forces, and to report the action of the meeting of October 24th to Gen. Lee, as the president's representative. They did wait upon Gen. Lee on the 31st of October, at Uniontown. He received them with great politeness, and the following morning handed them his reply, which was as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The resolutions entered into at the late meeting of the people at Parkison's Ferry, with the various papers declaratory of the determination of the numerous subscribers to maintain the civil authority, manifest strongly a change of sentiment in the inhabitants of this district. To what cause may truly be ascribed this favorable turn in the public mind it is my province to determine. Yourselves, in the conversation last evening, imputed it to the universal panic which the approach of the army of the United States had excited in the lower orders of the people. If this be the ground of the late change—and my respect for your opinions will not permit me to doubt it—the moment the cause is removed the reign of violence and anarchy will return.

Whatever, therefore, may be the sentiments of the people respecting the present competency of the civil authority to enforce the laws, I feel myself obligated by the trust reposed in me by the president of the United States to hold the army in this country until daily practice shall convince all that the sovereignty of the constitution and laws are unalterably established. In executing this resolution I do not only consult the dignity and interests of the United States, which will always command my decided respect and preferential attention, but I also promote the good of this particular district.

I shall, therefore, as soon as the troops are refreshed, proceed to some central and convenient station, where I shall patiently wait until the competency of the civil authority is experimentally and unequivocally proved. No individual can be more solicitous than I am for this happy event, and you may assure the

good people whom you represent that every aid will be cheerfully contributed by me to hasten the delightful epoch.

On the part of all good citizens I confidently expect the most active and faithful coöperation, which, in my judgment, cannot be more effectually given than by circulating in the most public manner the truth among the people, and by inducing the various clubs which have so successfully poisoned the minds of the inhabitants to continue their usual meetings for the pious purpose of contradicting, with their customary formalities, their past pernicious doctrines. A conduct so candid should partially atone for the injuries which in a great degree may be attributed to their instrumentality, and must have a propitious influence in administering a radical cure to the existing disorders.

On my part, and on the part of the patriotic army I have the honor to command, assure your fellow-citizens that we come to protect and not to destroy, and that our respect for our common government, and respect to our own honor, are ample pledges for the propriety of our demeanor. Quiet, therefore, the apprehensions of all on this score, and recommend universally to the people to prepare for the use of the army whatever they can spare from their farms necessary to its subsistence, for which they shall be paid in cash at the present market price; discourage exaction of every sort, not only because it would testify a disposition very unfriendly, but because it would probably produce very disagreeable scenes. It is my duty to take care that the troops are comfortably subsisted, and I cannot but obey it with the highest pleasure, because I intimately know their worth and excellence.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
With due consideration,
HENRY LEE.

This reply to the committee was soon afterward printed and circulated extensively in all parts of the disaffected district, and although rather sarcastic in tone, it doubtless produced much good in assisting to allay the apprehensions of many of the inhabitants.

After staying a few days at Uniontown and Mount Pleasant respectively, the two columns of the army moved on, in obedience to the orders of the commander-in-chief, to the vicinity of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, in Westmoreland county, and went into camp at a point between Parkison's and Budd's Ferries. From his headquarters, "near Parkison's Ferry," on the 8th of November Gen. Lee issued an address, or proclamation, to the inhabitants, the tone of which was a little vain-glorious, or after the manner of a conquering chieftain addressing the people of a subjugated province. "You see," he said, "encamped in the bosom of your district a numerous and well-appointed army, formed of citizens of every description from this and the neighboring States of New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, whom the violated laws of our common country have called from their homes to vindicate and restore their authority. * * * The scene before your eyes ought to be an instructive one; it ought to teach many useful truths, which should, for your own happiness, make a deep and lasting impression on your minds. * * * Those who have been perverted from their duty may now perceive the dangerous tendency of the doctrines by which they have been misled, and how unworthy of their confidence are the men by whom, for personal and sinister purposes, they have been brought step by step to the precipice from which they have no escape but in the moderation and benignity of that very government which they have vilified, insulted and opposed. The friends of order may also perceive in the perils and evils that have for some time surrounded them how unwise and even culpable is that carelessness and apathy with which they have permitted the gradual approaches of disorder and anarchy." * * *

For several days the entire army remained in the neighborhood of Parkison's Ferry, after which the main body moved toward Pittsburgh, and on the 15th of November a detachment was marched from the camp near Parkison's to the town of Washington, accompanied by Secretary Hamilton and Judge Peters, and taking with them a large number of prisoners captured at daybreak on Thursday morning, November 13,* in the eastern part of Washington county. Indeed, all the prisoners taken by the army, excepting three, were taken in that county and Allegheny, under Gen. Lee's special orders is-

* "On Thursday, the 13th of November," said Findley, "there were about forty persons brought to Parkison's house, by order of Gen. White [of New Jersey]. He directed to put the damned rascals in the cellar, to tie them back to back, to make a fire for the guard, but to put the prisoners back to the farther end of the cellar, and to give them neither victuals nor drink. The cellar was wet and muddy, and the night cold; the cellar extended the whole length under a large new log house, which was neither floored nor the openings between the logs daubed. They were kept there until Saturday morning, and then marched to the town of Washington. On the march one of the prisoners, who was subject to convulsions, fell into a fit, but when some of the troops told Gen. White of his situation, he ordered them to tie the damned rascal to a horse's tail and drag him along with them, for he had only feigned having the fits. Some of his fellow-prisoners, however, who had a horse, dismounted and let the poor man ride. He had another fit before he reached Washington. This march was about twelve miles. The poor man who had the fits had been in the American service during almost the whole of the war with Great Britain." Findley related many other instances of barbarous treatment inflicted on the prisoners by the soldiery, but as his sympathies were with the insurgents, it is fair to presume that many if not all his statements were more or less exaggerated.

sued for that purpose to Gen. Irvine and other officers in command of cavalry.

At Uniontown, on the 1st of November, Gen. Lee had announced his purpose "to hold the army in this country until daily practice shall convince all that the sovereignty of the constitution and laws is unalterably established." It appears that a few days after marching his forces northward from Uniontown he became convinced that such a time was near at hand, and at once began to make arrangements for the return of the army. The notification * of the reopening of the inspection offices was made on the 10th, and they were accordingly reopened some ten days later without opposition. On the 17th, from his headquarters at Pittsburgh, Gen. Lee issued an order for the retirement of the army as follows:

The complete fulfillment of every object dependent on the efforts of the army makes it the duty of the commander-in-chief to take measures for the immediate return of his faithful fellow-soldiers to their respective homes, in execution of which no delay will be permitted but that which results from the consultation of their comfort.

On Tuesday morning, at the hour of eight, the Pennsylvania Cavalry will be ready to accompany his Excellency Governor Mifflin, whose official duties renders his presence necessary at the seat of government.

On the next day the first division of the right column, consisting of the artillery and Proctor's brigade, under the orders of Maj.-Gen. Irvine, will commence their march to Bedford, on the route commonly called the Old Pennsylvania road.

The following day at the same hour the New Jersey Line will move under the command of his Excellency Governor Howell, who will be pleased to pursue from Bedford such routes as he may find convenient.

On the subsequent day at the same hour the residue of the Pennsylvania Line now on this ground will march under the command of Brig.-Gen. Chambers, taking the route heretofore mentioned, and making the same stages as shall have been made by the leading division. Maj.-Gen. Frelinghuysen, with the Elite Corps of the right column, will follow the next day and pursue the same route.

Brig.-Gen. Smith, with the Maryland Line, will move to Uniontown, agreeably to orders heretofore communicated to him, and from thence to proceed on Braddock's road to Fort Cumberland, where he will adopt the most convenient measures in his power for the return of his troops to their respective counties.

Brig.-Gen. Matthews will move on Wednesday next to Morgan Town, from thence to Winchester by way of Frankfort. From Winchester the troops will be marched to their respective brigades under the commanding officers from each brigade.

As soon as the public service will permit afterward, the Elite Corps of the left column, under Gen. Darke, will follow on the route prescribed for Brig. Matthews, and be disbanded as they reach their respective brigades.

The corps destined for the winter defense will move without delay to Bentley's Farm, on the west side of the Monongahela, near Perry's Ferry, where they will receive orders from Maj.-Gen. Morgan.

The Virginia Cavalry will take the route by Morgan Town, from thence to Winchester by Romney's; the commandant will receive particular instructions as to their time and manner of march.

The right column will receive their pay (still due) at Bedford, the Maryland Line at Fort Cumberland, and the Virginia Line at Winchester. * * *

Gen. Lee remained in Western Pennsylvania for a considerable time after the departure of the main body of his army, and on the 29th of November, under the titles of "Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Major-General therein, and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia Army in the Service of the United States," and in pursuance of authority delegated to him by President Washington, he issued a "proclamation of pardon," the benefits of which were to be enjoyed by all persons residing within the district lately in insurrection, excepting those "charged with the commission of offenses against the United States, and now actually in custody or held by recognizance to appear and answer for all such offenses at any judicial court or courts, excepting also all persons avoiding fair trial by abandonment of their homes, and excepting, moreover, the following persons, the atrocity of whose conduct renders it proper to mark them by name, for the purpose of subjecting them with all possible certainty to the regular course of judicial proceedings, and whom all officers, civil and military, are required to endeavor to apprehend and bring to

*The announcement by Inspector (Gen.) John Neville was as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the 20th instant, an office of inspection will be opened at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, at the town of Washington for the county of Washington, at Greensburg for the county of Westmoreland, and at Union Town for the county of Fayette. All distillers are required forthwith to enter their stills at the office of the county in which they respectively reside, and to do further what the laws prescribe concerning the same, of which they may receive more particular information from the officer of inspection with whom entry is made.

"JOHN NEVILLE,
Inspector of the Revenue, District of Pennsylvania, Fourth Survey.
"Nov. 10, 1794."

On the 27th of November following, the inspector announced that he was "directed to notify all persons in the counties of Allegheny, Fayette and Bedford against whom suits have been commenced in the court of the United States for neglecting to enter their stills that upon their coming forward immediately to the collectors of each county and paying one year's arrearages upon the capacity of the still and the costs of suit, a bill of which will be furnished, the actions will be discontinued."—*Pennsylvania Archives.*

justice, to wit: Benjamin Parkison, Arthur Gardner, John Holcroft, Daniel Hamilton, Thomas Lapsley, William Miller, Edward Cook, Edward Wright, Richard Holcroft, David Bradford, John Mitchell, Alexander Fulton, Thomas Spiers, William Bradford, George Parker, William Hanna, Edward Magner, Jr., Thomas Hughes, David Lock, Ebenezer Gallagher, Peter Lyle, John Shields, William Hay, William McIlhenny, Thomas Patton, Stephenson Jack and Andrew Highlands, of the State of Pennsylvania; William Sutherland, Robert Stephenson, William McKinley, John Moore and John McCormick of Ohio county, Virginia." * * *

Gen. Morgan's forces* continued in their winter cantonments at Bentley's Farm (with small detachments stationed at Pittsburgh and Washington) until the following spring, when, order being fully restored and established, the last of the troops marched eastward across the Alleghenies, and the western counties were left in full possession and exercise of their former rights and powers. In August of the year 1795, general pardons to those who had been implicated in the insurrection, and who had not subsequently been indicted or convicted, were proclaimed by President Washington and Gov. Mifflin, in fulfillment of the agreement made the previous year at Pittsburgh by the United States and Pennsylvania commissioners. And thus ended the famous whisky insurrection in Western Pennsylvania, which at one time threatened the very existence of the infant republic.

CHAPTER XII.

SOLDIERS OF THE TWO COUNTIES DURING THE WAR OF 1812-15, AND MEXICAN WAR.

Brief Account of the Services Performed by Bedford and Somerset County Troops, war of 1812-15—List of Members of Capt. Sparks' Company—The Amount of Pay Received by Each—An Appraisement of Arms and Equipments—The Members of Capt. Hoff's Company—Capt. Rhoads' Company—The Mexican War Volunteers—Capt. Samuel Taylor's Company—Its Movements and Battles—List of its Members.

SOON after the declaration of war by the United States against England, in the summer of 1812, recruiting for soldiers to take the field, under the orders of the general government, was commenced in the counties of Bedford and Somerset. As a result, Capt. Solomon Sparks' company, of Bedford county, and Capts. Hoff's and Jonathan Rhoads' companies, of Somerset, were organized. It is well known that the companies commanded by Capts. Sparks and Hoff marched through the wilderness to the Canadian frontier and there performed efficient service. Of Capt. Rhoads' company there is no record to prove that they were accepted or mustered into service. It is also claimed that two other companies were raised in Somerset county, but no mention of them is made in the "Muster-Rolls of the War of 1812–14," published under authority of the state.

From original rolls and the volume above referred to, it has been ascertained that the members of Capts. Sparks', Hoff's and Rhoads' companies were as follows:

CAPTAIN SOLOMON SPARKS' COMPANY, OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

Names borne upon the "Pay Roll of Captain Solomon Sparks' company of Riflemen, attached to the Second Regiment of Riflemen, commanded by Colonel William Piper, in the service of the United States, from the State of Pennsylvania, Brigadier General Adamson Tannehill commanding, commencing the 25th of September and ending the 24th of November, 1812 (both days included)."

Captain: Solomon Sparks.
Lieutenant: James Piper.
Ensign: David Fletcher.
1st sergeant: Joseph Armstrong. 2d sergeant: John Paxton. 3d sergeant: James Wilson. 4th sergeant: Philip Steckman.
1st corporal: John Mortimore. 2d corporal: James Sparks. 3d corporal: Volluntine Steckman. 4th corporal: William Wilson.
Fifer: Solomon Whetstone.
Drummer: Samuel Lysinger.
Privates: Henry Stover, David Piper, Solomon Holler, James England, Henry Clinger, Frederick Young, John Steckman, Jacob Phillips, Philip Carn, Robert Hamilton, Joseph Morris, Joseph Sparks, John Hinish, David Swartz, Peter Barndollar, Reason Donaldson, Henry Wassing, Joshua Pickering, Samuel McCasling, Achor Henry, Daniel Casner, Samuel Smith, Edward Means, Jacob Casner, Jacob Runard, Abraham Sparks, Joseph Means, Henry Richey, Elijah Morris, Joseph Sparks, Sr., William Cook, Abel Griffith, James Gardner, Evan Griffith, Henry Smith, John Deal, David Runard and William McCarty, a total of fifty-one men.

The pay-roll further indicates that the pay per month for officers and enlisted men was as follows: Captain, $40; lieutenant, $30; ensign, $20; sergeants, $8; corporals and musicians,

* Morgan's command during the winter was composed in part of troops who had come from the East under Gen. Lee, and partly of men enlisted in the western counties, as advised in the proclamation of the commander-in-chief of November 8th, and authorized to the number of two thousand five hundred by an act of the assembly of the 29th of the same month. Of those thus enlisted Findley has said, that among them were men reported to have been among the most troublesome of the insurgents; "that many of them, for some time at first, demanded free quarters and such things as they stood in need of without pay, and that some of the officers committed indictable offenses; but when the persons against whom the offenses were committed commenced prosecutions they settled the disputes amicably and behaved well for the future. And when the people took courage to refuse to submit to impositions, the soldiers ceased to demand free quarters, or to be otherwise troublesome."

$7.33; privates, $6.66. Prior to the date of this muster for pay, however, and while at Meadville, Pennsylvania (October 21, 1812), *en route* for the seat of war on the northern frontier, an appraisement of arms, etc., carried by the members of the company was made. By scanning the results of this "appraisement" it appears that the captain, lieutenant and ensign, as well as the two musicians, carried rifles the same as the non-commissioned officers and privates. The most valuable weapon was owned by Samuel Smith. It was valued at $25. Capt. Sparks came next with one worth $23, while Solomon Holler shouldered a weapon worth but $8. The pouch and horn carried by each man were rated in value at from 75 cents to $2.50.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK HOFF'S COMPANY, OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

A pay-roll of Capt. Frederick Hoff's company of Pennsylvania volunteers attached to the Fifth battalion, Second detachment, Pennsylvania militia, under the command of Brigadier-General Richard Crooks, in the service of the United States. Commencement of service, October 2, 1812; expiration of service, April 16, 1813, fifteen days volunteering including.

Captain: Frederick Hoff.
Lieutenant: Peter Huston.
Ensign: Jacob Saylor.
Sergeants: William Cooper, William McGinnis, Henry Tantlinger, Jacob Anawalt.
Corporals: Mathias Swinehart, William Larkins, Jacob Fields, John Fox.
Drum Major: John Lint.
Privates: William Gruber, John Kritzer, Levi Gribble, Valentine Houpt, John Graft, Jacob Cover, Arthur Nelson, Jacob Saylor, Thomas Faith, George Kennedy, Samuel Jones, Jacob Serley, Henry Gray, Samuel Gray, Rush Ganet, Adam Snyder, Philip Nedrow, Peter Nedrow, Andrew Hipsher, John Cramer, John Sterner, Michael Lingafelter, John Houpt, James Pennel, David Stahl, Jacob Hartzell, Tobias Johnston, George Woods, John Whysong, John McKnight, John Drury, Joseph Bosh, John Cummins, David Howard, Alexander Linn, Elijah Wright, Peter Henry and John Davis.

I do certify on honor that the within pay-roll is correct and the remarks set opposite the men's names are accurate and just. FREDERICK HOFF, Captain.

Of the foregoing list of members, Sergt. Henry Tantlinger and privates Jacob Serley, Samuel Gray, John Cramer and Jacob Hartzell were discharged at the expiration of six months' service. Private John McKnight died at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, January 22, 1813. The remainder of the company served fifteen days longer than the specified term of six months.

CAPTAIN JONATHAN RHOADS' COMPANY, OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

A muster roll of Captain Jonathan Rhoads' Rifle Company, attached to the First Battalion of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, who have offered their services to the Governor in substitution of the drafted militia from the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, of the First Brigade, Twelfth Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

Captain: Jonathan Rhoads.
Lieutenant: Peter Bowman.
Ensign: Philip Zimmerman.
Privates: James Alexander, John Alexander, William Alexander, Christian Berkey, Daniel Bisacker, Frederick Bisacker, George Barron, Jacob Baunbrack, Henry Brucker, David Dinning, John Dinning, Joseph Emmert, William Faith, Peter Fleck, Henry Flout, John Frownhizizer, Peter Gardner, John Gohn, George Hess, Daniel Horner, Samuel Horner, David Howard, Philip Hoffman, Conrad Keiser, Henry Metzler, Adam Mowser, Jacob Rhoads, Elias Bittner, John Seese, David Shayer, Jacob Shoemaker, David Showman, Robert Smiley, Jacob Stahl, Matthias Stern, William Storm, David Tomm, Frederick Wright, George Youngman and William Yautzler.

We, the subscribers, officers of the above company, do respectfully offer our services to his excellency Simon Snyder, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as above stated. Witness our hands at Stoystown, Brigade Inspector's Office, June 15, 1812.

JONATHAN RHOADS, Captain.
PHILIP ZIMMERMAN, Ensign.

During the war with Mexico Bedford county furnished one full company of volunteers, namely, Co. L, of the 2d regiment, besides a considerable number of men who were recruited for the regular army by Lieut. Crittenden, at Bedford, in the summer of 1846. Somerset county had a few representatives in Co. L, of the 2d regt. Penn. Vols., also in Ringgold's, Bragg's and the Washington (Carlisle) artillery commands.

The company styled the "Independent Greys" of Bedford, was recruited in the spring of 1847. "This fine company," said the editor of the Bedford *Gazette*, under date of May 21, 1847, "is now full and will march tomorrow for Pittsburgh, from which place they will proceed directly to the seat of war. Enrolled in this company are many of Bedford county's noblest sons and bravest men. The company numbers about eighty men besides officers. It is useless to eulogize the officers of this company, suffice it to say they are of the very best material. The officers are Capt. Samuel M. Taylor [then county treasurer *], First Lieut. Levi W. Smith, Second Lieuts. David H. Hofius and John Keeffe."

On Saturday morning, May 22, 1847, the "Greys" left Bedford *en route* for Pittsburgh. Seated in wagons and carriages and escorted by a large number of their Bedford friends, the "boys" reached Stoystown, Somerset county, the same day. From that point they journeyed

* Lawence Taliaferro served as treasurer *ad interim*, during what proved to be the absence for all time of Capt. Taylor.

on foot to Pittsburgh. A river steamer conveyed them to New Orleans in due time, and during one of the last days in June they landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico. After an arduous march from that city under the scorching rays of a July sun, meanwhile skirmishing daily with Mexican guerrillas, the command reached Puebla, and joined the main body of Gen. Scott's army but the day before the march on the city of Mexico commenced. The "Greys" were then designated as Co. L, 2d regt. Penn. Vols., Col. William B. Roberts in command, of Quitman's division. At Contreras and Churubusco, the 2d regiment occupied positions of much honor and no little peril, but its losses were trifling. In the storming of Chapultepec, however, and at the *Gareta de Belen* (Belen Gate) the 2d regiment was in the foremost of the fight. It won imperishable renown, and was the first regiment to enter within the walls of the Mexican capital. Afterward it was stationed at San Angel.

Of Capt. Taylor and his company a correspondent then wrote: "He has gained himself a name for bravery and coolness in battle which might be envied by any officer in the army. * * * The Bedford men acted throughout the battles in which they were engaged with great credit, especially John Murray, a son of William Murray, of Bloody Run." Dr. Samuel D. Scott, of Bedford, then serving as assistant surgeon with one of the Pennsylvania regiments, in a letter addressed to his wife and dated city of Mexico, October 10, 1847, said: "* * * The Bedford company was in the storming party at the battle of Chapultepec* and gained great credit for its bravery and promptness. Capt. Taylor acted gallantly and has proved himself one of the bravest of the brave. Lieut. Keeffe was wounded slightly in the right shoulder, but is now almost well. Lieuts. Smith and Hofius are well, as also Sergts. Davis and Harman. Alex. Jones, from Schellsburg, lost a leg, but is doing well. Sergt. Farmer was also wounded and is since dead. John Harman was shot through the knee at Churubusco and died a few days since. * * * Lieut. Wm. Findlay Mann is at Puebla, where his company was left when we took up the line of march for this city." On the 16th of the same month Dr. Scott again wrote, saying: "The Bedford company, officers and men are doing well. There is not a more gallant and intrepid company in the army, and none are more esteemed for their deeds of daring at Chapultepec. * * * None from about Bedford were killed in the battles except poor John Harman, who lingered nearly two months in the hospital. * * * This is a great city, but about the meanest inhabitants that you could possibly conceive of. They are lazy, cowardly, thievish, Jewish, rascally, murderous scoundrels; these terms you may think too uncharitable, but I can assure you that as severe as they may appear, they will give you but a poor idea of this degraded people."

Col. Roberts died of disease in the city of Mexico on the 3d of October, 1847, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut.-Col. John W. Geary, afterward governor of Kansas, major-general in the Union army, war of 1861–5, and governor of Pennsylvania. On the 6th of December, 1847, Capt. Taylor died in the city of Mexico after a brief illness. On the following day Nathan McMullin, in a letter addressed to his father, after mentioning the death of Capt. Taylor, said, "everything looks sad and gloomy—we are almost without officers, and I do not know how things will end. Every one is downhearted for the loss of our brave commander, and well we may be, for he was as kind to us as a man could be, and as brave in action as any man in the army. Lieut. Smith is getting him embalmed and will send him home to his friends. Dr. Scott will return home with the first train that leaves. Capt. Moore's company arrived here today. Samuel Minnick, David Over and George Leader are well. Biven Davis will be lieutenant.

Lieut. Keefe reached home on Sunday, December 19, 1847, and on the 8th of January following he was the chief guest at a banquet, and the recipient of a handsome sword presented by his old friends and neighbors. Of the members of the Bedford company, he mentioned that besides his own injuries, Corporal A. J. Jones had his right leg shot off, and died of his wounds. William Grubb was killed, Yarn missing, private Smith died of his wounds, Thomas Davis wounded badly in head, Joseph Lutz in shoulder; Christ. Malone, James Stewart and Bishop wounded slightly; Eli Friend and George Reed had died of diarrhea.

* According to the recollections of Lieut. Keeffe the Bedford company had but about thirty men in ranks at Chapultepec (the others having been detailed, temporarily, on some other duty), of whom nearly one-half were killed or wounded.

Lieut. Hofius arrived in Bedford December 29, 1847, and Dr. Scott on Friday, January 14, 1848. During the same month Biven Davis wrote home that he had become second lieutenant, and Lieut. Smith captain, of Co. L. On the 29th of February, Abraham E. Schell, in writing from San Angel said: "Our company has been much reduced by disease and battles since we came to Mexico. We now number forty-five, including non-commissioned officers and privates. We report twenty-four men fit for duty." Five days later the same writer added, "We have lost fifteen of our men since we landed at Vera Cruz. To tell you who in our company of the rank and file distinguished themselves would be impossible. All who were in the charge acted most gallantly. Somerset county may be proud of the noble conduct of her sons in our company. The motto of our little band was honor or death — honor to the last. Pennsylvania was at stake and gloriously did we see her through."

The regiment, with Col. Geary in command, reached Pittsburgh, *via* the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, on July 10, 1848. A few days later many citizens of Bedford drove out to Stoystown, there met the worn and weary survivors of Co. L, stopped the further progress of their march, and brought them home in triumph in wagons and carriages. Since that eventful day in the history of Bedford county, thirty-five years have elapsed. The surviving heroes of the "Greys" are now old men, and so few in number that they can be enumerated almost upon the fingers of one's hand.

Lieut. William Findlay Mann, already referred to, with his brother, B. Franklin Mann, Esq., enlisted in the "Du Quesne Greys," at Pittsburgh, in 1846. This command ultimately became Co. K, 1st regt. Penn. Vols. After the capture of Vera Cruz, Franklin Mann became very ill. He recovered sufficiently to return home, but died soon afterward. Lieut. W. F. Mann, son of Hon. David Mann, and a grandson of Capt. Andrew Mann, of revolutionary fame, is still a respected resident of the town of Bedford.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL M. TAYLOR'S COMPANY.

This company was enrolled at Bedford, Pennsylvania, by Capt. Taylor, May 6, 1847; was mustered into the United States service by Lieut. Fields, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1847, and was mustered out at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1848, by Maj. G. S. Wright, of the 4th U. S. Inf.

Following is a list of its members (deserters excepted) as shown on a muster-out roll now on file in the office of the state auditor general:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: Samuel M. Taylor, enrolled at Bedford, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1847; mustered into service at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1847. Died of disease in the City of Mexico, December 6, 1847. Levi W. Smith, mustered out with company.

First Lieutenants: Levi W. Smith, promoted to captain after the death of Capt. Taylor. Biven R. Davis, mustered out with company.

Second Lieutenants: David H. Hofius, resigned November 1, 1847. John Keeffe, resigned February 11, 1848. Abraham E. Schell, appointed to take effect from December 7, 1847; mustered out with company. Nicholas Harman appointed to take effect from February 11, 1848; mustered out with company.

NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First sergeant: James A. Sipes. Second sergeant: Jacob Picking. Third sergeant: George Leader. Fourth sergeant: William Bishop. All mustered out with company.

Corporals: John Feather, Allen Sleek, Robert Taylor and James Stewart. All mustered out with company.

MUSICIANS.

Drummer: William Nulton, mustered out with company Fifer: Nathan McMullin, mustered out with company.

PRIVATES.

Archibald Bellville, Jacob Baker, James Cowan, A. J. Carney, Charles Daniels, Thomas Davis, Jesse Eckart, David Fore, Christopher Fable, William Faddick, Russell Findley, George Gardner, William Gates, Levi Hartman, Henry Helzell, George Linn, Joseph Lutz, Chris Malone, Solomon Miller, Daniel Miller, Paul Mock, Samuel Minnich, John Miller, Levi Miller, Peter Mortz, William Martin, David Over, Stephen Sigel, Jacob Smith, Nicholas Sleek, Solomon Snare and Henry Stiffler, all of whom were mustered out with the company.

DISCHARGED.

A. W. Mower, drummer, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1847. John McMullin, private, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1847. Thomas Campbell, private, on surg. cer. of dis., at Perote, Mexico. John M. Gilmore, sergeant, by Adjt.-Gen. Jones. December 1, 1847. Joseph P. Reed, sergeant, on surg. cer. of dis., at New Orleans, Louisiana, March 19, 1848. George W. McCulloh, corporal, on surg. cer. of dis., at New Orleans, Louisiana, March 6, 1848. William Windus, private, on surg. cer. of dis., at San Angel, Mexico, April 11, 1848. —— McKillip, date and place not stated.

DIED.

Eli Friend, private, in hospital, San Augustine, August 30 1847. George Donahoe, private, in hospital, City of Mexico, October 6, 1847. William Grubb, private, killed at Gareta de Belen, September 13, 1847. A. J. Jones, corporal, died October 16, 1847, from wounds received at Chapultepec. George Reed, private, at San Augustine, September 5, 1847. William Smith, private, October 10, 1847, from wounds received at Chapultepec. Casper Lambert, private, in hospital, City of Mexico, November 4, 1847. John Yarn, private, in hospital, City of Mexico, December 25, 1847. John Waskeller, private, in hospital, City of Mexico, November 20, 1847. Frederick Gabe, private, in hospital at Vera Cruz, time not mentioned. Francis Kittle, private, in hospital at Perote, Mexico, time not mentioned. Jacob Kuhle, private, in hospital at Perote, Mexico, time not mentioned. William Kegg, private, in hospital at Puebla, Mexico, time not mentioned. John Smith, private, drowned at New Orleans, Louisiana, in June, 1847.

DESERTERS.

During its brief term of service this company lost heavily by deserters, no less than *seventeen* privates being thus reported on the muster-out roll now before us. Some of them are still living.

We believe that the major portion of them have since led honorable, upright lives; have, in some instances, occupied positions of trust and honor, and, in a great measure, have outlived the crime of desertion. We have no desire to arouse dormant recollections in this particular, hence, for obvious reasons, we omit mention of the seventeen men referred to.

CHAPTER XIII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Introductory Remarks—Company G of the Thirteenth Regiment—Thirty-seventh Regiment—Thirty-ninth Regiment—Fifty-fourth Regiment—Fifty-fifth Regiment—Seventy sixth Regiment—Eighty-fifth Regiment.

IN the great conflict of 1861–5, known as the war of the rebellion, nowhere in the State of Pennsylvania was more patriotism and promptness displayed in sending forward men for service in the volunteer armies of the United States than in the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton. The men who sprang to arms, while deeply imbued with love of country, liberty, and national unity (marked features, usually, among those who dwell in mountainous districts), were, besides, noble specimens of physical manhood. Direct descendants of the hardy pioneers of these counties, of the heroes of the French and Indian, the revolutionary, war of 1812–15, and Mexican war periods, they but proved themselves, 'tis true, when found bleeding upon all the great battle-fields, true scions of a brave ancestry. They performed the duties assigned them well and most thoroughly, however, and as a means of perpetuating their names and their deeds to the latest generation these chapters * are devoted to various accounts of battles, marches, etc., in which they participated.

THE FIRST COMPANY.

The command soon afterward known as Co. G, 13th regt. Penn. Vols., by promptly responding to President Lincoln's first call for troops, earned the honor of being the first body of men to move forward to the seat of war from either county. Its officers and enlisted men were as follows:

Captain: John H. Filler.

1st lieutenant: Edward S. Mopps. 2d lieutenant: William P. Barndollar.

1st sergeant: John B. Helm. 2d sergeant: Alexander C. Mower. 3d sergeant: William Bowman. 4th sergeant: William H. Nulton.

1st corporal: Henry H. C. Kay. 2d corporal: Oliver H. Ramsey. 3d corporal: John W. Barndollar. 4th corporal: George W. Wentling.

Privates: Thomas Armstrong, John Bowers, John W. Boehm, Borchiel Bartholomew, William A. Boor, Jeremiah Brown, Alexander Bradley, Zachariah Borland, John F. Cook, James W. Davis, Richard Davis, Harrison Defabaugh, David S. Elliott, Samuel Elder, William T. Filler, Theophilus R. Gates, Robert Guy, Justice Golipher, Frederick Hornig, Josiah Hissong, William Hafer, Alexander H. Hafer, Aaron Hill, Alexander Hildebrand, Edward Jacoby, David Kerchner, John Kreiger, Jacob Kegg, William Karder, John T. Kelly, Ezra Kay, Samuel Lowry, Augustus Lightningstar, George W. Munshower, Clement R. Miller, John H. Miller, Thomas R. Mellen, Washington Mullen, John Moore, William Medley, Hiram McQuillen, Matthias McGirr, Frederick Mohn, Richard Pilkington, James Pilkington, Jacob B. Peck, Franklin H. Poorman, William J. Penn, Eli B. Ramsey, Frederick W. Rabe, James Saupp, David S. Steel, Francis M. Slack, William Shellar, William Statler, Samuel B. Tate, Samuel Tobias, William Washabaugh, Richard Williams, William Wilson, Hugh Wilson and Michael Wonech.

Amid great enthusiasm and after listening to stirring patriotic speeches from Hon. John Cessna, William Hartley, Esq., Maj. Tate and others, this company, known then as the "Taylor Guards," left Bedford on the morning of Thursday, April 25, 1861; reached Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, the same day, and was immediately mustered into the service of the United States for three months, as Co. G, 13th regt. The regimental officers, whose commissions bore the same date, April 25, 1861, were Thomas A. Rowley, colonel; John N. Purviance, lieutenant-colonel and W. S. Mellinger, major.

On the morning of the 26th the regiment was transferred to Camp Scott, near the town of York, where it remained until June 4. On that date it moved to Chambersburg, and on the 11th to Camp Brady, south of the town, reporting to Col. Dixon S. Miles, commanding the 4th brigade (composed of detachments of the 2d and 3d U. S. Inf., 9th, 13th and 16th Penn. Vols.) 1st Div. of Patterson's corps. On the 14th the troops began moving forward, the 13th reaching Greencastle, Pennsylvania, the same night. This was the first actual march under arms and full equipments. The following day the march was continued to Camp Reily, near Williamsport, Maryland.

Sunday the 16th of June, the 13th was assigned to the advance of the column, and, pass-

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*In compiling these chapters the following abbreviations have been used: M. for mustered into service; m. o., mustered out; m. o. w. co., mustered out with company; dis. or disch., discharged; ab., absent; fr., from; pro., promoted or promotion; com., commissioned; wd., wounded; wds., wounds; tr., transferred; vet., veteran; surg. cert., surgeon's certificate; P. V., Pennsylvania volunteers; V. I., volunteer infantry; V. C., volunteer cavalry; Art., artillery; V. R. C., veteran reserve corps; G. O., general order; S. O., special order; res., resigned; nat. cem., national cemetery; bu., buried; also, where it is not otherwise pointed out, the printing of private names with italic letters indicates that they were *veterans*, or men who after serving one or more terms had re-enlisted for another.

ing through Williamsport about noon, just as the worshiping congregations were dismissed, forded the Potomac, and were the first volunteers from the North to reach Virginia on this line. Advancing a few miles, the division encamped in a position well selected for defense, which was designated Camp Hitchcock. Remaining until the 18th, the command was ordered back to the Maryland shore, all the regular troops belonging to the corps, with the cavalry and artillery, having been ordered to Washington, D. C. On the return march the 13th was again assigned the post of honor, that of rear guard to the column. Returning to the neighborhood of Williamsport, it encamped in a position to command the principal ford. Details were furnished, chiefly from this regiment, for fatigue duty in constructing a permanent field work, or redan, for Capt. Doubleday's battery. When completed, three siege guns of heavy caliber were placed in position, and their range tested by a shot from each, which, ricochetting on the hard turnpike on the opposite side of the river, caused sundry rebel horsemen, who were intently watching the operations, to beat a hasty retreat.

When Patterson's army again advanced, on the 2d of July, the 13th and the 8th Penn. regts. were detailed to garrison Williamsport, and to protect communications with the base of supply. Cut off, thus, from the position at the front which they coveted, the men were determined to show their prowess, if not in arms, with the pen. Procuring the use of the Williamsport *Ledger* office, they commenced the publication of the *Pennsylvania Thirteenth*, devoted to the patriotic sentiment of the camp, and to the more elevated tone of wit and humor prevalent in the ranks. The first number was issued on the 4th of July, 1861, and was continued, at intervals, until after the battle of Antietam, in September, 1862, a portable printing-press and materials having been purchased, and moved with the regiment. The establishment, however, was finally lost amidst the confusion on that hotly contested field. Early on the morning of July 4th the regiment was ordered to escort the Rhode Island battery, belonging to Col. Burnside's command, to Martinsburg. The pieces were moved with difficulty across the ford, but were safely reported to the commander early in the evening. The regiment was then engaged in picket and fatigue duty until the 16th, when it moved to Bunker Hill, and occupied the camps just vacated by the rebels, taking possession of their forage, and their camp-fires still alive.

A forced march was made to Charlestown, on the 17th, and nearly the whole distance, over dusty roads, was performed at a "double-quick." At a crossroads, called Smithfield, a halt was made, by order of Gen. Patterson, a line of battle formed, the artillery placed in battery, and everything put in readiness for action. This maneuver was executed with the design of protecting the column against a sudden dash of the enemy's cavalry, which hung upon the flank and rear of the army in considerable force. The regiment remained in camp at Charlestown until the 21st, when it was ordered to Harper's Ferry. Starting without guides, and mistaking the way, it made a wide detour of some half dozen miles, and arriving at the Potomac late at night, was obliged to ford the river in the darkness, leaving some of the wagons in the middle of the stream until morning. On the evening of the 22d it again struck tents and marched to Hagerstown, Maryland, whence, on the 25th, it moved by the Cumberland Valley railroad to Harrisburg.

Here, for the first time since their organization, the men began to exhibit impatience. Their campaign had been a bloodless one. Demagogues endeavored to convince them that they were no longer under obligations — their term of service having expired — to obey the orders of their officers. This state of affairs might have resulted disastrously, had not the previous good discipline created a feeling of confidence in their officers, and made their expressed wish equivalent to an order. As soon as transportation could be furnished, the regiment moved to Pittsburgh, where an ovation awaited it. On the 6th of August, 1861, it was paid and mustered out of service.

Prior to this time, however, it had been determined to organize a new regiment for three years, or the war, and within two weeks from the disbandment Col. Rowley, with five companies, departed for Washington, D. C., and before the end of the month had ten full companies in camp. Recruits still continued to arrive, until the organization embraced twelve hundred men. Reporting directly to the war office of the United States, the regiment was not recognized by the state authorities, nor its officers commis-

sioned, until a large number of three-years regiments had been placed in the service. Hence, although it was among the first recruited for three years, it was numbered the One Hundred and Second.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, EIGHTH RESERVE.

This regiment consisted of companies which had been organized in the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Bedford, Fayette, Clarion, Greene and Washington, for the three-months service, but had failed to secure acceptance by the government for that term. Co. F was a Bedford county organization, being the second to take the field, and the first mustered into service for three years from that county.

The regiment was organized at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburgh, June 28, 1861, and on the 20th of July it was ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore. Additional equipments were obtained at Harrisburg, tents at Baltimore, and on arriving at Washington, the 23d, the regiment encamped at Meridian Hill. On the 2d of August it moved to Tenallytown, Maryland, where it encamped with other regiments of the reserve division, under Maj.-Gen. George A. McCall. The 8th, under Col. George S. Hays, together with the 1st reserve, Col. R. Biddle Roberts; the 2d, Col. William B. Mann, and the 5th, Col. Seneca G. Simmons, formed the 1st brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. John F. Reynolds.

After remaining at Tenallytown about two months, a period which was passed in camp routine, picket duty and frequent alarms along the line of the Potomac, the regiment, with its brigade and division, moved on the 9th of October across that historic stream, and took position in the line of the Army of the Potomac at Langley, Virginia, at which place the reserve corps made its winter quarters. In the battle of Dranesville, which was fought on the 20th of December by the 3d brigade (Gen. Ord's) of the reserves, neither the 8th regiment nor any part of Reynolds' brigade took part, being absent on a reconnoissance to Difficult creek.

On the 10th of March, 1862, the 8th, with the entire division, moved from the winter quarters at Camp Pierpont (Langley) to Hunter's Mill, Virginia, with the expectation of joining in a general advance of the army on the confederate position at Manassas. But it was found that the enemy had evacuated his line of defenses and retired toward Gordonsville, and thereupon the plan of the campaign was changed by the commanding general, McClellan, and the reserve regiments were ordered back to the Potomac. On the 12th the retrograde march was commenced, and continued through mud, darkness and a deluge of rain to Alexandria, where it was expected that the division would embark with the rest of the Army of the Potomac for the peninsula; but this was not the case. The division of McCall was assigned to duty with the 1st corps, under Gen. McDowell, which, with the exception of Franklin's division, was held between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers for the protection of the city of Washington.

From Alexandria, the 8th, with its brigade, marched back to Manassas, thence to Warrenton Junction, to Falmouth and (May 24) across the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg, of which place Gen. Reynolds was appointed military governor. An advance from Fredericksburg along the line of the railroad toward Richmond was intended, but this was found to be inexpedient, and as Gen. McClellan was calling urgently for reinforcements in the peninsula, Reynolds' brigade was recalled from its advanced position on the railroad; the entire division was marched to Gray's Landing, and there embarked for White House, on the Pamunkey river, where it arrived on June 11. A vast quantity of stores had been collected at White House for the use of the Union army, and the timely arrival of the reserves prevented the destruction of these stores by a strong detachment of Confederate cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee, who was then on his way toward the Pamunkey for that purpose.

With the division the regiment marched from White House by way of Baltimore Crossroads, to join the Army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Gaines' Mill. Thence the division was moved to the extreme right, where it took position at Mechanicsville and along the line of Beaver Dam creek.

On Thursday, June 26, was fought the battle of Mechanicsville, the first of that series of bloody engagements known collectively as the seven days' fight, and also (with the exception of the severe skirmish at Dranesville in the previous December) the first engagement in which the Pennsylvania reserves took part. In this battle the 8th (having in the morning of that

day relieved the 2d) occupied the left of the brigade line, and about the center of the line holding the bank of the Beaver Dam creek. The 1st reserve regiment was on its right. On a crest of ground northeast of the creek was posted Easton's battery. At the margin of the swamp which skirts the creek the 8th was deployed, Cos. A, D, F and I being thrown forward as skirmishers under command of Lieut.-Col. Oliphant. The battle commenced at about three o'clock in the afternoon, the Georgia and Louisiana troops of the enemy wading the stream and gallantly rushing forward to the attack. "A brief artillery contest, in which the shells burst in rapid succession in the very midst of the infantry, was followed by the advance of the rebel columns, and the battle became general. A charge of the enemy below the swamp, with the design of capturing Easton's battery, caused the skirmishers to be recalled, and the regiment moved to its support. But the enemy being repulsed by other troops, it returned to its former position. Three times the close columns of the enemy charged down the opposite slope with determined valor, but were as often repulsed and driven back. At night the men rested upon the ground where they had fought. The dead were collected, wrapped in their blankets, and consigned to the earth, and the wounded were sent to the rear. The loss of the regiment in killed, wounded and missing was nearly one hundred. Co. F* [the Bedford county company] being upon the skirmish line, and not comprehending the order to withdraw, remained at its post, and fell into the hands of the enemy."—*Bates.*

At daylight on the morning of June 27, the 8th with its companion regiments of the reserve corps, was withdrawn from the battle-ground of the previous day, and moved down, parallel with the Chickahominy, some two or three miles, to Gaines' Mill, where Fitz-John Porter's corps (of which the reserves formed a part) was placed in line of battle for the renewed conflict which was inevitable. Butterfield's brigade occupied the extreme left, Sykes' division of regulars the right, and McCall's Pennsylvanians were placed in the second line. Approaching them were the Confederate commands of Gens. A. P. Hill, Longstreet, D. H. Hill and the redoubtable "Stonewall" Jackson, in all more than fifty thousand men, against half that number on the Union side. The battle opened by a furious attack on the regulars composing Porter's right. These, after having repulsed the enemy in his first attack, finally gave way before a renewed assault. The 8th reserve, in the second line, was posted where a road was cut through rising ground, and the excavation afforded some shelter, but the regiment suffered quite severely from the shells of the enemy, which were directed at a battery which it was supporting. The battle raged furiously during all the afternoon. At about five o'clock the enemy advanced in heavy masses from the woods, and the 8th reserve with the 2d regulars were advanced to meet the assault in their front. The hostile line recoiled before them and was swept back to the woods, but they rallied in superior numbers and the two regiments were in turn driven back, with a loss to the 8th of twenty-four in killed and wounded. During the battle the heroic Reynolds, the brigade commander, was taken prisoner.

The day of Gaines' Mill closed in blood and defeat to the Union forces, and during the night the shattered Pennsylvania reserves, with the other troops, succeeded in crossing the Chickahominy and destroying the bridges behind them, though two bridges farther down the stream (Bottom's and Long bridges) still remained, and it was not long after sunrise on Saturday morning when the Confederate force under the indomitable Jackson was massed at the upper one of these and making preparations to cross to the south side. Other hostile forces were also advancing directly on McClellan's left wing, and in view of this rather alarming situation, the general had, as early as Friday evening, decided on a retreat by the whole army to James river, where a base of supplies could be held, and communication on the river kept open by the cooperation of the Union gunboats. The troops were informed of the proposed change by an apparently triumphant announcement (intended merely to encourage the soldiers and lighten somewhat the gloom of the great disaster) that a new and mysterious flank movement was about to be executed which would surely and swiftly result in the capture of Richmond. No such assurance, however, could conceal from the intelligent men who formed the Army of the Potomac

*Regarding the capture of Co. F, at Mechanicsville, Lieut. James Cleaver says that about two-thirds of the company were captured; he being one of the unfortunates. That after having been marched into Richmond and detained there some six weeks, all were exchanged.

that their backs and not their faces were now turned toward the rebel capital, and that the much-vaunted "change of base" was made from necessity rather than choice.

During all the day succeeding the battle (Saturday, June 28th) the 8th lay at Savage Station, on the York River railroad. On Sunday it moved with the other regiments to and across White Oak swamp, and at about sunset came to the vicinity of Charles City Crossroads, where on the following day a fierce battle was fought, in which the 8th took gallant part. The first assault of the enemy was received at about one o'clock in the afternoon." In the formation of the line the 1st brigade was held in reserve, but as the struggle became desperate the 8th was ordered in. Its position fell opposite the 6th Georgia, which was upon the point of charging, when Gen. McCall gave the order for the 8th to charge upon it, and, Col. Hays leading the way with a shout that rang out above the deafening roar of the conflict, it dashed forward, scattering the Georgians and driving them beyond the marsh in front. A few prisoners were taken. Later the enemy pressed heavily upon that part of the field, and the line was forced back, the 8th gradually retiring until it reached a new line which had been established, where it remained till darkness put an end to the conflict." The loss to the regiment at Charles City Crossroads was sixteen killed and fourteen severely and many others slightly wounded.

In the terrific battle of Malvern Hill, which was fought in the afternoon of the following day, the 8th was not actively engaged, being held with its division in reserve. The battle was opened at about four o'clock P.M., and from that time until darkness closed in, the roar of musketry, the crash of artillery and the howling of canister were unintermitting. Finally the carnage ceased, and the men of the North lay down on the field (as they supposed) of victory. But at about midnight orders were received to fall in for a march, and the Pennsylvania reserves, with other commands of the Army of the Potomac, moved silently down the hill and away on the road to Berkeley (or Harrison's Landing), where they arrived and encamped on July 2. The loss of the 8th reserve regiment in killed, wounded and missing, during the seven days' battles, was two hundred and thirty.

On the 11th of August the 8th, with the other reserve regiments, proceeded to Acquia creek on the Potomac, under orders to reinforce Gen. Pope. It joined Gen. McDowell's 3d corps in the vicinity of Kelly's Ford, and in the engagements of the 29th and 30th of August the regiment took gallant part, losing five killed, seventeen wounded, and about thirty missing, out of a total strength of about one hundred effective men with which it entered the campaign.

Immediately after the close of Pope's disastrous movements and battles in Virginia, the reserve division moved with the army into Maryland and fought at South Mountain and Antietam. In the former battle the 8th lost seventeen killed and thirty-seven wounded, and in the latter twelve killed and forty-three wounded. In this battle (Antietam) the reserves, being in the corps of Hooker, moved across the creek with that fighting general in the afternoon of September 16, and opened the fight, the position of that corps being on the right of the army. On the following morning the battle opened early, and the 1st brigade moved forward, passed through a small wood, and formed line in a large cornfield beyond. The 8th was ordered into a grove to the left to dislodge a body of the enemy who had sheltered themselves there, and were engaged in picking off the Union artillerymen. This duty was gallantly performed. "The grove was soon cleared, and from it a steady and effective fire at close range was delivered upon the rebel line concealed in the cornfield. For four hours the battle raged with unabated fury and with varying success when the reserves were relieved by fresh troops." On the ensuing day the enemy commenced his retreat to the Potomac, covering his design by the feint of bringing in fresh troops from the direction of Harper's Ferry.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 13th of December, 1862, the 8th again fought with the greatest gallantry, and experienced a heavier loss than on any previous field. In the crossing of the Rappahannock the Reserves covered the laying of the pontoons for the passage of Gen. Franklin's grand division, and after the crossing they were selected to make the first attack on that part of the field. "In the heroic advance of this small division in the face of the concentrated fire of the enemy's intrenched line, in scaling the hights, and in breaking and scattering his well-posted force, the 8th bore a conspicuous and most gallant part. Never

before had it been subjected to so terrible an ordeal, and when after being repulsed and driven back by overwhelming numbers it again stood in rank beyond the reach of the enemy's guns scarcely half its numbers were there. Twenty-eight lay dead upon that devoted field, eighty-six were wounded, and twenty-two were captured."

Early in February, 1863, the reserve regiments were ordered to the defenses of Washington, where the 8th remained until the opening of the spring campaign of 1864, when it was again ordered to the front, and rejoining the Army of the Potomac moved forward with Gen. Grant into the Wilderness. On the 4th of May it crossed the Rapidan, and on the 5th was once more engaged with the enemy, losing six killed and twenty-seven wounded. On the 8th, it moved to Spottsylvania, and in the series of conflicts which continued until the 15th, it was almost constantly under fire, and behaved with its accustomed steadiness, though its loss during that time was but three killed and sixteen wounded. Its three years' term of service having now expired, an order of the war department was received on the 17th of May relieving it from duty at the front, directing the transfer of its recruits and re-enlisted veterans to the 191st regiment, and the mustering out of its other officers and men. Under this order those whose terms had expired proceeded to Washington, and thence to Pittsburgh, where, May 26, 1864, the remnant of the regiment was mustered out of the service.

Following are the names of the Bedford county men, etc., who served in the regiment:

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: John Eichelberger, m. June 11, 1861; disch. by order war dept. March 30, 1863. Eli Eichelberger, m. June 11, 1861; pro. from 1st lt. Oct. 30, 1863; wd. at Wilderness May 6, 1864; ab. at m. o.

First Lieutenant: Lewis B. Waltz, m. June 11, 1861; pro. from 2d lt. Oct. 30, 1863; m. o. w. co. May 26, 1864.

Second Lieutenant: James Cleaver, m. June 11, 1861; pro. from 1st sgt. Oct. 30, 1863; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864; ab. at m. o.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: D. B. Armstrong, m. o. w. co.

Sergeants: John Paul, John H. Williams, David Horton and Jacob B. Linn, m. o. w. co. Jacob R. Callahan, pro. to sgt.-maj. March 1, 1864.

Corporals: John B. Tobias and William H. Dasher, m. o. w. co.; Edmund H. White, disch. Jan. 14, 1863; John Q. Leichty, died Sept. 21, of wds. rec. at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; George Heffner, killed at second Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862; Luther R. Piper, died Jan. 1, 1863, of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; George Horton, died of wds. rec. at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; George Juda, wd. at Wilderness May 8, 1864; tr. to 191st P. V. May 15, 1864; vet. William D. Ritchey, pris. from May 8 to 12, 1864; tr. to 191st P. V. May 15, 1864; vet.

PRIVATES.

[The following paragraph contains the names of the original privates of the company. Those whose names appear in *italics* were mustered out with the company, May 26, 1864.]

George W. Amick, Daniel Adams, Levi Brumbaugh, James Barber, John Barmond, George Brown, James A. Bradley, Nathaniel Barmond, Emanuel Bowser, *Joseph S. Cook, James Capstick,* John Carnell, Franklin Dean, Isaiah M. Davis, W. H. H. Eichelberger, Allison Edwards, Christ. Eastwright, Hiram Edwards, *Samuel S. Foor, Aaron Foster,* Mark W. Foor, William H. Foor, Henry Figart, Wilson Grubb, Robert Gamble, Christ. C. Garlick, Alexander A. Garrett, James Gates, *William Holdcraft, David Headrick,* Frank Holsinger, Zopher P. Horton, Aaron Imes, Daniel Jordon, William H. Kay, George Leader, Joseph Leichty, Jacob Lines, *Daniel McFarland, Joseph Maugle, Henry Marshall,* David Martin, William Malone, David Manspeaker, B. Manspeaker, Henry C. Penrod, John B. Penrod, Jr., *Oliver P. Ross,* Joseph Ritchey, Conrad Robb, James Shields, Henry Showalters, Charles S. Smith, Cornelius Shoaff, Mathew P. Shaw, David Scutchall, *Thomas A. Taylor,* George Tricker, William H. Whisel, Alexander Warsing, Joel T. Young, Alexander Young.

Recruits—when mustered in: David Bollinger, Sept. 4, 1861; Johnston Evans, Aug. 2, 1861; Abel Griffith, March 11, 1864; Michael Griffith, March 25, 1864; George Leichty, Feb. 22, 1864; Alexander H. McKee, Aug. 23, 1861; Joseph McFarland, Sept. 5, 1862; Charles Malone, Sept. 5, 1862; John S. Malone, Jan. 26, 1864; Jacob Madara, Aug. 23, 1861; John B. Penrod, Sr., Nov. 12, 1861; Lewis M. Piper, Sept. 4, 1861; S. P. Showalters, April 23, 1862; John P. Williams, Sept. 5, 1862.

Killed: Emanuel Bowser, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; William H. Foor and Alexander A. Garrett, at Charles City Cross-roads, June 30, 1862; David Martin, at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; David Manspeaker, at Spottsylvania C. H., May 13, 1864; B. Manspeaker, at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Matthew P. Shaw, at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.

Wounded: Johnston Evans and George Leichty, at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; Christ. Eastright, Aaron Foster, Joseph McFarland, Charles Malone and John P. Williams, at Wilderness, May 8, 1864; Joseph Leichty, at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864.

Died of disease or wounds: Isaiah M. Davis, at Camp Pierpont, Va., Nov. 28, 1861; Hiram Edwards, Aug. 12, 1861, bu. in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C.; Mark W. Foor, at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 4, 1861; Henry Figart, Sept. 17, 1862, of wds. rec. at Bull Run, Aug., 1862, bu. in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C.; James Gates, of wds. rec. at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; William H. Kay, Sept 18, 1862, of wds. rec. at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Jacob Lines, May 3, 1862, bu. at Fortress Monroe, Va.; William Malone, Oct. 24, 1862; Cornelius Shoaff, at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 17, 1861; David Scutchall, at Belle Plain, Va., Jan. 5, 1863; Robert Gamble, at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 2, 1863—grave 936.

Discharged before expiration of term: John Barmond, Apr., 1862; James A. Bradley, Feb. 3, 1863; John Carnell, Jan. 7, 1863; Franklin Dean, Feb. 7, 1863; W. H. H. Eichelberger, Oct. 31, 1862; Wilson Grubb, Jan. 5, 1863; Frank Holsinger, Feb. 11, 1864, to accept promotion; Aaron Imes, Dec. 16, 1863; Alex. H. McKee, July, 1862; John B. Penrod, Sr., Nov. 26, 1862; Joseph Ritchey, Feb. 26, 1862; James Shields, by sen. of gen. court martial, Feb. 22, 1862; George Tricker, Jan. 31, 1863; William H. Whisel, Jan. 24, 1863, by reason of wds. and loss of arm at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec., 1863; Alexander Warsing, Mar. 4, 1863; Joel T. Young, Aug. 7, 1862.

Transferred: George Brown, George Leader, Henry C. Penrod, John B. Penrod, Jr., S. P. Showalters, to 6th U. S. Cav., Oct. 27, 1862; Daniel Jordon, to Bat. C., 5th U. S. Art., Dec. 3, 1862; David Bollinger, Allison Edwards, Christ. C. Garlick, Abel Griffith, Michael Griffith, Zopher P. Horton, John S. Malone, Jacob Madara, Conrad Robb, Henry Showalters and Alexander Young, to 191st P. V., May 15, 1864; Lewis M. Piper, to V. R. C., May 11, 1863.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT, TENTH RESERVE.

The companies comprising this regiment were chiefly recruited in the counties of Somerset, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren Lawrence, Clarion, Beaver and Washington. Co. A was a Somerset county organization. Camp Wilkins near Pittsburgh became the regimental rendezvous, and at that place during the last days of June, 1861, the field officers of the regiment — Col. John S. McCalmont, Lieut.-Col. James T. Kirk and Maj. Harrison Allen — assumed command. On the 1st of July the regiment moved up the Allegheny river twelve miles to Camp Wright, a beautiful location, where its commander, a regular army officer, thoroughly inculcated the first principles of discipline.

On the 18th of July the 10th was ordered to move to Cumberland, Maryland, *via* Bedford, Pennsylvania, but before reaching the latter place the order was countermanded, and it was hurried to Harrisburg, where on the 21st of July it was mustered into the service of the United States for three years. The unexpected defeat at Bull Run occurred the same day, but though it darkened the hopes of many of the men who had believed that a few months, at most, would end the rebellion, none faltered. Late in the afternoon of the 22d the command moved by rail toward Baltimore, and on the evening of the 23d with loaded arms and fixed bayonets it marched through that city and encamped near by. On the 24th it proceeded to Washington, and from thence, August 1st, to Tenallytown, where the Pennsylvania reserves were being rapidly assembled. There it was assigned to the 3d brigade, at first commanded by Col. McCalmont of the 10th, but subsequently by Brig.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

On the 10th of October, with its brigade and division, the regiment marched into Virginia, and just two months later it took part in the action at Dranesville, but suffered no loss in killed, wounded and missing. The success of the Union forces, however, greatly elated the spirit of the troops engaged, and tended to counteract the depressing effects caused by the Bull Bun and Ball's Bluff disasters. The winter was passed at Langley, Virginia, where Sergt.-Maj. Oswald H. Gaither, of Somerset county, formerly sergeant of Co. A, was appointed adjutant of the regiment.

Early in March, 1862, a general forward movement of the army was commenced upon the enemy's position at Manassas, and the 10th moved with the division to Hunter's Mills. The retreat of the Confederate army, however, produced a change in the plan of the campaign, and the regiment soon after made a forced march to Alexandria. While this movement was in progress a terrible storm prevailed, and on account of the destruction of a bridge, a long detour was necessitated to reach the Alexandria and Leesburg turnpike. At Alexandria the regiment was compelled to encamp without tents or other shelter, and the men suffered severely from the inclemency of the weather.

From Alexandria another forward movement was commenced, and moving *via* Fairfax, Centreville and Manassas Junction to the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, the reserves were attached to the command of Gen. McDowell, charged with the defense of Washington. But about the middle of June the Pennsylvania reserves were detached from McDowell's corps and ordered to reinforce the army of McClellan on the peninsula. On its arrival in the vicinity of Mechanicsville, the division of which the 10th formed a part was attached to Gen. Fitz John Porter's corps. In the battle (Mechanicsville) which followed, the 10th was warmly engaged. A part of the regiment was posted in rifle-pits, and a part in a piece of woods to the right of them, while Cos. C and I * * * were thrown forward as skirmishers. Easton's battery was stationed on the brow of the hill, just in rear of the 10th. On both sides of the creek, which is here a sluggish stream, the ground is swampy and was covered with a growth of underwood. On the Mechanicsville side the ground descends for a quarter of a mile to the creek bottom. As the enemy came down the descending ground through the fields and along the road, Easton's battery opened a rapid fire, and when within rifle range, the men posted in the pits and along the old milldam poured in so destructive a fire that he was forced back with terrible slaughter. Notwithstanding this bloody repulse, again and again he renewed the attempt to reach the creek and to force a passage, his main attacks being made along the road and upon the bridge near the mill. But nothing could withstand the steady fire of the reserves, and his columns advanced only to be broken and beaten back with the most grievous slaughter. The line of the 10th was everywhere preserved

intact, and a joyful exultation was felt when night put an end to the battle.

The following day at Gaines' Mill, and throughout the remainder of the famous seven days' fight, the officers and men of the 10th behaved most gallantly. The regiment lost, in the series of battles which commenced at Mechanicsville and ended at Malvern Hill, over two hundred in killed, wounded and missing. Capt. Miller was killed ; Lieut. Gaither was mortally wounded ; while Capts. Adams, Ayer, McConnell and Phipps, and Lieuts. Moore, Wray and Shipler were severely wounded.

From the peninsula, with other regiments of the Pennsylvania reserves, the 10th was transferred to the army of Gen. Pope, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run, but as the field operations of the 10th (except the Gettysburg campaign) were performed almost side by side with the 8th regiment of reserves (whose history will be found in preceding pages of this work) we do not deem it necessary, in this connection, to again refer at length to the battles of second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness ; merely adding, however, that in all of the engagements mentioned the 10th won imperishable honor and renown. In the three days' fighting at second Bull Run, it suffered a loss of twelve killed, thirty-four wounded and nineteen missing. At South Mountain there were four killed and nineteen wounded. At Antietam but one man, besides Col. Warner, was wounded. At Fredericksburg the loss was severe, being eleven killed, seventy-five wounded and fifty-one captured. At Gettysburg there were two killed and five wounded.

During the battles in the Wilderness and beyond, the regiment met with severe losses, but the number is not stated in the reports. On the 30th of May, 1864, the enemy was met in considerable force near Bethesda Church, where the reserves were at first driven back in some disorder, but finally forming in a favorable position, a temporary breastwork of rails was thrown up and the enemy was checked. Reforming his lines he attacked in heavy force, but was repeatedly repulsed and driven back in confusion, the reserves inflicting great slaughter and taking many prisoners. This was their last battle, their time of service having expired. Many of the 10th re-enlisted as veterans, and formed part of the 190th and 191st regiments. On the 11th of June, 1864, the remnants of this brave and once strong body of men, which had fought in nearly every battle in which the Army of the Potomac had been engaged, and which was not excelled in valor by any other organization of the division, was mustered out of service at Pittsburgh.

SOMERSET COUNTY MEN WHO SERVED IN THE 10TH RESERVE.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: Robert P. Cummins, m. June 20, 1861; res. Jan. 8, 1862. Jas. S. Hinchman, m. June 20, 1861; pr. fr. 1st lt. Jan. 13, 1862; killed at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862. Chauncey F. Mitchell, m. June 20, 1861; pr. fr. sgt. to 1st sgt.; to 2d lt. Aug. 1, 1862; to capt. May 1, 1863; res. Sept. 3, 1863. John C. Gaither, m. July 17, 1861; pr. to 1st sgt.; to 1st lt. May 1, 1863; to capt. March 1, 1864; to brev.-maj. Mar. 13, 1865; wd. Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; m. o. w. co. June 11, 1864.

First Lieutenants: Cyrus Elder, m. June 20, 1861; pr. fr. 2d lt. Jan. 8, 1862; res. July 21, 1862. David C. Scott, m. June 20, 1861; wd. at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1861 : pr. to 1st sgt.; to 1st lt. April 26, 1864; m. o. w. co. June 11, 1864. George S. Knee, m. June 20, 1861 : pr. fr. 1st sgt. to 2d lt. Jan. 13, 1862; to 1st lt. Aug. 1, 1862; died Jan. 27, 1863, of wds. recd. at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Second Lieutenant: Jas. M. Marshall, m. June 20, 1861; pr. to 1st sgt. : to 2d lt. May 1, 1863; com. 1st lt. Sept. 4, 1863; not m., res. March 14, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeants: Rufus C. Landis, m. June 20, 1861; pr. to sgt., to 1st sgt. April 26, 1864; m. o. w. co. June 11, 1864.

Sergeants: Adolph Winter, m. June 20, 1861; trans. to 46th regt. P. V. Oct., 1861. Oswald H. Gaither, m. June 6, 1861; pr. to sgt. maj. July, 1861. Eugene N. Petrie, m. June 6, 1861; pr. to principal mus. July 23, 1861. Herman G. Weller, m. June 20, 1861; pr. fr. corp.; dis. by order of war dept. Nov. 26, 1862. H. G. Cunningham, m. June 20, 1861; pr. fr. corp.; dis. May 5, 1863, for wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. August Flots, m. June 20, 1861; pr. to sgt.; dis. May 24, 1863, for wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Henry H. Kuhn, m. June 20, 1861; pr. to sgt.; dis. to accept. pr. in U. S. C. T., April 2, 1864; vet. Alex. Koontz, m. June 20, 1861; pr. to sgt.; m. o. w. c., June 11, 1864. Francis Phillippi, m June 20, 1861; pr. to sgt.; captd. at Gaines' Mill; wd. at Bull Run May 29, 1862; Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, and Wilderness May 5, 1864; m. o. w. c., June 11, 1864. Mesheck Beam, m. July 17, 1861; pr. to corp.; to sgt. April 2, 1864; m o. w. c., June 11, 1864. Samuel R. Pile, m. July 17, 1861; pr. to corp.; to sgt. April 26, 1864; captd. at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; m. o. w. c. June 11, 1864.

Corporals: Chas. G. Ogle, m. June 20, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862. Samuel P. Pearson, m. July 17, 1861; dis. on surg. cert. July 31, 1862. Wm. P. Huston, m. Sept. 19, 1861; dis. Oct. 14, 1862, for wds. rec. at Charles City Crossroads, June 30, 1862. Charles A. Gaither, m. June 20, 1861; dis. Dec. 25, 1862, for wds. rec. at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862. Isaac McAdams, m June 20, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862. George A. Keslar, m. June 20, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 11, 1864. Jas. Benford, m. June 20, 1861; m. o. w. c. June 11, 1864. John G. Bricker, m. June 20, 1861; wd. Spottsylvania May 10, 1864; ab. at m. o. Jacob Wiltrout, m. July 17, 1861; wd. at Wilderness May 8, 1864; ab. at m. o. Samuel Leese, m. June 20, 1861; captd. at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; m. o. w. c. June 11, 1864. William G. Stoner, m. June 20, 1861; wd. at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; m. o. w. c. June 11, 1864. Robert E. Laughton, m. June 20, 1861; captd. at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness May 8, 1864.

Musician: Wm. Austin, m. June 6, 1861; pr. principal mus. July, 1861.

PRIVATES.

[The following named privates were mustered in with the company from June 20 to July 17, 1861. Those whose names appear in *italics* were mustered out with the same June 11, 1864.]

Alfred Ash, Hugh Auman, Jesse Anderson, Jas. W. A. Barret, C. F. F. Boyd, David Baldwin, John Bense, Geo. W. Bricker, Christian Berkey, *Solomon Cook*, Dan'l Camp, E. Countryman, Benj. F. Cooper, John Custer, Ephraim Coleman, Richard Custer, *Chas. Dively*, Wesley W. Davis, Dennis Durst, *Elijah P. Faidley*, Jacob Folk, Wellington Glenn, Wm. H. Garlitz, John Gonder, Urbanus Glotfelty, Jonas Garletts, Wilson C. Hicks, *John Hoyle*, *C. M. Hinchman*, John Hershberger, Alex. H. Huston, Benj. F. Heckart, Cyrus Heinbaugh, *Wm. F. Houpt*, *Henry Kidner*, Dan'l S. Knee, Wm. H. Kimmel, Edward J. Koontz, Jno. O. Kimmel, *Soloman A. Lenhart*, Michael C. Lowrey, *F. M. M'Adams*, *Jno. P. Mathias*, *Jos. Miller*, Henry C. M'Kinley, *Alex. Nedrow*, *Harrison H. Penrod*, *Geo. Pile*, Frank H. Rhodes, Wm. E. Ramage, John A. Ridinger, Sam'l Saylor, Alex. Saylor, *Josiah Saylor*, *Jairus R. Schockey*, *Henry W. Slater*, *Luther A. Smith*, *Wm. H. Smith*, Jeremiah Shaffer, J. M. Schneckenber, *Thos. Stewart*, Edward F. Tilson, *Frank R. Walker*, *Samuel Walker*, Wm. Wagner, Geo. W. Weimer, Wm. H. Walker, Wm. Young, Jeremiah Yutzy, Tobias D. Yoder.

Recruits—when mustered in: Robert Allison, Oct. 29, 1862; Fletcher Benford, Oct. 31, 1863; Henry Critchfield, Oct. 29, 1862; Wm. Cable, Oct. 29, 1862; John E. Cobaugh, Oct. 29, 1862; Jacob Casebeer, Oct. 29, 1862; Wm. E. Conrad, Sept. 19, 1861; Virgil Elder, Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to Q. M. Sgt. May 1, 1863; Henry J. Frank, Sept. 19, 1861; C. F. Huston, Sept. 19, 1861; Franklin Horner, Oct. 29, 1862; Jos. D. Humbert, Oct. 29, 1862; Simon P. Kurtz, Sept. 19, 1861; Oliver Moore, Oct. 29, 1862; Jacob Metzler, Oct. 29, 1862; John Nedrow, Oct. 29, 1862; John Pugh, Oct. 29, 1862; Peter Peil, Oct. 29, 1862; Joshua Richmire, Sept. 19, 1861; Hezekiah Rock, Oct. 29, 1862; Levi Shaulus, Sept. 19, 1861; Jacob Sumstine, Oct. 29, 1862; Alex. Stern, Oct. 29, 1862; Geo. H. Tayman, Sept. 19, 1861.

Killed: Robert Allison, Wm. E. Conrad, Cyrus Heinbaugh, John O. Kimmel, Michael C. Lowery, John Nedrow, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; John Bense, at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; Urbanus Glotfelty, at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; Benj. F. Heckart, at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.

Wounded: Hugh Auman, Aug. 12, 1863; Jas. W. A. Barrett, May 9, 1864; C. F. F. Boyd, at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Dan'l Camp, at Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864; Samuel Saylor, at Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864; Alex. Saylor, at Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864; Benj. F. Cooper, at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; John E. Cobaugh, at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Jacob Casebeer, F. M. M'Adams, John P. Mathias, Jairus R. Schockey, at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; J. M. Schneckenber, at Wilderness, May 9, 1864; Edward F. Tilson, June 30, 1862; George F. Wimer, June 30, 1862; David W. Welsley, Aug. 27, 1862; Dennis Durst, at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; Wellington Glenn, at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; C. F. Huston, June 30, 1862; Henry Kidner, at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; Dan'l S. Knee, June 30, 1862; Geo. Pile, at Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 14, 1863; Geo. W. Bricker, at Fredericksburg; Christian Berkey, at second Bull Run.

Died of disease or wounds: Geo. W. Bricker, Jan. 4, 1863, of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, bu. in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C.; Christian Berkey, Sept. 18, 1862, of wds. rec. at second Bull Run, bu. at Philadelphia, Pa.; John Cobaugh, May 19, 1864, of wds. rec. at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Jacob Casebeer, Mar. 28, 1863, of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, bu. at Philadelphia; Dennis Durst, Sept. 16, 1862, of wds. rec. at Bull Run, Aug 30, 1862; Edward J. Koontz, Sept. 15, 1862; J. M. Schneckenber, May 11, 1864, of wds. rec. at Wilderness, May 9, 1864, bu. on battlefield; Edward F. Tilson, Sept., 1862, of wds. rec. June 30, 1862; Geo. W. Weimer, 1862, of wds. rec. June 30, 1862.

Discharged before expiration of term: Hugh Auman, Aug. 12, 1863; C. F. F. Boyd, May 26, 1863; David Baldwin, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 16, 1861; Benj. F. Cooper, May 5, 1863; John Custer, surg. cert., Jan. 17, 1863; Wesley W. Davis, May 5, 1863, for wds. rec. in action Aug. 27, 1862; C. F. Huston, Jan. 17, 1863, for wds. rec. June 30, 1862; Dan'l S. Knee, Jan 17, 1863, for wds. rec. June 30, 1862; Wm. H. Kimmel, on surg. cert., Dec. 1, 1862; Simon P. Kurtz, surg. cert., Jan. 30, 1862; Henry C. McKinley, surg. cert., John Pugh, surg. cert., Mar. 14, 1863; Wm. Wagner, surg. cert., Feb. 23, 1862; Jeremiah Yutzy, surg. cert., Dec. 24, 1862.

Transferred: Ephraim Coleman, to V. R. C., Feb. 15, 1864; Richard Custer, vet.; Henry Critchfield, Wm. Cable, Henry J. Frank, John Hershberger, Alex. H. Huston, Franklin Horner, Jos. D. Humbert, Oliver Moore, Jacob Metzler, John A. Ridinger, Joshua Richmire, Hezekiah Rock, Levi Shaulus, Jacob Sumstine and Alex. Stern, to Co. I, 191st regt. P. V., June 1, 1864; Wm. H. Garlitz and Tobias D. Yoder, to V. R. C., Sept. 1, 1863; John Gonder, Wm. E. Ramage, to V. R. C., Dec. 9, 1863; Jeremiah Shaffer, to V. R. C.; Peter Peil, to 191st regt. P. V., June 1, 1864; Geo. H. Tayman, to 191st regt. P. V., June 1, 1864; Fletcher Benford, to Co. I, regt. P. V., June 1, 1864.

Missing in Action: E. Countryman, at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; Frank H. Rhodes, at Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864.

Captured: Jas. W. A. Barrett, at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Dan'l Camp, at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; C. M. Hinchman, at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; Solomon A. Lenhart, at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, which was recruited in the summer and early autumn of 1861 (principally in the counties of Somerset, Cambria, Dauphin, Northampton and Lehigh, the first-mentioned county sending forth nearly one-half of the regiment's aggregate strength), rendezvoused at Camp Curtin. The original field officers, all residents of Cambria county, were Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Lieut.-Col. Barnabas McDermit, and Maj. John P. Linton.

The regiment remained at Camp Curtin until February 27, 1862, when it was ordered to Washington, D. C., and upon its arrival there encamped near the Bladensburg Cemetery. On March 25, it was assigned, by order, to Brig.-Gen. Keim's command of Casey's division, but the order was countermanded on the following day, and on the 29th it was ordered to proceed to Harper's Ferry and report to Col. Miles. Upon his arrival, Col. Campbell was directed to make such dispositions of his force as to guard most effectively about sixty miles of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Hence, Co. G was stationed at Back Creek bridge; Co. F at Sleepy Creek bridge; Co. D at Alpine station; Co. I at Sir John's run; Co. C at Great Cacapon bridge; Co. H at Rockwell's run; Co. E at No. 12 Water station; Co. B at Paw Paw; Co. K at Little Cacapon bridge, and Co. A at South Branch bridge. Headquarters of the regiment were first established at Great Cacapon, but subsequently at Sir John's run.

The country thus occupied was considered by the rebels as their own, and the majority of the people in the vicinity were rebels. Numerous guerrilla bands led by daring and reckless chieftains roamed throughout that region, pillaging and burning the property of the few

Union inhabitants, and watchful for an opportunity to burn the railroad bridges, cut the telegraph wires, and destroy the railroad. To guard this great thoroughfare, of vital importance to the government, to suppress guerrilla warfare, to afford protection to the harassed and helpless people, was the duty which the regiment was assigned to perform. Col. Campbell at once assumed, as a cardinal principle, that the true way to deal with guerrillas was to assume the offensive and hunt them, instead of waiting to let them hunt him. Almost daily, from some part of the line, squads were sent out to engage and capture these roving bands, led by such notorious partisans as Edwards, White, Imboden and M'Neil, and many were brought in. Thus was passed the time until September 10, 1862.

Meanwhile the rebel army having defeated McClellan on the peninsula, and Pope at second Bull Run, was now advancing into Maryland on the Antietam campaign. On September 11 his advance guard reached Back creek, where he surprised and captured some of the pickets of Co. G. Communication with Col. Miles, at Harper's Ferry, was again severed, and soon after the latter place was invested by "Stonewall" Jackson, the post, garrison and immense military stores falling into the hands of the enemy. Col. Campbell now telegraphed to Gen. Kelly, in command in West Virginia, for orders. Kelly declined to give any, but advised the withdrawal from the road. This the colonel decided not to follow, and clung to his position, which had now become perilous, his little band of nine hundred men, without artillery or cavalry, being the only Union forces, at that time, in the hostile territory of Virginia.

On the 12th Col. Campbell, taking a small detachment from Co. I, Capt. Bonacker, at Sir John's run, and another from Co. D, under Lieut. Gageby, proceeded in open platform cars to Back creek. There he was joined by Capt. Long, with a small force, in all but sixty-six men. Proceeding cautiously toward North Mountain, and awaiting until the main body of the enemy had passed, Col. Campbell made a bold and impetuous attack upon his rear guard. The rebels, ignorant of the numbers of the attacking force, were thrown into confusion, and fled precipitately. In this spirited sortie two of the enemy were left dead upon the field, seven were wounded, nineteen were taken prisoners, and thirty stands of arms and one caisson were captured. Leaving a small force, with Maj. Linton in command, at Back creek, Col. Campbell returned and immediately re-established telegraphic communication with the advance post. Two days later the enemy again advanced his pickets to the neighborhood of Back creek, while a division of his army was engaged in destroying the railroad, with headquarters at Martinsburg.

Learning that the enemy's pickets had advanced, Col. Campbell, with detachments from Cos. C, D, and I, hastened to the support of Maj. Linton. "From their stations," said a correspondent, "the enemy's pickets could see but one side of the colonel's camp at the bridge, and struck with this fact, he conceived and executed a happy device. Leading in his detachments on the exposed side, he marched them over the hill, out of sight of the enemy, and again and again back to the road and through the camp, thus conveying to the rebel pickets the impression that the post had been strongly reinforced. That night three hollow logs were mounted upon the wooden breastworks, and with the soldiers' gum blankets wrapped around them, presented the appearance of formidable siege guns. To complete the deception the men bored holes in the stumps with a large auger, and charging them freely with powder, set them off regularly morning and evening."

Until the 21st skirmishing with the enemy's pickets was kept up, when Co. G, which was holding the bridge, was attacked by a considerable force of the enemy. Col. Campbell at once moved his train, with his forces hastily collected, to the support of the menaced detachment; but before he arrived Maj. Linton had been attacked with an overwhelming force, and was obliged to fall back, bringing off all his men, but losing his camp and garrison equipage. The enemy advanced and burned the railroad bridge, but hearing the whistle of the locomotive bringing up Col. Campbell's force, and suspecting an ambuscade and the arrival of reinforcements, hastily fell back. Col. Campbell pushed out his pickets again to the bridge, where they arrived before the fires were extinguished.

After the battle of Antietam, Gen. McClellan, unaware of the presence of any Union troops south of the Potomac, sent a cavalry force to

picket the Maryland shore. Seeing soldiers in blue across the river, they regarded Col. Campbell's men as rebels in disguise, and it was with considerable difficulty that they could be undeceived. Upon the surrender of Miles, the brigade to which the regiment had belonged had disappeared. A report of its position to the army commander soon brought an order attaching it to Gen. Franklin's command. At daylight on the 4th of October, the rebel Gen. Imboden, with a force of infantry and cavalry seven hundred strong, attacked Co. K, Capt. Newhard, at Little Cacapon. The men were all at roll-call when the enemy, under cover of a dense fog, rushed into their camp, and the first intimation they had of his presence was a volley fired from their own rifle-pits. They immediately seized their arms, and attempted to drive out the hostile force; but the odds were too great, and they were forced to yield. Thirty-five of the company escaped, but Capt. Newhard and fifty of his men were captured. Seven of the company were wounded. The enemy had two killed and eight wounded. Moving rapidly to Paw Paw, where Capt. Hite was stationed with Co. B, Imboden divided his brigade, and, with one column keeping the captain amused in front, sent the other to the rear, and before the latter was aware of his situation, he was fast between the two. Bringing up two of his guns within easy range of Hite's position, Imboden demanded his surrender. As resistance was sure to entail a useless slaughter, the company yielded. Learning the fate of two of his companies, Col. Campbell quickly concentrated his force at Sir John's run. Imboden approached within six miles, and after reconnoitering the position for a day, unwilling to attack, withdrew to Winchester, and the remaining companies of the 54th were returned to their old posts.

Soon afterward the regiment was attached to the command of Gen. Morrell, left for the defense of the Upper Potomac, and subsequently, upon the organization of the 8th army corps, it was assigned to the 3d brigade, of the 2d division, commanded by Gen. Kelly. In December, Cos. B and K, having been exchanged, returned to the regiment, and the order, relieving it from the onerous and trying duty upon the railroad, which had been earnestly longed for, was received. Concentrating at North Mountain, it moved, on the 6th of January, 1863, to Romney, where, after a fruitless pursuit of Imboden, it remained until the opening of the spring campaign. On the 29th of January, Lieut.-Col. McDermit resigned, and Maj. Linton succeeded him, Capt. Enoch D. Yutzy, of Co. C, being promoted to major.

The regiment was now attached to the 4th brigade of the 1st division, department of West Virginia, Col. Campbell in command of the brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Linton of the regiment. On the 3d of April, the enemy having attacked a forage train, above Burlington, the 54th, with a battalion of cavalry, was sent in pursuit. At Purgitsville the rebel cavalry was encountered and driven and some prisoners taken. The regiment continued here, scouting the country and capturing guerrillas who infested the region, until the 30th of June, when it moved to New Creek in anticipation of an attack upon Grafton. On the 6th of July, Gen. Kelly moved his command, by forced marches, to coöperate with the Army of the Potomac, now driving the enemy from the field of Gettysburg. On the 10th he came up with the rebel pickets, and, upon the withdrawal of the rebel army into Virginia, he followed up the retreat, and on the 19th was heavily engaged. During the night he learned that the enemy in force was moving on his rear, and immediately retreated into Maryland, leaving the 54th alone upon the Virginia shore. The enemy approached and threw a few shells into its lines, but soon retired.

The regiment now returned to Romney. On the 15th of August Col. Mulligan, in command of the 23d Ill., was threatened with an attack near Petersburg, and the 54th marched to his assistance. Here it remained, and for three weeks was engaged in fortifying. The brigade moved to Springfield on the 6th of November, where a reorganization of the command took place, the 54th being assigned to the 1st brigade of the 2d division, Col. Campbell in command.

On the 4th of January, 1864, Gen. Kelly apprehending an attack upon Cumberland, Col. Campbell, with a part of his command, was ordered to its defense. A month later Co. F, while guarding the railroad bridge at Patterson's creek, was attacked by a party of the enemy under the notorious Harry Gilmore, in the garb of Union soldiers. By this deception the rebels reached the picket line unsuspected, when they dashed into the camp, and, after a short struggle,

compelled its surrender. Three of the company were killed and several wounded. After the surrender, Gilmore, with his own hand, shot and instantly killed Corp. Gibbs, an act which should stamp its perpetrator with infamy forever. Col. Campbell, at his own request, was then relieved from the command of the brigade and assumed charge of the regiment.

About this time Gen. Sigel relieved Gen. Kelly, and immediately commenced preparations for a campaign in the Shenandoah valley. On the 15th of May, while pushing his columns up the valley, Sigel struck a force of the enemy unexpectedly large, under Breckinridge, near Newmarket, prepared for battle. Confident of his ability to drive the opposing force, Sigel disposed his troops for battle. His left flank was protected by cavalry, while three regiments of infantry — the 34th Mass., 1st Va., and 54th Penn., composing the 2d brigade — under command of Col. Thoburn, and two batteries, were formed for the attack, with Moore's brigade in support on the right. At the opening of the battle the cavalry, in passing to the rear, threw the infantry into some confusion, breaking through its lines. Steadily the enemy moved forward to the attack, his long lines overlapping both flanks of Sigel's force. The Union artillery, though plied with excellent effect, could not stay the rebel columns. Arriving within easy musket range, the infantry of both sides opened, simultaneously, a heavy and mutually destructive fire. The enemy's great superiority in numbers at length prevailed, and the Union lines were forced back, the 54th retiring in good order, returning the fire of the enemy until he ceased to pursue. Sigel retreated to Cedar creek, where he threw up defensive works. The loss of the 54th in this engagement was one hundred and seventy-four in killed, wounded and missing. Capt. Geissinger and Lieut. Colburn were among the killed, and Lieut.-Col. Linton, Capts. Graham and Bonacker, and Lieut. Anderson wounded.

Soon after the battle near Newmarket, Gen. Sigel was relieved, and Maj.-Gen. Hunter was assigned to the command of the army, which was now designated the Army of the Shenandoah. On the 26th of May, Hunter began his campaign by advancing up the valley, the enemy meanwhile stubbornly contesting his progress. On the morning of Sunday, June 5, the 1st brigade, Col. Moore, which had the advance, met the enemy in force near New Hope Church. Moore's brigade made three successive charges, but each time was repulsed by a murderous fire. At one o'clock P.M. Thoburn's 2d brigade (of only three regiments) was ordered to storm the works, which six regiments (Moore's brigade) had failed to carry. "These works, substantially built, were situated upon the brow of a hill, reached by a gradual ascent. Quickly forming, the line moved rapidly to the foot of the hill, where it halted, while the artillery threw a well-directed shower of shells upon his lines. As the fire slackened, the order to charge was given. With shouts, the line moved forward at double-quick, and, pausing not for an instant, it scaled the breastworks. A single volley was poured in upon the rebel mass, when muskets were clubbed, and a terrible hand-to-hand encounter ensued. With unflinching bravery, this small brigade held the ground it had won against the repeated attempts of the enemy to regain it. Finally, the rebel leader, Jones, fell, his brain pierced by a bullet, and the rout of his forces commenced. The loss of the regiment in this battle was thirty killed and wounded. Adjt. Rose was among the latter."

At Staunton, Virginia, Hunter was joined by Gen. Crook, who had advanced from the Kanawha valley. The 54th was here transferred to Crook's command, and formed part of the 3d brigade of the 2d division, Col. Campbell taking command of the brigade, and Maj. Yutzy of the regiment. The combined Union forces now pushed rapidly forward toward Lynchburg, the the enemy steadily contesting the way. Lexington was occupied on the 11th, and on the 17th Hunter arrived in front of Lynchburg, where the enemy had concentrated in large force. For two days the contest was waged with varying success, raging at times with great fury. Meanwhile the men of the 54th were without rations, and were worn out with hard service; but they never flinched from the severe duty to which they were subjected. Bates says that "fifty-four of their number were killed" in front of the town, and among the wounded was Lieut. Cole, of Co. B.

Finding the enemy too strong for him, his ammunition nearly exhausted, Hunter withdrew, and commenced his retreat across the mountains toward the Kanawha. In a hostile country, short of rations, the hills and the valleys scorched

by the summer's sun, and the fountains dry, it would be difficult to give an adequate conception of the sufferings and privations of man and beast in this memorable march. Reaching Camp Pyatt, on the Kanawha, on the 29th, after a brief respite the army was taken by transports to Parkersburg, and thence by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Martinsburg, arriving on the 14th of July.

The Confederate Gen. Early, who had been detached from Lee's army at Petersburg, for a diversion in its favor, had advanced into Maryland, had driven Wallace from the Monocacy, and had approached to the very gates of the national capital. The timely arrival, however, of the 6th and 19th corps from Grant's army caused him to turn back, and, to intercept his retreat, Hunter's forces were ordered forward from Martinsburg. Crossing the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and immediately recrossing at Berlin, the command hastened on to the neighborhood of Snicker's Gap, where it was ascertained that the enemy had already passed through. Gen. Crook, who had succeeded Gen. Hunter in the command of the Army of the Shenandoah, continued the pursuit beyond the Blue Ridge. Early's force was overtaken, and the three brigades under Col. Thoburn immediately attacked them, but after a spirited engagement, Thoburn, being outflanked and vastly outnumbered, was driven to the opposite side of the river. In this action the loss of the 54th was severe.

Gen. Wright, with the 6th and 19th corps, now came up, and after pursuing Early to Winchester, returned with the two corps mentioned, to Washington, leaving Crook in command. The brigade of which the 54th formed part was here transferred to the division commanded by Col. Mulligan, of the 23d Ill. Early soon learned of the withdrawal of Gen. Wright, and, turning upon his tormenters, commenced skirmishing with Crook's advance, on the 23d, which lasted during the day. Early on the following morning the enemy made a vigorous attack, which increased in fury as the day wore on. The Union troops maintained their position and punished the enemy severely, but aware of his inferiority in numbers, and that his position was liable to be turned, Crook ordered Mulligan to withdraw. At the moment that the retrogade movement commenced, the enemy charged and the movement had to be executed under a terrific fire of infantry and artillery. The 54th, which had fought its way up to and beyond Kernstown, full of courage and confidence, heard the order to retreat with evident dissatisfaction, but executed it in excellent order, twice facing about and delivering a well-directed fire into the faces of the pursuing host. Col. Mulligan fell mortally wounded, at the moment the retreat commenced, and the command of the division devolved on Col. Campbell, that of the brigade on Capt. John P. Suter, of the 54th, and of the latter regiment on Capt. Franklin B. Long, of Co. G. Crook now withdrew his forces across the Potomac.

During the remaining summer months the regiment participated in various minor marches and counter-marches. The army was now under the command of Gen. Sheridan, and reorganized, was prepared for an active campaign. The 54th participated in the series of heavy skirmishes at Cedar creek, in August, and was in the near vicinity of the fight at Berryville which occurred on September 3. Soon after it was transferred from the extreme left of the infantry line, to the extreme right, at Summit Point, where it remained until the 19th, repairing as far as possible the ravages of the campaign, distributing supplies and assigning recruits, convalescents and veterans returned from furlough.

"At two o'clock on the morning of September 19, Sheridan advanced to drive the enemy from his strongly fortified position near Winchester. Crook's corps [now known as the 8th] reached the railroad crossing of the Opequan, at eleven A.M., and was here held in reserve until two P.M., the sound of battle fiercely raging beyond the small stream distinctly audible, when it was ordered to advance. Crossing to the right of the Winchester pike, the regiment was formed in the rear of a wood, through which it advanced in line, relieving a portion of the 19th corps. Here Crook's entire line lay for some time in comparative quiet, responding at brief intervals with random shots to the skirmish firing of the enemy. Suddenly, to the right, was heard a loud shout. It was the charging of the Union cavalry under Torbert. Simultaneously Crook received the order to charge, and with shouts and cheers the whole line rushed forward into the open field, and though many fell, unbroken it moved forward with irresistible force, pushing the enemy and allowing him no time to rally,

until he was flying in complete rout and confusion far beyond Winchester."

Two days later, the regiment, then under command of Maj. Yutzy, formed part of the force which, moving quietly along the rough and precipitous sides of North Mountain, turned the left of the enemy, stationed at Fisher's Hill, and, with an irresistible charge, swept down on his flank, driving him from his guns, and almost annihilating his command. The regiment with other troops pursued the demoralized forces of the enemy beyond Harrisonburg, whence it returned with the army to the north side of Cedar creek.

"On the 19th of October, in the absence of Gen. Sheridan, Early passed silently from his camp at midnight, and, dividing his command into two columns, gained a position undiscovered, in dangerous proximity to the Union force, whence, in the mist of the early morn, he fell, with crushing force, upon the Union troops reposing unsuspicious of danger. Crook's corps in advance was first attacked, and, before it could form in line, or offer any resistance, was driven back. When the rout of our forces was complete, and the enemy was in full possession of our camps, artillery and many prisoners, Sheridan arrived upon the field, and, with remarkable coolness and assurance, collected his scattered forces, formed his lines of battle, and when well in hand, and inspired with the spirit of their leader, he fell upon the enemy, rioting in the captured camps, and before nightfall had retrieved all that was lost, and was glorying in his captures of artillery, small arms and a great crowd of prisoners, the exultant enemy reduced to a flying mob." In this engagement, the last fought in the Shenandoah valley, the 54th suffered severely, and among the killed was Lieut. Joseph Peck, of Co. B.

In December the main body of Sheridan's army was ordered to join Grant in front of Petersburg. In the execution of the order, the movement began on the 19th, and on the 23d the regiment encamped at Chapin's Farm, where it was assigned to the Army of the James.

When the 3d and 4th reserve regiments were mustered out of service in May, 1864, the veterans and recruits of those organizations were formed into an independent battalion, which was subsequently attached to the 54th. On the 7th of February, 1865, the term of original enlistments having expired, an order from the war department directed that the two organizations should be consolidated under the name of the 54th regiment. This was effected and the following field officers were commissioned (the original officers of the regiment having been mustered out at the expiration of their terms of service): Col. Albert P. Moulton, Lieut.-Col. William A. McDermit and Maj. Nathan Davis. It was soon after assigned to the 2d brigade, independent division of the Army of the James, commanded by Gen. Ord.

On the morning of the 2d of April the regiment joined in the general forward movement of the army, and, proceeding with the brigade, crossed the rebel works, now abandoned, and approached Fort Gregg. Here a brief but sharp fight took place, in which the regiment lost twenty killed and wounded. Maj. Davis and Lieut. Cyrus Patton were among the killed.

Routed from its works, the rebel army was now retreating rapidly toward the North Carolina border, and for the purpose of cutting the enemy's way of retreat, and delaying his demoralized columns, the 54th Penn. and the 123d Ohio, Col. Kellogg, with two companies of the 4th Mass. Cav., Col. Washburn, were ordered to make a forced march to High Bridge, and effect its destruction. This detachment marched on the 5th of April. "Arrived at Rice's Station, Gen. Read, of Ord's staff, took command, and when within sight of the bridge made his dispositions for the attack. Before the column could be formed, word was brought that the videttes at Rice's had been driven; nothing daunted the little force promptly attacked. But the enemy had taken ample precautions for the safety of this, their main avenue of escape, and after a desperate struggle, in which Gen. Read was killed, Cols. Kellogg and Washburn wounded and taken prisoners, and a large proportion of the command killed or prisoners, surrounded on all sides by the main columns of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, it was forced to surrender. The loss of the 54th was twenty-one killed and wounded. The captives were taken back to Rice's, where, to their astonishment, they beheld Longstreet's corps intrenched, having come up but a few moments after Read's column had passed in the morning."

This attack, though failing in its immediate purpose, subserved the main end; for Lee's

columns were thereby delayed several hours, enabling Sheridan to sweep around the enemy's rear, and complete the destruction and capture of that once proud and defiant army. For four days without rations, the captives marched with the retreating rebel army, when, to their great joy, they were released from their captivity and their starving condition by Grant's victorious columns. From Appomattox Court House, the regiment was sent to Camp Parole, at Annapolis, Maryland, and July 15, 1865, its members were mustered out of service at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

[NOTE.—In the following company lists the names of privates who re-enlisted as veterans will be found printed in *italics*. As a further explanation, we add that the work of preparing the muster-out rolls of this regiment seems to have been done but imperfectly. Thus, opposite many of the names no remarks appear, and where men enlisted in 1861 and 1862, and re-enlisted in 1864, the date of their second muster in, only, is shown. Again, the killed and wounded are not designated.]

MEMBERS OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT FROM SOMERSET COUNTY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Enoch D. Yutzy, major, pro. from Capt. Co. C Feb. 1, 1863; disch. Jan. 5, 1865

Graft M. Pile, chap'n, m. Feb. 28, 1862; disch. Sept. 3, 1864.

Charles Shartz, sgt.-maj.; m. Oct. 23, 1862; pro. from private Co. D March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Josiah A. Heckart, q.m.-sgt.; m. Sept. 30, 1861; pro. from private Co. C Sept. 12, 1864; m. o. with regt. July 15, 1865; vet.

William Flick, q.m.-sgt.; m. Sept. 30, 1861; pro. from sgt. Co. C March 1, 1862; date of disch. unknown.

Alexander R. Scott, com.-sgt.; m. Oct. 30, 1862; pro. from private Co. C Sept. 17, 1864; m. o. with regt. July 15, 1865.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: John H. Hite, m. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. May 4, 1864; John Cole, m. Sept. 3, 1861; pro. fr. 1st lt. March 26; m. o. Sept. 16, 1864, ex. of term.

First Lieutenant: John H. Benford, m. March 5, 1864; pro. fr. 1st sgt. March 27, 1862; m. o. Sept. 17, 1864, ex. of term.

Second Lieutenants: Henry C. Baer, m. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. Jan. 15, 1864; Sylvester Colborn, m. March 5, 1864; pro. fr. sgt. April 3, 1864; killed at Newmarket, Va., May 15, 1864; Joseph Peck, m. May 16, 1864; pro. from sgt.; died Oct. 19, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; John W. Burgien, m. Sept. 2, 1862; com. 1st lt. April 3, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. July 15, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeants: William F. Gilby, m. Nov. 5, 1863; m. o. w. co.; vet.; Adam Wilson, record unknown; Charles W. Pugh, m. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Sept. 16, 1864; cap. in 1862; Hallowell Taylor, m. Sept. 27, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865; Benjamin Dilley, m. Dec. 2, 1861; prisoner from Feb. 22, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 27, 1865.

Corporals: Moses Bahney, m. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865; Wm. H. Youndt, m. Oct. 22, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; vet.; David Kercher, m. March 11, 1864; died of wds. rec. at High Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865; William Riffle, record not on muster-out roll; Jacob Naugle, record not on muster-out roll; G. M. Holderbaum, record not on muster-out roll; B. F. Mealey, record not on muster-out roll; Herman Baldwin, record not on muster-out roll; Wesley M. Young, died Oct. 19, 1864; bu. in nat. cem., Winchester, Va., lot 10; H. D. Whisker, died at Harrisburg, Nov. 15, 1861; John Brant, record not on muster-out roll; Edward Paetzel, m. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865; Edward C. Deilly, m. Jan. 2, 1862; George W. Finkley, m. Jan., 1862; date of m. o. unknown; William H. Blank, m. Feb. 25, 1862; tr. to Co. F.

PRIVATES.

Enlisted in 1861: *Joseph Bitting*, John W. Carver, H. Eichelberger, *Charles A. Fetzer*, *Benjamin F. Frederick*, Abraham Faith, John Fisher, *Richard Gangawer*, *George L. Henry*, Larue M. Hicks, *Simon Keck*, *Charles P. Moyer*, W. D. Miller, *John F. Osmond*, *Ferdinand Rickert*, *Archibald Rex*, *Henry Row*, Alexander Rayman, *Lewis Sassaman*, *Willoughby Smith*, John J. Spangler, *Francis S. Weiss*, *T. Wambold*, *James Wilt*, *Jacob Werr*, James Weiss.

Enlisted in 1862: Edward Ackerman, *Joseph Bruch*, John P. Blair, William Conway, Abraham F. Darrohn, Henry Dengler, Willis Ellis, *Tilghman Fry*, Lewis Greenwood, *William H. Gruber*, James Greer, Sylvanus Kepler, Addison W. Koch, James Kramer, Peter S. Lester, Washington Long, James Loag, Jesse Liston, H. Leberknight, Lando R. Moyer, John Martin, Henry G. Miller, Steward McDonald, John Neide, George W. Roberts, Francis Sanville, Thomas C. Stout, James W. Sigfried, William Schneider, *Edwin Smith*, H. Synnaman, Thomas Synnaman, William Shaw, Harrison Shaffer, Henry J. Simmons, John Smith, Enos Spahr, *James P. Thomas*, Samuel Wynkoop, Henry Wambold.

Enlisted in 1863: Samuel Byning, *John Hayworth*, George Hendricks, *Edward Weaver*, F. Zimmerman.

Enlisted in 1864: Solomon Baldwin, Henry Barth, Jacob Bey, *Frank Bennett*, *Henry S. Berkey*, *Francis Bills*, *Josiah Bowers*, *Jonathan Boyer*, *Ebenezer Cardiff*, *James A. Cook*, *Emanuel Custer*, *John A. Custer*, George Coffin, *Michael Douler*, Edward Diehl, Daniel Ehine, *Herman Fuchs*, *Reuben Ferner*, *Chauncey Fry*, Henry Huffmaster, *David Hillegass*, John Hahn, Wm. A. Heller, *John Kern*, Peter Keller, John Lugg, *Cyrus Lohr*, *Hiram Lohr*, Alex. Lockwood, *Edwin W. Miller*, Alvin H. Miller, Noah Miller, Clement Noll, Max Nash, Ferd. Offerman, *George Oyler*, *Hiram J. Penrod*, Bernard Raible, Edwin Stehler, James Shields, *John Schleiffer*, Jeremiah Sourwine, Jeremiah Sigfried, *William Slick*, *Abraham Spangler*, *James K. Spangler*, *Joseph A. Weiss*, M. Wamkessel, Daniel Weiss, *Herman Wilson*, *Theodore Woy*.

Enlisted in 1865: David Rheinhard.

Original members and recruits whose complete record is not shown on muster-out roll: John Ackerman, William F. Altfather, John W. Baldwin, Nicholas Barnet, Jacob P. Benford, Hiram Bennett, Frederick Bieber, Wm. F. Blair, Mark Collins, John Cook, William Crissey, Albert Croyl, Cyrus Fisher, *Edward Fleegle*, William Foose, John Geigor, Samuel Girsel, John Ginder, Frederick Grof, John Hammer, Samuel Hammer, Josiah B. Hicks, H. Hinemerger, Hezekiah Hite, Jonathan Holsopple, Jacob Hoover, John Koontz, Wm. P. Knepper, C. F. Lambert, John Lape, Alex. Larimer, Edward J. Lohr, Noah Lohr, Jerome Luke, Benjamin Ling, Charles H. Miller, Josiah L. Miller, John W. Mostoller, m. Sept., 1861; dis. Sept., 1864; taken prisoner at Paw Paw. Samuel O'Neal, Samuel Peck, Edward Penrod, Elias Poorbaugh, John H. Pugh, Franklin Ringler, Edward W. Rhodes, Herman Shank, Henry Schneider, Franklin Spangler, George Spangler, Jonathan Spangler, Oliver Spangler, C. Thompson, James Thompson, Solomon Uhl, John Wagner, Charles Will, Daniel W. Will,* John A. Woy, William Wilson, David Zimmerman, Edward Zorn, Jeremiah Zorn.

Died: Hiram Bennett at Harrisburg, Nov. 26, 1861; Edward Fleegle, at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 4, 1864; John Lugg, May 6, 1865, of wds. rec. in action; John Lape, at Richmond, Va., Nov. 2, 1862; Edward J. Lohr, Aug. 9, 1864, bu. in Mt. Olivet Cem., Frederick, Md.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: Enoch D. Yutzy, m. Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to maj. Feb. 1, 1863. Irenus L. Smith, m. Sept. 30, 1861; pro. fr. 1st sgt. Feb. 1, 1863; m. o. Sept. 12, 1864, ex. of term.

First Lieutenant: Robert P. Robison, m. Sept. 30, 1861; m. o. Sept. 3, 1864, ex. of term.

Second Lieutenant: Samuel Lowry, m. Sept. 30, 1861; m. o. Sept. 17, 1864, ex. of term.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: George B. Stineman, m. June 1, 1864; com. 1st lt. April 3, 1865; not mustered; dis. by G. O. May 31, 1865; vet.

* Captured Sept., 1862, wd. at Lynchburg, Va., June 19, 1864; again at Winchester, Va., in July, 1864.

Sergeants: Levi F. Kipler, m. March 12, 1864; com. 2d lt. April 3, 1865; not mus.; dis. by G. O. May 31, 1865; vet. Samuel J. Custer, m. Jan. 4, 1864; dis. by G. O. May 31, 1865; vet. John Funk, m. Jan. 23, 1864; dis. by G. O. May 31, 1865; vet. William P. Levi, m. March 12, 1864; dis. by G. O. May 31, 1865: vet. Wm. H. H. Sanner, m. Sept. 30, 1861; pr. to. sgt.-maj. Sept. 12, 1863; com. 2d lt. Co. G, Jan. 13, 1864; m. o. July 15, 1865; vet. William Flick, m. Sept. 30, 1861; pr. to q.m.-sgt. March 1, 1862. Nelson Myers, m. Sept. 30, 1861. Frederick A. Smith, m. Sept. 30, 1861; prisoner fr. May 15, 1864, to Feb. 27, 1865; dis. April 10, 1865.

Corporals: Jacob Weaver, m. Feb. 1, 1862; dis. May 31, 1865; vet. Abraham Fry, m. Feb. 22, 1864; dis. May 31, 1865; vet. Wm. A. Fagan, m. Feb. 29, 1864; dis. May 31, 1865; vet. Jesse C. Blough, m. Jan. 1, 1864; dis. May 31, 1865; vet. Milton Ligley, m. Feb. 22, 1864; dis. May 31, 1865. Evan E. Evans, m. March 12, 1864; dis. May 31, 1865; vet. David B. Wertz, m. May 2, 1862; dis. June 2, 1865. Jacob S. Noon, m. May 2, 1862; dis. May 8, 1865. John H. Myers, m. April 2, 1862; m. o. ex. term. Samuel S. Griffith, m. Sept. 30, 1861; not on m. o. roll. Hiram W. Boucher, m. Sept. 30, 1861; died in Somerset county, Pa., March 9, 1862. Wm. Eppinger, m. Sept. 30, 1861; tr. to Co. H, sgt; vet. John G. Klingamen, m. Sept. 30, 1861; not on m. o. roll. Daniel Trent, m. Sept 30, 1861; tr. to Co. H; vet. George W. Lowry, m. Sept. 30, 1861; not on m. o. roll. Joseph D. Miller, m. Sept. 30, 1861; not on m. o. roll. Wm. H. Weller, m. Sept. 30, 1861; not on m. o. roll. Herman C. Knight, m. March 21, 1864; not on m. o. roll.

MUSICIANS.

John F. Dively, m. Sept. 30, 1861; tr. to Co. H; vet. Charles A. Dively, m. Sept. 30, 1861; tr. to Co. H; vet. William Walker, m. Jan. 22, 1864; dis. May 31, 1865; vet. Theodore McClure, m. Jan. 22, 1864; dis. May 31, 1865; vet.

PRIVATES.

Enlisted in 1861: Henry Ankeny, Alexander Althouse, *Joseph Bitting*, Noah Bowman, Isaac Bowman, John Bailey, *William Barclay*, David Barnett, *Jonathan Baker*, Enos Baker, Charles Cullen, *Lewis R. Caten, Jacob Cole, David Cover, Thomas W. Cross*, Matthew G. Collins, *Joseph W. Dial, Francis Dickey, Aaron F. Dickey, A. Ingraham Ellis, John S. Ellis*, Nathan D. Ellis, *Alexander Fleck*, Samuel Faith, *J. I. Gardner*, Solomon I. Grine, *Elias Griffith*, Theoph. Heiple, John R. Heckman, Franklin Heiple, *W. H. Hershberger*, Philip Hoffman, Samuel Hoffman, Solomon Hoffman, Jacob Hoffman, *Henry J. Horner, Samuel W. Hawn, John W. Hawn, Josiah A. Heckart*, Adolph Habeck, Henry J. Hershiser, John D. Jones, Eph. S. Kreager; *Edgar Kyle*, wd. in 1864, taken prisoner in 1865; *Chambers S. Kautz, J. F. Klingamon, William Lowry, Michael Lohr, Jonathan Lohr*, Benjamin H. Long, *Richard Launtz, John J. Livengood, Joseph J. Liaberger*, Wm. I. Lichty, Andrew J. Lohr, *Harrison Moynett*, Josiah Miller, Alex. W. Miller, *Samuel H. Miller*, George Miller, Mahlon Miller, Jeremiah A. Miller, *David G. Noon, George Pile*, Samuel Pile, *Wm. H. Peterson, Joseph Rhodes, Hiram Reel*, William Ringle, *William Ray*, Tobias Shaffer, *Michael E. Shaffer, Henry Stutzman*, Eli Schockey, Samuel Shunk, *Henry D. Shaffer, Henry A. Speice, Moses Trent, Jacob Werr*, J. L. Wendle, *Josiah F. Wendell*, Henry C. Wall, Samuel Welfly, Daniel L. Witt, *Melanc'n Walker, John Winters*, Wm. Walter, Henry M. Weimer, Geo. A. Weller, John R. Weimer, *John Yoder*.

Enlisted in 1862: John Adams, Barney B. Boyer, *Joseph Brouch*, George M. Bender, Donatus Bitor, Michael D. Burk, *Francis Baker*, Charles Bantley, *Austin Crum, Nathan B. Crum*, Emanuel Cover, Albert Davis, Daniel Dellinger, George W. Duncan, S. G. Edinger, J. N. Edinger, Matthias Feiler, Edward Frank, Charles S. Gramlin, *John C. Gerber*, Henry Helman, George Heckman, Sr., Henry Horner, Conrad Lipp, Jesse A. Lee, William H. Mohr, Daniel Murphy, Lewis Neigle, Edward Riley, William Stinder, Walter Scott, Alexander R. Scott, H. Schneithurst, John Speicher, Charles Wendle, Joseph C. Yutzy.

Enlisted in 1863: William H. Gardner, James Hasson, Isaac B. Hill, Adam Hoffman, T. E. Speakman.

Enlisted in 1864: *Nelson Abbott, Charles Amsler, William Bauchman*, Robert Burnett, *Martin Boehm*, Joseph W. Blouch, John Brenner, Adam F. Brenner, *Jacob Berkey, Isaac Bumgardner*, Samuel Christner, *Samuel M. Christ*, William S. Croyle, George Christner, *James Donoughe*, Abraham Emich, *Herman Etzel, Noah Fry*, George Fahl, John Ferneg, Thomas Fearl, John H. Fish, J. Frutchman, *William V. Gayson, Jacob D. George, Andrew Hade*, F. H. Herlinger, *George B. Henn, Samuel Hummel, Adam Keith*, Daniel Leh, *H. C. Livingston*, TheodoreMakin, David Mizell, John Moser, *Robert L. Marlett, David G. Noon*, Henry G. Ochs, *Gillian Penrod*, David W. Pringle, Isaac W. Plummer, Edward Richard, William H. Reber, Thomas Sharp, *Thomas E. Stine*, Milton Sigler, Joseph Stull, *Charles Theimer, Joseph G. Thomas*, J. P. Wissinger, *John A. Warner*, Franklin Wasser, Matthias Weiner.

Enlisted in 1865: Alexander Comstock, James Ferneg, Joseph Gleason, Jacob Stine, David Smith, Owen Welch and Thomas Walker.

Killed: Nelson Abbott, at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Died: Isaac Bowman, at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 17, 1861. Nathan B. Crum, April 19, 1865, of wds. rec. in action, bu. at Hampton, Va. Henry Horner, April 2, 1864, bu. in nat. cem., Winchester, Va., lot 17. Benjamin H. Long, at Frostburg, Md., April 13, 1862. Andrew J. Lohr, in Somerset county, Pa., Nov. 14, 1861. David W. Pringle, April 6, 1865, of wds. rec. in action. George A. Weller, at Harrisonburg, Va., June 14, 1864.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant: James G. Elder, m. Sept. 14, 1861; m. o. Feb. 8, 1865, expiration of term.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeants: Samuel G. Magehan, m. Jan. 1, 1864; tr. to Co. G.; vet. J. M. Buckingham, m. March 31, 1864; m. o. w. co.; vet. John S. Vandorn, m. Feb. 7, 1864; m. o. w. co.; vet. John Ferris, m. Nov. 14, 1863; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. Russell P. Abbey, m. Oct. 29, 1863; com. 2d lt. April 3, 1865; not mus.; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. N. King Sullivan, m. 1861; further record unknown. Samuel D. Sleeth, m. 1861; further record unknown. Franklin Enos, m. 1861; further record unknown. James Ellis, m. 1861; further record unknown.

Corporals: John Trexler, vet., m. Feb. 7, 1864; m. o. w. co. Wm. H. Stotz, vet., m. Feb. 7, 1864; m. o. w. co. Alfred Haines, vet., m. Nov. 7, 1863; disch. May 31, 1865. Eugene Murtz, vet., m. Nov. 14, 1863; disch. May 31, 1865. William Boreman, vet., m. Nov. 7, 1863; disch. May 31, 1865. Albert S. Greth, vet., m. Nov. 14, 1863; disch. May 31, 1865. James P. Ryan, m. Nov. 28, 1863; killed near Petersburg, Va., date unknown. John O. Kepky, m. 1861; further record unknown. Coyer Shean, m. 1861; further record unknown. Jacob G. Bowman, m. Feb. 23, 1864; vet. William Atkins, m. 1861; further record unknown. James McClelland, m. Feb. 23, 1864; died at Danville, Va., Dec. 4, 1864; vet. Abraham Irwin, m. 1861; further record unknown. Simon Marsh, vet., m. Feb. 20, 1864.

Musicians: Michael A. Zorn, vet., m. Feb. 23, 1864; tr. to Co. G. Peter W. Faidley, vet., m. Feb. 20, 1864; tr. to Co. G.

PRIVATES.

Enlisted in 1861: Hugh Adair, John Bear, Henry Cooper, *Cyrus Coleman*, Asa Crow, Cornelius Cook, *Andrew Gangwere*, David B. Gold, George Kepky, William Luke, Jeremiah Miller, Alex. Murdock, Bernard McGuire, Dennis O'Harra, John Robinson, George Shunk, Henry Suter, Samuel J. Simpson, Peter Stephanus, John Wentzel, Charles Williams, David Yeager.

Enlisted in 1862: Barnaby B. Boyer, Jesse Berkebile, *Archibald Croyle*, James Donaldson, James Dimond, John P. Dishong, Israel D. Dishong, John Enfield, Samuel Firl, John N. Frazier, Charles Grumling, Charles Grant, John S. Hager, Jacob P. Hutzell, Jacob Kroutzer; R. J. B. Mitchell, wd. and a prisoner from May 9 to Nov. 15, 1864; Elijah Makin, *James Mickey*, Perry Moynett, Conser McClure, William Rose, James R. Salada, Robert Simpson, William Shoeman, Charles Shartz; *Sylvanus P. White*, wd. May 15, 1864, prisoner fr. May 16 to Sept. 1, 1864; Peter C. Whipkey, George Whipkey, Thomas Walters, Samuel K. Yeakel.

Enlisted in 1863: *Isaac Achuff*, William H. Atkinson, *Samuel A. Bushnell, Andrew Brooks, Warren B. Bartlow, Washington L. Boyer, Levi Bechart, Edward Blose*, Frederick Barth, Levi Bernhisel, John Brockaway, *John Campbell, Allen Christman*, Howard Doan, *Edward Eisenbrey, Richard A. Fifer, James Fleming, Henry S. Good, Joseph Hillborn, William B. Holland, Charles Jennings, Matthew Jordon, James L. Jolly*, Theo. Kilpatrick, *Joseph London, John Martz, John Newcamp, George S. Neal, George Osterline, John Pinkerton, Alexander Rambo, Henry P. Reader, W. Rodamacker, John L. Rose, Frederick Saylor, Levi Schnerr, Frederick Shilp, Jeremiah Schnoble*, William A. Sleeth, *Elijah Tomlinson, Joseph H. Toy,*

Elwood Trimmer, John S. Trumbower, Samuel P. Ward, Friend Watrous, Martin Yoder, Lewis Zimmerman.

Enlisted in 1864: *Charles Alger, William R. Ashton, Jesse Adams, Peter Albright,* William Adams, *John Breslin,* Justice Bronson, *Josiah G. Bitner, George Beltz, Christopher C. Ball, Henry Barnhart, Martin Boyer,* James R. Christman, E. D. Cartwright, Henry Eckhold, Allen M. Fry, *William J. Fennell,* James P. Frisbie, Alfred Gibbs, *Adam Graham, Francis Gormley,* George Guy, Edward Howe, James M. Howe, *William Henry, Jr. Jacob Hoyle, Samuel Hutzel, G. F. Hemminger, Andrew Haide, Thomas M. Kochel,* John F. Kelly, *Samuel H. Leetic,* Abraham Lewis, *Daniel D. Long, Adam Meyer, George Mangus, Daniel Mickey,* George W. Miller, *Jeremiah McDade, Thomas McAuley, U. Nonnemacker, James O'Conner, John Oswald,* John Riley, *William H. Shaw, Bartlett Smith, Nelson Schernaly, Daniel Stevenson,* William Swingle, *Jonathan C. Sherman, William Tospon, Henry Tospon, Joseph Vanhorn,* Joseph G. Wagoner, *Adam L. Webber*; Albert A. Wright, prisoner fr. Oct. 19, 1864, to March 13, 1865; *Jacob Will.*

Enlisted in 1865: S. Banartsdalen, Joseph Bruce.

Privates, the date of whose muster-in is not shown: James Anderson, Jonathan Albright, Henry J. Bear, Daniel Bowman, Solomon Barnett, Herman Bitner, Isaac Bender, Patrick Brinnan, Freeman Enfield,* Wilson Ethison, Joseph Gerbron, John Groft, C. Hochstetler, Demet's A. Holder, August Miller, James McDavit, Cyrus Pile, Peter Sweeney.

Died: Israel D. Dishong, at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 14, 1865; Henry Eckhold, at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 3, 1864; James Mickey, at Philadelphia, Pa., April 14, 1865: Daniel Miller, at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 6, 1861; James McDavit, near Winchester, Va., date unknown, bu. in Nat. Cem., lot 18, Winchester, Va.; Cyrus Pile, date unknown, bu. in Nat. Cem., Winchester, Va.; William Shoeman, at Sir John's Run, Va., July 2, 1862, bu. in nat. cem., Winchester, Va., lot 26; Peter Stephanus, at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 5, 1861; Peter C. Whipkey, date and place unknown, bu. at Staunton, Va., sec. 3, grave 30.

Company E.

David R. Lewis, m. as 2d lt. Aug. 6, 1861; pro. to 1st lt., Sept. 19, 1863; hon. dis. at ex. of term, Nov. 25, 1864. Samuel Dunham, corp., m. May, 1861; dis. May, 1865; wd. at Green Spring Run.

Company F.

Joseph R. Hummel, m. as sgt. Mar. 14, 1864; com. 2d lt. April 3, 1865; not mustered; dis. by G. O., May 31, 1865.

Company G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: Franklin B. Long, m. Oct. 20, 1861, disch. March 2, 1865.

First Lieutenants: Amos C. Boyle, m. Oct. 20, 1861; disch. Jan. 12, 1864. Adam Troutman, m. Oct. 20, 1861; pro. fr. 2d lt., March 26, 1864; disch. March 2, 1865. William H. Miller, m. Nov. 1, 1861; tr. fr. Co. F, Dec. 14, 1864; com. capt. April 3, 1865; not mus.; disch. May 31, 1865.

Second Lieutenant: Cyrus Patton, m. March 11, 1864; pro. fr. 1st sgt. Dec. 14, 1864; killed at High Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865; vet.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeants: George W. Lyberger, m. April 14, 1864; pro. fr. corp. to sgt.; com. 2d lt. April 3, 1865; not mus.; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. John N. Fichtner, name not on m. o. roll.

Sergeants: Philip Bender, m. March 11, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. Samuel Imhoff, m. March 11, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865. James M. Phillips, m. Nov. 6, 1863; captd. Oct. 19, 1864; com. 2d lt. Co. E May 16, 1865; not mus.; disch. May 31, 1865; James McClelland, m. Feb. 23, 1864; tr. to Co. D; vet. Leonard Long, died Aug. 14, 1864; bu. in nat. cem., Winchester, Va., lot 25; Irvin H. Pile, record unknown; Hiram J. Sanner, m. Jan. 18, 1862; m. o. ex. term, Jan. 19, 1865.

Corporals: Jacob L. Will, m. Feb. 23, 1864; m. o. w. co. July 15, 1865; vet. G. F. Heminger, m. Feb. 20, 1864; m. o. w. co.; vet. Samuel D. Brant, m. March 11, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. John Bigger, m. Feb. 14, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. William Henry, Jr., m. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. Thomas McAuley, m. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. Ephraim Tremmel, m. March 11, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. Zachariah Harding, m. March 11, 1864; killed at High Bridge, Va. April 6, 1865; vet. George R. Cretzer, record unknown; John F. Staub, record unknown; Joseph F. Heffly, record unknown; John A. Kennel, record unknown; William I. Miller, m. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 31, 1862, on surg. cert. Simon Bowman, m. Jan. 18, 1862; m. o. ex. term, March 3, 1865.

* Corporal, m. Dec., 1861, dis. Jan., 1865.

MUSICIAN.

Aaron K. Johnson, record unknown.

PRIVATES.

Enlisted in 1861: Hugh Adair, Benjamin Boyer, Phenis Cavanaugh, *Harrison Moynett,* Henry Matthias, *Joscpl Rhodes,* Daniel Troutman, Francis Weaver.

Enlisted in 1862: *Joseph H. Apple,* Solomon Albright, Joseph B. Atchison, John Albright, Jr., Archibald Croyle, John T. Cretzer, John P. Dishong, Israel D. Dishong, Samuel Firl, Henry C. Farnet Rudolph Frey, Charles Gromling, George Herscht, Jacob P. Hutzel, William H. Knaggs, Jacob Krontzer, Burgis N. Lescallet, Perry Moynett, Elijah Makin, George W. May, William H. Owens, Frederick Paul, Samuel Porter, William Rose, Lewis Richey, Henry Roadol; Joshua Ringler, wd. at Newmarket, Va., May 15, 1864; Walter Scott, *Adam Sanders,* Alexander Stoner, Israel Shockey, Samuel Stout, George Whipkey, Thomas Walters.

Enlisted in 1863: James Boyd, Wesley Conner, Dennis Dorshimer, Joseph Flanagan, James Jackson, William S. Sleeth, Edward Walliser.

Enlisted in 1864: *Joseph H. Arnold,* Jonathan Boyer, *Francis Bills,* James Burket, *Nelson Bitner,* John J. Baer, *Wm. H. Brethlin,* George W. Brinham, *Jacob Bockes, William A. Brant,* Elias Crissey, Elias Crosby, *Nathaniel Crosby, John S. Ellis,* James Evans, Thos. Evans, *Peter W. Faidley,* George Fox, John Fisher, Stephen Fulk, *Francis Gormley,* Noah Gunder, George Guy, *John Hensel,* Samuel Hutzel, William I. Heaps, Jacob Hoyle, Thomas Harkcom, *Joseph Imhuff,* Abram Irwin, *James James, William H. Johnson, George Kossel, William Kennel,* Franklin G. Lentz, *Daniel D. Long, Peter Lawrence, William Lyberger; Samuel C. Magehan,* com. 1st lt, April 3, 1865, not mus. as such; *George Mangus,* John Matthias, Daniel Mickey, David Miller, Augustus Madara, Thomas B. Miller, Jeremiah McDade, *John Oswald, Adam Sanner,* Reuben Stover, *Abraham Spangler,* John Shaffer, *Jonathan C. Sherman,* Elias Shaffer, William H. Sheatz, Daniel Schlesser, William H. Thomas, Henry Tospon, William Tospon, Simon Welsh, Samuel Williams, Lawrence Wint, *Michael A. Zorn, John Zwasata.*

Enlisted in 1865: John Adams, Joseph Gleason, John Geisinger, James N. Sleeth.

Privates, the date of whose enlistment is not shown on muster-out rolls: Julius Albright, Samuel H. Arnold, Jerome Bowman, Joel Bowman, John Bearman, Henry Boyer, Michael Baker, Joseph Baker, John P. Carver, Willis S. Collins, Anthony Flickinger, Peter Hersch, William H. Huffmier, Elias Hoover, Joseph Keiser, Conrad Knepp, Jonathan Leazier, John Leazier, Valentine G. Lyberger, William Morris, John H. Martin, William N. Porter, Christian Paul, Henry Ringler, Hiram Stutze, Thomas Sans, Charles H. Will, Charles Waters, Cornelius H. Will, Herman Wilhelm, Moses Yoder.

Died: John P. Carver, at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 30, 1862; George Herscht, as a prisoner, at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 14, 1864; Peter Hersch, July 18, 1864, bu. in nat. cem., Winchester, Va., lot 18; Joseph Keiser, June 24, 1864, bu. in nat. cem., Winchester, Va., lot 26; Franklin G. Lentz, July 8, 1865, bu. in Hollywood Cem., Richmond, Va.; Peter Lawrence, at Danville, Va., Nov. 27, 1864; William N. Porter, at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 28, 1865; grave 2974; Henry Roadol, June 30, 1865, bu. at Hampton, Va.; Alexander Stoner, as a prisoner, at Salisbury, N. C., March 1, 1865; Francis Weaver, drowned in the Potomac river, July 6, 1862.

Company H.

This company was recruited in the counties of Somerset, Cambria and Northampton. It contained many from the county first mentioned, notably among them Capt. Theodore Way and Lieuts. Dickey and Eppingham, but as it is now impossible to designate with certainty the Somerset county men, the entire company roster is herewith transcribed.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: John O. Billheimer, m. Nov. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 25, 1862. Ed. J. Geissinger, m. Nov. 22, 1862; pro. fr. 1st lt. Oct. 26, 1862; killed at Newmarket, Va., May 15, 1864. William A. M'Dermit, m. Feb. 26, 1864; pro. fr. sergt. Co. I, to capt., Dec. 14, 1864;

com. lt.-col. April 8, 1865; not mus.; tr. to capt. Co. C; m. o. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

First Lieutenants: Jacob B. Dunlap, m. Feb. 25, 1862; pro. fr. 2d lt., Oct. 26, 1862; com. capt. May 16, 1864; not mus.; m. o. Dec. 29, 1864, ex. of term.

Second Lieutenants: A. M. Kilpatrick, m. 1861; pro. fr. sgt. Oct. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 4, 1864. Henry Shick, m. Feb. 27, 1864; pro. fr. sgt. Dec. 14, 1864; tr. to Co. C; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeants: Theodore Way, m. Feb. 23, 1864; pro. fr. corp. to sgt. Jan. 14, 1865; to 1st sgt. Mar. 1, 1865; com. capt. Apr. 3, 1865; not mus.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; vet. George J. Cleaver; name not on muster-out roll.

Sergeants: William Eppinger, m. Sept. 30, 1861; pro. fr. corp. Co. C.; com. 2d lt. Apr. 3, 1865; not mus.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; vet. Aaron F. Dickey, m. Jan. 1, 1864; pris. fr. Oct. 19, 1864, to March 11, 1865; com. 1st lt. Apr. 3, 1865; not mus.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; vet. Michael Lohr, m. Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to sgt. Apr. 2, 1865; disch. May 31, 1865. John Spangler, m. Feb. 23, 1864; pro. to sgt.-maj. Mar. 1, 1865; disch. May 31, 1865. John Shaffer, not on muster-out roll. Conrad Wagner, m. Jan. 14, 1862; m. o. Jan. 17, 1865.

Corporals: Henry A. Spire, m. March 12, 1864; m. o. w. co. July 15, 1865 vet. John Winters, m. March 12, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. Thomas W. Cross, m. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. John J. Livergood, m. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. Cyrus Lohr, m. Mar. 12, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. Richard Launtz, m. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. James K. Spangler, m. Feb. 22, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. William Slick, m. Feb. 25, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. Abraham Fry, m. Feb. 22, 1864; tr. to Co. C; vet. James Gilmore and Addison Myers, names not on muster-out roll John Shick, com. 2d lt. May 16, 1864; not mus.; John Stewart and Eli Phinicie, names not on muster-out roll; Levi F. Kipler, m. March 12, 1864; pro. to sgt. Co. C.; vet.

MUSICIANS.

Herman Wilson, m. March 12, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865; vet. Charles D. Taylor, name not on muster-out roll. Milton H. Ritter, m. March 12, 1864; vet.; date of m. o. unknown.

PRIVATES.

Enlisted in 1861: *William Barclay*, Solomon Bagnell, *Jacob Cole, David Cover*, Cyrus Coleman, *Edgar Chyle, Lewis R. Caten, Charles A. Dively, John F. Dively, Ingraham A. Ellis, Alexander Fleck*, John W. Fletcher, *Jonathan I. Gardner, W. W. Hershberger, John W. Hawn, Samuel W. Hawn, Henry J. Horner, Chambers H. Kautz, Joseph J. Lyberger, William Lowry, Samuel H. Miller, Harrison Moynett, George Pile, William Ray, Joseph Rhodes, Henry Stutzman, Henry D. Shaffer, Daniel Trent, Moses Trent.*

Enlisted in 1862: E. Ackerman, John Albright, Jr., James Boyd, *Patrick C. Boyle*, Donatus Biter, George M. Bender, Charles Bantley, Michael D. Burk, James Cassady, Emanuel Cover, William Downing, *John N. Eddinger*, Samuel D. Eddinger, Henry Eash, William Engle, *Tilghman Fry*, John Friedline, James Fuller, Matthew Feiler, Samuel Fleegle, Edward Frank, Adam S. Gramling, M. Ginglesperger, Henry Helman, James Kimmel, Josiah Lohr, Jesse Liston, Jesse A. Lee, Conrad Lipp, Thomas Mitchell, William H. Mohr, John H. Myers. Jacob S. Noon, Levi Orris, *Thomas Peter*, George Rebman, Reuben Roth, Edward Reiley, John Speicher, William H. Sample, Henry Snitehust, William Schneider, Walter Scott, *Lewis Sourbrine*, William Wilson, Charles Wendell, David B. Wertz, Joseph C. Yutzy.

Enlisted in 1863: *John McLaughlin*, David Shaffer, *John Vogenitz.*

Enlisted in 1864: *Jesse Adams, William H. Avy*, Benjamin Allinder, *Francis Baker, Josiah Bowers, Henry S. Berkey, Franklin Bennett, Jonathan Boyer, Francis Bills, Martin Boehm, Ebenezer Cardiff, Emanuel Custer*, Elias Crissey, *John A. Custer, George Dayspring, John S. Ellis, Chauncey Fry, Joseph H. Fritchman, Adam Graham, Samuel Huffmeyer*, Martin Hammers, George B. Henn, *Milton Hoffman, Samuel Hummell, Herman C. Knight*, Felix Linn, *William P. Levi, H. C. Livingston*, John J. Metzger, *John Moser, Owen Miller, Tobias Miller*, Abraham A. Miller, *Franklin Miller, David J. Noon, George Oyler, George H. Oches, Johnson Sherman, Alex. Showman, Abraham Spangler*, Silas Shaffer, *Milton J. Siegley; Henry Shick*, pro. to 2d lt. Co. C; *Stewart Shick, Thomas E. Stine, Joseph G. Thomas, James K. Thompson*, J. D. Werkheiser, *Franklin Wasser, John Warner, Matthias Weiner.*

Enlisted in 1865: Benjamin Billards, James Krader, John Rohr, Jacob Stine, Charles Uncle, Andrew Weaver.

Privates, the date of whose enlistment is not shown: Lewis Ache, Martin Bord, Daniel Buss, Theodore P. Bantley, Daniel Brubaker, Jacob Comodore, Edward Chamberlin, Benjamin F. Clark, Jacob Ernest, R Fenstermacher, Lewis Gesner, Martin Gobel, Jonas B. Horner, Israel Johnson, Daniel Kelchner, Jacob Klotz Joseph M. Levy, John Ling, Cyrus E. Moser, Michael Medernach, Michael Mullen, William Risch, John Reichard, Rudolph Shultz, William H. Snyder, Adolph Warm, Charles Warg, Jacob Yotter.

Died: Benjamin Allinder, at Danville, Va., Nov. 14, 1864. Theodore P. Bantley, as a prisoner, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 14, 1864; grave 8775. Jonas B. Horner, Aug. 24, 1864, bu. at Staunton, Va., section B, grave 8. Daniel Kelchner, at Anapolis, Md., Jan. 12, 1865. William H. Snyder, as a prisoner, at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 8, 1864; grave, 10516. J. D. Werkheiser, at Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1864. Andrew Weaver, near City Point, Va., March 30, 1865.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Recruited during the summer and autumn of 1861, the ten companies composing this regiment rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, where a regimental organization was effected by the choice of the following field officers: Richard White, of Indiana county, colonel; Frank T. Bennett, of Schuylkill county, lieutenant-colonel, and John H. Filler, of Bedford county, major. Cos. D, H, K and part of I were composed of Bedford county men.

With thirty-eight officers and seven hundred and fifty men, the regiment left Camp Curtin November 22, 1861, and soon after reached Fortress Monroe. On December 8, in company with the 45th, 76th and 97th regts. Penn. Vols., it embarked for South Carolina, arriving at Port Royal on the 12th. The 55th was immediately sent out to guard the small islands and approaches to the west of Hilton Head, where it remained until February 25, 1862, when it was transferred to Edisto island. While on duty here, a series of attacks were made by the enemy in large force upon the companies, scattered as they necessarily were in holding the Union outstretched lines upon the coast, but these attacks were uniformly and handsomely repulsed.

During the summer of 1862, the only troops upon the island were those of the 55th, and the duty, performed beneath a southern sun, was very severe. A large number, comparatively, died of disease, and many were discharged for disability. On October 21, the regiment accompanied Gen. Brannan on an expedition consisting of about four thousand troops up Broad river. Under cover of gunboats, the Union

troops landed at Mackey's point, and immediately advanced on Pocotaligo bridge, the object of the movement being to destroy the Charleston & Savannah railroad. After making a spirited resistance at Caston and Frampton, the enemy retreated across the Pocotaligo river, burning the bridge as he withdrew. Here he took a strong position, and being largely reinforced from Charleston, held his ground during six hours of the 22d, in which the battle fiercely raged. Their ammunition being nearly exhausted, and unable to gain any advantage, the Union troops withdrew under cover of night and returned to Hilton Head. In this engagement the 55th lost twenty-nine killed and wounded.

For more than a year succeeding the affair at Pocotaligo, the regiment was stationed at Beaufort, South Carolina, performing picket duty, and also serving in the capacity of heavy artillery.

On January 1, 1864, the majority of the men re-enlisted for a second term of three years, and on the 22d departed for Harrisburg, where, upon their arrival, they were dismissed for a veteran furlough. The veterans and recruits returned to South Carolina (starting March 23), where the regiment, now numbering twelve hundred and fifty effective men, remained for three weeks. On April 12, however, it embarked for Virginia, and landed at Gloucester point, opposite Yorktown. Here it was assigned to the 3d brigade, Col. Richard White; 3d division, Gen. Adelbert Ames; 10th corps, Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore; Army of the James, Gen. B. F. Butler.

Gen. Butler was here organizing his forces, of about forty thousand men, to operate against Richmond by the right bank of the James. When all was in readiness the 10th corps moved up the river on transports, and landed at Bermuda Hundred, with the design of seizing and fortifying the peninsula between the Appomattox and the James as a base of operations. The movement was accomplished with but little opposition, but the subsequent field operations here were characteristic of the general in command, for the troops were set to work throwing up heavy, elaborate works across the head of the peninsula, and after, the Army of the James was "bottled up."

Gen. Ames, with his division, moved out of the works on May 9, and destroyed the Richmond & Petersburg railroad for a distance of two miles. He then marched toward Petersburg as far as Swift creek, where he met the enemy well posted, and immediately attacked, the contest continuing until darkness set in. Early on the following morning Ames learned that Terry's division in his rear had been attacked. Facing his column about and advancing, he soon encountered the rebel forces, and drove them as far as Drury's bluff, near Richmond. On the 13th, the Union forces were again pushed forward toward Richmond, but found the enemy strongly intrenched in a double line of works behind Proctor's creek. The outer line was carried, and Gillmore's troops continued the fight during the 14th and 15th, flanking the Confederate position. But he had now been reinforced by troops from Charleston, and Gen. Beauregard was in command. Observing that the Union lines were extended at great length, and thereby greatly weakened, the rebel leader moved out of his intrenchments at night, and early on the morning of the 16th, under cover of a dense fog, fell upon the Union left flank with sudden and overpowering force. The 55th stood side by side with the 4th N. H., and gallantly held its ground, repelling charge after charge of the enemy, until, outflanked and nearly surrounded, it was in danger of being captured. As a last resort Col. White selected Cos. C, D and E of his own regiment, and charged in turn full upon the head of the advancing column. But it could not be broken, and the line was forced to yield. From May 9, until the termination of the fight at Proctor's creek, on the 16th, the regiment had lost in killed, wounded and missing, fifteen commissioned officers and *three hundred* enlisted men. The colonel, lieutenant-colonel and adjutant were among the prisoners, and Lieut. John H. Barnhart was among the killed, the command of the regiment devolving upon Capt. John C. Shearer of Co. B.

The regiment, with the army, now fell back to the intrenched line at Bermuda Hundred, and was subsequently engaged in various small skirmishes. While on picket duty on Foster's plantation early in the morning of May 20, the regiment skirmished heavily with a superior force of the enemy, and was finally forced to yield its position to avoid capture.

When Butler was ordered to detach a strong force under Gen. Baldy Smith, and send it to

the support of the Army of the Potomac, the 55th was one of the regiments selected for this purpose, and it was assigned to the 1st brigade, Gen. Stannard, 2d division ; Gen. Martindale, of the 18th corps. Moving in transports down the James and up the York rivers, the corps debarked at West Point, and marched *via* White House to Cold Harbor, where, on June 1, it met the enemy, who was engaging the 6th corps. The line of battle was immediately formed, and charged the enemy's works, capturing a line of rifle-pits, and taking a large number of prisoners. The conflict was continued during the 1st and 2d, but the principal charge was made on the morning of the 3d. Stannard's brigade was selected for the attack, and was formed in columns of regiments, in which the 55th was the third. As it swept forward to the desperate work, the intense fire of the enemy caused the front line to waver, and finally, to fall back in confusion upon the third, which was also momentarily deranged. Capt. Shearer, in command, was wounded, and scarcely had the next in rank, Capt. Nesbitt, of Co. F, assumed it, when he also was stricken down, and it devolved upon Capt. Hill, of Co. E, who soon restored order, and held his position now in the front line. During the night, breastworks were thrown up, which were occupied until the night of the 12th, when the entire army withdrew. In killed and wounded, the loss of the regiment at Cold Harbor was four commissioned officers and one hundred and thirty-four enlisted men.

Marching rapidly back to White House, the corps again embarked on transports, and moved *via* the Pamunkey, York and James rivers to Point of Rocks on the Appomattox, where it debarked, and early on the morning of the 15th, advanced on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, capturing eighteen guns and four hundred prisoners. On the following morning the men of the 55th were ordered forward as skirmishers. They promptly advanced in the face of a hot fire, and gained a position close up to the enemy's lines, but not without serious loss. On the 18th, Stannard's brigade, occupying the extreme right of the line, resting on the Appomattox, was again deployed for a charge. In front was an open field commanded by the enemy's infantry and artillery, across which it must pass. Never faltering, the 55th, which faced the ground most exposed, pushed forward obedient to command, and in less than ten minutes, while crossing this open field, it lost three commissioned officers and eighty enlisted men, more than half of its effective strength, a large proportion killed.

For more than two months succeeding the charge mentioned, the regiment was engaged in duties incident to a siege, being constantly exposed to the fire of artillery and the musketry of the pickets and sharpshooters, scarcely a day passing without some loss. On the night of September 28, however, the regiment crossed the James, and marched to participate in the attack about to be made by the Army of the James upon Chapin's bluff. The capture of Fort Harrison was effected on the morning of the following day, but the 55th, being held in support of the attacking troops, did not become engaged. In the afternoon it was determined to carry the works beyond, and at four o'clock Col. Jourdan in command of the brigade, ordered the 55th to charge, and take a redoubt in the enemy's second line. "The 158th N. Y. was deployed to support it by advancing through the woods on the left, and the 148th N. Y., to act as skirmishers on the right. The 55th advanced over the open ground in front, a quarter of a mile under a concentrated fire from three redoubts, supported by heavy bodies of infantry. Bravely stemming a torrent of shot and deadly minie-balls, it moved steadily on, and reached a point within twenty yards of the work, when, its ranks almost annihilated, and supports failing to come up, it was forced to fall back, leaving the dead and most of the wounded upon the field to fall into the hands of the enemy. Of five commissioned officers and one hundred and fifty enlisted men who marched at the word of command, three officers and seventy-eight men were either killed, wounded or missing. Lieut. Blaney Adair was among the killed, and Capt. John O'Niel mortally wounded. On the following day the rebels made three attacks on Fort Harrison, but in each they were repulsed with terrible slaughter."

When, in December, the white troops of the 10th and 18th army corps were consolidated as the 24th corps, the 55th regiment was assigned to the 4th brigade of the 1st division, and during the winter which followed it performed picket duty on the left bank of the James.

During the closing scenes of the war in Virginia, the regiment was actively engaged. In the actions at Hatcher's Run, on March 30 and 31, 1865, it lost two men killed, and one com-

missioned officer and seventeen enlisted men wounded. On the morning of April 2, when Forts Gregg and Baldwin were carried by storm, the 55th being the first to occupy the latter, it sustained a loss of one commissioned officer killed, and one commissioned officer and four enlisted men wounded. It having been ascertained, on the morning of April 3, that the enemy had evacuated Petersburg during the previous night, Gen. Ord's column, of which the regiment formed part, was thrown forward to cut off their line of retreat at Burkesville junction. By a rapid march along the South Side railroad, Ord reached the junction on the evening of the 5th, a distance of about sixty miles. Resuming the march on the following morning, it hastened forward seven miles further, to Rice's station, the 55th leading the column as skirmishers, and losing nine men wounded. At the station, Ord held his position, cutting off the direct way of retreat to Danville, and forcing the rebel columns toward Lynchburg. At daylight on the 7th, Ord resumed the march with the design of again cutting the rebel line of retreat. He reached Appomattox Court House, a distance of forty-two miles, early on the morning of the memorable 9th, in advance of Lee's columns, and, with Sheridan's cavalry, held firmly the only avenue of escape.

After the surrender of Appomattox, the regiment performed fatigue and guard duty at Richmond and Petersburg, and it was also stationed at different points in detachments, in Chesterfield, Buckingham, Cumberland, Powhatan and Amelia counties, acting under orders from the Freedman's Bureau, until August 30, 1865, when it was mustered out of the United States service at Petersburg, Virginia, from whence it proceeded direct to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where its surviving members received final payment.

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN FROM BEDFORD COUNTY WHO SERVED IN THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

James Metzger. lt.-col., m. as 1st lt. Co. D, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to adjt. Jan. 1, 1862; to capt. Co. C, Nov. 25, 1862; to maj. Dec. 21, 1864; to lt.-col. Mar. 25, 1865; m. o. w. regt. Aug. 30, 1865. John H. Filler, maj. m. Dec. 4, 1861; com. lt.-col. Dec. 21, 1864, and col. Mar. 25, 1865; not mus.; m. o. Mar. 23, 1865, expiration of term. Solomon S. Metzger, adjt., m. Oct 12, 1861, as 2d lt. Co. D; pro. to 1st lt. Co. D, Jan. 1, 1862; to adjt. Nov. 25, 1862; to capt. Co. D, Aug. 3, 1863. John C. Geyer, adjt., com. Nov. 14, 1864; hon. dis. July 11, 1865. Henry W. Fox, pro. fr. pri. Co. H, to sgt.-maj. Dec., 1861; to 2d lt. Co. K, Oct. 23, 1862. John C. Geyer, pro. fr. pri. Co. H, to com. sgt. April 1, 1864; to sgt.-maj. Sept. 25, 1864; to 1st lt. Co. C, Mar. 1, 1865. William A. Gilbert, pro. fr. pri. Co. H, to sgt.-maj. May 1, 1865; m. o. w. regt. Martin V. Sorber, pro. fr. sgt. Co. I, to q.m.-sgt. Nov. 11, 1863; to 2d lt. Co. I, Sept. 16, 1864; vet. Daniel M. Wonders, pro. fr. pri. Co. H, to q.m.-sgt. Sept. 15, 1864; m. o. w. regt. William M. Walker, pro. fr. sgt. Co. H, to com. sgt. May 1, 1865; m. o. w. regt.; vet. Joseph Keeffe, pro. fr. pri. Co. D, to hos. st. Nov. 19, 1861; reduced and tr. to same Co. June 3, 1862. Alexander C. Mower, pro. fr. sgt. Co. D, to principal musician, Feb. 24, 1863; died at Point of Rocks, Va., Jan. 28, 1865; vet.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: Thomas H. Lyons, m. Oct. 12, 1861; dis. on surg. cert. May 26, 1863. Solomon S. Metzger, m. Oct. 12, 1861; pro. fr. adjt. Aug. 3, 1863; wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; dis. on surg. cert. June 28, 1864. William G. Moore, m. Oct. 1, 1862; pro. fr. 2d to 1st lt. July 1, 1863; to capt. Oct. 23, 1864; dis. by G. O. June 11, 1865.

First Lieutenants: James Metzger, m. Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to adjt. Jan. 1, 1862. John F. Schoener, m. Nov. 25, 1862; res. June 25, 1863. John D. Horn, m. Oct. 12, 1861, as sgt.; pro. to 2d lt. Sept. 9, 1864; to 1st lt. Oct. 24, 1864; com. capt. Sept. 27, 1864; not mus.; m. o. w. co. as 1st lt. Aug. 30, 1865; vet.

Second Lieutenants: B. Francis Babcock, m. April 30, 1862; res. July 31, 1862. John H. Barnhart, m. Oct. 12, 1861; pro. fr. 1st sgt. Aug. 6, 1863; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864. John B. Amos, m. Oct. 12, 1861, as private; pro. to corp., sgt. and 1st sgt.; to 2d lt. June 8, 1865; com. 1st lt. June 12, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. as 2d lt. Aug. 30, 1865; vet.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeants: Thomas H. Farber, m. as pri. Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. and sgt.; to 1st sgt. June, 1865; com. 2d. lt. June 12, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. Aug. 30, 1865; vet.

Sergeants: The following named sgts., except James E. Moore (who was mustered Feb. 27, 1864), and Henry Wigaman (who was mustered Sept. 2, 1862), were mus. in Oct. 12, 1861, viz: James F. Van Horn, pr. to sgt. Sept. 27, 1864; m. o. w. co.; vet. James E. Moore, pro. to sgt. June 7, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet. Samuel J. Diehl, pr. to sgt. June 12, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet. Andrew J. Penrose, pro. to sgt. June 18, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet. William Bowman, m. as sgt.; dis. on surg. cert. Oct. 4, 1862. John Swartz, pro. to 2d lt. 30th regt., U. S. C. T., Dec. 30, 1864; vet. Henry Wigaman, pro. to sgt. Mar. 15, 1865; dis. by G. O. June 11, 1865. William A. Boor, dis. on surg. cert. 1865; vet. Orrin G. Vickroy, dis. on surg. cert. Oct. 26, 1864; vet. Jerome Leonard, pro. to sgt. Jan. 1, 1864; died June 18, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; bu. at Hampton, Va.; vet.

Corporals: Henry Diehl, m. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. w. co. James S. Murphy, m. Oct. 12, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Jacob Shenefelt, m. Feb. 16, 1864; m. o. w. co. William C. Dorsey, m. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. w. co. Jacob Deppen, m. Jan. 17, 1865; m. o. w. co. Samuel Gardner, m. Oct. 12, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Philip Leonard, m. Oct. 12, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Jacob B. Peck, m. Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 4, 1862. William Hartley, m. Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to 1st lt. 2d regt. S.C.C.T. Daniel H. Edinbo, m. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 11, 1865. Henry Harp, m. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 11, 1865. William Arnold, m. Sept. 22, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 11, 1865. David W. Prosser, m. Oct. 12, 1861; pris. fr. May 16, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865; vet. Samuel Kennedy, m. Oct. 16, 1861; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; vet. Wilson Spidle, m. Oct. 12, 1861; died July 10, 1864, of wds received at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; bu. at Hampton, Va.; vet. Henry Gottwalt, m. Sept. 2, 1862; died as a pris. of war, at Andersonville, Ga., July 6, 1852; grave 2955.

MUSICIANS.

Edward E. Mower, m. Oct. 12, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. J. H. Stoudenour, m. Oct. 12, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. H. Y. Arnold, m. Dec. 30, 1861; m. o. Dec. 30, 1864, expiration of term.

PRIVATES.

Enlisted in 1861: Solomon Adams, *Jacob Burket*, George W. Buxton, David Boughter, *Jacob Bennett*, Henry Crouse, Henry Derrimer, Charles Engle, *John Gardner*, Jeremiah Gordon, James Hogan, John Harbach, *John Hogan*, *George Koontz*, Otho S. Knox, Joseph Keeffe; *Henry G. Lyberger*, wd. in action May 15, 1864; Henry C. Lashley, Daniel K. Lashley, Moses Lair, Levi Long, *Alexander Mullin*, Rankins Mickey, Joseph May; *Alexander C. Mower*, pro. to prin. mus.; Philip Murphy; William Nottingham,

pris. fr. May 16 to Nov. 17, 1864; James Norton, *William Oyler*, Daniel Phillips, John Risling, Edward Riley. Adam Ritchey, *Edward Straney, Henry Shenefelt*, Philip Smith, Francis Swartz, *S. B. Summerville*, Samuel Stickler, David Snowberger, Reuben J. Semler; Jeremiah Thompson, pris. fr. May 16 to Nov. 19, 1864; *Pius Warner*.

Enlisted in 1862: Theodore J. Arnold, Henry H. Arnold, James Aulenbach, J. Bennethum, Adam H. Billman, Franklin Betz; Adolph Bessie, pro. to 2d lt. 3d regt. S.C.C.T. July 7, 1863; George Bennethum, Daniel Bechtel, Lewis W. Fidler, Issac M. Fidler, John Gramas, James M. Knapp, Jacob Kegg, David Little, William P. Linninger, Elias Murphy, Abraham C. Mower; Matthew Miller, missing at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; John Newman, William S. Neff, Abraham Oyler, William Parsons, Henry D. Smith, Isaac B. Smith, Benjamin S. Smith, A. Summerville, Henry D. Squint, Jasper W. Smith, James S. White and Francis F. Yost.

Drafted in 1863: John Bose, Lewis Bright, John Boyle; John Cain, wd. in action June 3, 1864; John Cole, Joseph Dagenfelt, Edward Furlong, Oliver Hammond; Samuel Hull, missing at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; William Holt, Lawrence Ingoldsby, Edward Johnson, Matthias Kenyon, Franklin Lewis, John McCrossin; Jeremiah Richards, deserted April 26, 1864, arrested and executed, by sentence of G. C. M., Mar. 27, 1865; Henry Stahley, James Shine; John Thompson, missing at Cold Harbor. Va., June 3, 1864; Daniel Wenrick.

Enlisted in 1864: David R. Bollman, Shannon Brant, Philip Burket, James A. Croil, John Diehl, David Dibert, Espy Diehl, Daniel Diehl, Andrew Fisher, Michael Gillcum, George Good, Adam Gardner, James W. Gibson, George W. Gladwell, Frank Hartzell, Albert Lininger, Daniel S. May, Nelson B. Miller, *James B. McEnespy*, John H. Mower, Clay McVicker, William S. Moser, Scott Phillips, William Ressler; William Riley, wd. in action June 3, 1864; Washington Ruby, John Ruby, Andrew J. Reed, Nicholas Slick, Levi Steckman, Jesse Smith, William W. Weisel, David Walters.

Died: Solomon Adams, at Edisto Island, S. C., June 25, 1862; James Aulenbach, July 20, 1864, at Point Lookout, Md.; Philip Burket, at Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1864; Jacob Bennett, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864, grave 7477; George Bennetthum, at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 5, 1864, grave 4752; Daniel Bechtel, at Andersonville, Ga., July 23, 1864, grave 3821; Espy Diehl, at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 23, 1864, grave 11350; Daniel Diehl, at Hampton, Va., July 30, 1864; Joseph Dagenfelt, at Andersonville; Ga., Aug. 28, 1864; Charles Engle, at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 7, 1862; James Fidler, at Beaufort, S. C., April 15, 1864; George W. Gladwell, June 20, 1865, bu. in Prospect Hill Cem., York, Pa.; John Harbach, at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 27, 1863; William P. Lininger, as a pris., at Richmond, Va., date unknown; Levi Long, July 27, 1862, of wds. rec. accidentally, bu. at Beaufort, S. C.; Philip Murphy, at Edisto Island, S. C., July 12, 1862; Clay McVicker, April 18, 1864, bu. at Beaufort, S. C.; William S. Moser, at Hampton, Va., July 14, 1864; Edward Riley, at Beaufort. S. C., Sept. 30, 1862; John Ruby, at Gloucester Point, Va., April 29, 1864; Andrew J. Reed, Nov. 17, 1864, bu. near Bristoe Station, Va.; S. B. Summerville, Oct. 10, 1864, of wds. rec. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1865, bu. in U. S. Gen. Hos. Cem. No. 2, Annapolis, Md.; A. Summerville, as a pris. of war, Oct. 31, 1864, bu. at Millen, Ga., section B, grave 2; Henry D. Squint, as a pris. of war, May 18, 1864, bu. at Richmond, Va.; Samuel Stickler, as a pris. of war, at Richmond, Va., May 18, 1864; Jasper W. Smith, as a pris. of war, at Richmond, Va., May 20, 1864; Jesse Smith, May 27, 1864, of wds. rec. at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864, bu. at Hampton, Va.; David Snowberger, Jan. 5, 1863, bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., Long Island; Reuben J. Semler, June 9, 1864, of wds. rec. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; James S. White, May 29, 1864, of wds. rec. in action, bu. at Hampton, Va.; Daniel Wenrick, as a pris. of war, at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 8, 1864.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: George S. Mullin, m. Dec. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. June 21, 1862. John A. Livingstone, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. fr. 1st lt. May 3, 1863; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, ex. of term. Josiah Hissong, m. Oct., 1861; pro. fr. sgt. to 1st sgt. May 3, 1863; to 2d lt. Nov. 25, 1864; to 1st lt. Dec. 15, 1864; to capt. Feb. 15, 1865; dis. on surg. cert. June 6, 1865; vet.

First Lieutenants: James H. Miller, m. Dec. 1861; pro. fr. 2d lt. May 3, 1863; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, ex. of term. William A. Dannaker, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. sgt. and 1st sgt., to 2d lt. Feb. 13, 1865; to 1st lt. May 1, 1865; com. capt. June 7, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. Aug. 30, 1865; vet.

Second Lieutenants: Andrew J. Boter, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. fr. 1st sgt. May 3, 1863; m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, ex. of term. James P. Wogan, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. fr. corp. to sgt., to 1st sgt., to 2d lt. May 29, 1865; com. 1st lt. June 7, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. Aug. 30, 1865; vet.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeants: Daniel A. Hess, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to 1st sgt. Feb. 13, 1865; com. 2d lt. Feb. 15, 1865; not mus.; died Apr. 20, 1865, of wds. rec. at Rice's Station, Va., Apr. 6, 1865; bu. at Hampton, Va.; vet. Henry H. Darr, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to 1st sgt. Apr. 20, 1865; com. 2d lt. June 7, 1865; not mus.; disch. on surg. cert. July 3, 1865; vet. John C. Ealy, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to 1st sgt. May 28, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet.

Sergeants: John H. Crouse, m. Oct. 11, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Joseph Miller, m. Oct. 11, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Robert C. Smith, m. Oct. 11, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Eli Rinninger, m. Feb. 29, 1864; m. o. w. co. Abraham Darr, m. Oct. 11, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; vet. Silas Gollipher, m. Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Jan. 15, 1863, for wds. rec. at Edisto Island, S. C., April 17, 1862. John E. Moyer, m. Sept. 22, 1872; disch. by G. O. June 11, 1865; William M. Walker, m. Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to regl. com. sgt. May 1, 1865; vet. Philip S. Miller, m. Oct. 11, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 28, 1862; Solomon H. Miller, m. Oct. 11, 1861; died as a pris. of war, in Richmond, Va., June 8, 1864, of wds. rec. at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; bu. at Richmond, Va.; vet. William M. Amick, m. Oct. 11, 1861; died Aug. 11, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; bu. at Hampton, Va.; vet. Emanuel Snookes, m. Oct. 11, 1861; died Aug. 26, 1865, of wds. rec. in action, at Petersburg, Va.; vet.

Corporals: The following named corporals, except Stattler, McCormick and Kromer, were first mustered into the service Oct. 11, 1861: W. E. Garlinger, m. o. w. co.; vet. Samuel Stattler, m. Feb. 28, 1864; m. o. w. co.; vet. David Weisgarver, m. o. w. co.; vet. William McCormick, m. Oct. 19, 1863; drafted; m. of w. co. William W. Feight, m. o. w. co.; vet. Isaac Ream, m. o. w. co.; vet. Henry C. Clair, m. o. w. co.; vet. John A. Long, disch. on surg. cert.; date unknown. Henry Lemon, disch. on surg. cert., Apr. 24, 1865; vet. George Kromer, m. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 11, 1865; Josiah Slick, pro. to 2d lt. 107th regt. U. S. C. T.; date unknown; vet.

PRIVATES.

Enlisted in 1861: *Espy Gollipher*, musician; *Philip Adams*, Isaac W. Broad, Henry Bridenthal, David Bingaham, Samuel R. Carson, William H. Croyle, *Wilson Davis, David H. Darr*, Ephraim W. Davis, Charles Davis, Thomas Drips; Henry W. Fox, pro. to sgt.-maj. Dec. 4, 1861; William A. Foster, *Moses R. Garretson, Daniel R. Hammer, George W. Harbaugh, Henry Hand, John Kreiger, Thomas R. Lockard, John Miller, John Mars*, John Moyer; *John R. Risling*, wd. in action, May 13, 1864; John S. Rowser, tr. to Bat. B, 1st regt. U. S. Art. Feb. 22, 1863, as also was Thomas Drips, same date; Philip Rouser, Hezekiah Slick, Charles Struckman, *John Werning*; Christian Whittaker, tr. to Bat. M, 1st regt. U. S. Art., Feb. 22, 1863.

Enlisted in 1862: Cyrus Anthony, John Bahney, John Brookins, John Deck, Louis W. Dehard, Henry Deck, Joseph W. Earnest, Edmund G. Fisher, Jacob Fidler, James Goheen; John C. Geyer, pro. to com.-sgt. Apr. 1, 1864; Frederick Goodman, David Holtzman, John S. Licher, Augustus Long, John D. Miller, Hiram Mathews, John A. Moyer, William Moyer, William M. Moyer, Samuel Moyer, Harrison H. Nine, William Pfile, George B. Robinson, Michael Schaffer, Isaac Sholl; Daniel M. Wonders, pro. to q.m.-sgt. Sept. 15, 1864; John P. Wallace.

Drafted in 1863: John Andrews, Henry Bradley, Jacob Darr was a volunteer, A. Frauenfelter, John Gardner; William A. Gilbert, pro. to sgt.-maj. May 1, 1865; William Hammond, Charles Jackson, John Kessler, Thomas Keely, John Ornst, Aug. Rislenbatt, James Rodger, Frederick Satler, John O. Sullivan, John Sullivan, George Summers, John Snyder, Robert Smith, Edmund Sclotheim, John L. Travis, Thomas Taylor, Nathaniel Willetts.

Enlisted in 1864: Samuel Adams, Henry Anderson, John Adams, William Agnew, George W. Adams, N. F. Blackburn,

John Benigh, Simeon J. Beaver, William H. Beltz, H. W. Bridaham, Samuel Cole, Peter A. Carley, Charles M. Davis, D. L. Daugherty, George R. Garretson, Jesse Geller, Josiah P. Garretson, Samuel J. Hammer, John Hyde, Thomas D. Hoover, Henry Hilligass, John C. Hilligass, Benjamin Hess, Nathaniel Hoover, James P. Kegg, Samuel T. King, William Millburn, William H. Miller, David Miller, James P. Mitchell, Levi Meyers, Richard S. Mowery, Albert J. Riffle, Tobias Robinson, Benjamin Raudenbush, Philip Robison, George C. Stiffler, Daniel Smith, William W. Slick, Charles Steckler, Auterbine Shrader, Allen Slick, Hezekiah B. Slick, Jacob J. Schaffer, William O. Shrader, Benjamin Trott, Richard Wolf, Edmund Wolf, George Wisel.

Killed: Charles M. Davis, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864. George Summers, at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864. Allen Slick, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Died: Philip Adams, June 19, 1865; bu. in U. S. Gen. Hos. Cem. No. 2, Annapolis, Md. Cyrus Anthony, July 12, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., May 9, 1864; bu. at Hampton, Va. Isaac W. Broad, Mar. 8, 1864; bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., Long Island. H. W. Bridaham, at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 28, 1864, grave 7125. William H. Croyle, at David's Island, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., Long Island. D. L. Daugherty, July 15, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; bu. at Hampton, Va. Henry Deck, at Point of Rocks, Va., Oct. 30, 1864. William A. Foster, Aug. 4, 1864. Moses R. Garretson, Oct. 15, 1864. Frederick Goodman, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 22, 1864; grave 9503. Nathaniel Hoover, at Beaufort, S. C., Mar. 30, 1864. George W. Harbaugh, July 11, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864. Henry Hand, at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 8, 1864; grave 10538. Augustus Long, at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 10, 1864; grave 5199. James P. Mitchell, at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 17, 1864; grave 11081. Levi Meyers, as a prisoner at Richmond, Va., May 20, 1864. John Mars, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 30, 1864. John Moyer, at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 11, 1862. William Moyer, at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 28, 1864; grave 7107. Philip Rouser, at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 30, 1861. Benjamin Raudenbush, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 29, 1864. Charles Steckler, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 29, 1864. Auterbine Shrader, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 29, 1864. Hezekiah B. Slick, at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 6, 1865. Jacob J. Schaffer, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 30, 1864. Benjamin Trott, at Schellsburg, Pa., June 28, 1865. John P. Wallace, at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 10, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Although this company was chiefly recruited in the counties of Bedford and Blair, it contained, besides, a considerable number of men from Somerset and Cambria counties. In view of these facts, therefore, and the impracticable nature of the task, at this date, of designating separate individuals, and their respective places of residence, all of the members of Company I are mentioned herewith as follows:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: David W. Madara, m. Sept. 20, 1861; res. April 20, 1862. Benjamin Rough, m. Dec. 4, 1861; pro. fr. 1st lt. May 3, 1863; dismissed Aug. 17, 1864. John O'Niel, m. Dec. 4, 1861; pro. fr. 1st lt. Co. C, Sept. 10, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 11, 1864, of wds. rec. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864. Martin V. Sorber, m. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to corp., to sgt., to q.m.-sgt., to 2d lt. Sept. 16, 1864; to 1st lt. Nov. 22, 1864; to capt. April 25, 1865; m. o. w. co. Aug. 30, 1865; vet.

First Lieutenants: Andrew Rough, m. Nov. 20, 1861; pro. fr. sgt. to 1st sgt., to 1st lt. Nov. 25, 1863; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 4, 1864. Solomon W. Fry, m. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to sgt., to 1st sgt., to 2d lt. Nov. 25, 1864; to 1st lt. April 20, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet.

Second Lieutenants: William C. Williams, m. Sept. 20, 1861; res. Feb. 2, 1863. Harry C. Crouse, m. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. fr. corp. to sgt., to 2d lt. Nov. 25, 1863; killed at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 20, 1864. James Brown, m. Oct. 7, 1863; pro. to corp., to sgt., to 1st sgt., to 2d lt. April 20, 1865; m. o. w. co.

First Sergeants: S. M. Bartlebaugh, m. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to corp., to sgt., to 1st sgt. Aug. 24, 1865; pris. fr. May 16 to Dec. 16, 1864; m. o. w. co.; vet.

Sergeants: John C. Baker, m. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Frederick Hainsey, m. Sept. 20, 1861; pris. fr. May 16 to Aug. 16, 1864; m. o. w. co.; vet. William S. Larmon, m. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. May 14, 1862. Paul S. Mock, m. Sept. 20, 1861; captured at Fort Johnson, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865; vet. Samuel Stiner, m. Sept. 20, 1861; deserted Oct. 22, 1864; vet.

Corporals: Daniel B. Henry, m. Sept. 20. 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Albert Ruggles, m. Feb. 11, 1864; m. o. w. co.; vet. Bernard Croyle, m. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. w. co. John H. Gray, m. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Patrick Dunn, m. Feb. 18, 1864; m. o. w. co. William H. Rough, m. Oct. 15, 1861; m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, ex. of term. John McChesney, m. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; vet. James Little, m. Oct. 15, 1861; tr. to U. S. regular army, Feb. 25, 1863. William Mosell, m. Sept. 20, 1861; died at New York, April 4, 1864. George Lohr, m. Feb. 29, 1864; died in Somerset Co., Pa., Nov. 29, 1864. Charles Ayers, m. Aug. 28, 1861, des. Aug. 30, 1864; vet. John Bartlebaugh, m. Sept. 20, 1861; missing at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; vet.

MUSICIANS.

John S. Larmon, m. Sept. 20, 1861, m. o. w. co.; vet. Daniel A. Wheeler, m. Feb. 6, 1864; m. o. w. co.

PRIVATES.

Enlisted in 1861: William Baker, Simon Brininger, William Bird, George W. Craig, David Cowan, *George W. Evans*, Daniel Finnegan, George W. Gray, *J. Hockenberry*, William Hale, M. B. Hamilton, James Hand, S. Hockenberry, *Daniel Lear*, Irving Little, *Abisha Madden*, Robert McGregor, William McGregor, James McGee, *John McGregor*; William McGee, missing at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; Thomas Noland, Thomas Roach, Hezekiah C. Reed, *John Summerland*, *Geo. W. Weaver*, Jesse Watkins.

Enlisted in 1862: George W. Altman.

Drafted in 1863: Almon Arnold, John Barr, C. A. Barnhart, Daniel Bennett, Charles Brown, Edward Curtis, Alphonso Cofran, John Cunningham, Thomas Cox, Jonathan Dawson, John Doyle, John Derr, Mathew Dodds, Isaac P. DeCock, Rinehart Filebaugh, William Francis, Matthew Garland, Charles Gallagher, John Grace, Edwin Hughes, George Hanson, John W. James, John Jackson, William N. Lowry, William Lewis, Bernard H. Levy, John Linton, Charles Lee, Charles Lorenze, George Malcomb, Dennis Murphy, C. McDermot, William A. May, Henry J. Martin, Daniel McCloud; James Murphy, executed for desertion at Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 6, 1864; Robert McCoy, John Miller, Alexander Martin, George Marshall, John Ormsby, Augustus Polta, Charles Rimm, Joseph Rubens, Paul Stotzer, Frederick Shultz, Daniel Stineman, Robert K. Sheppard, Henry Smitman, George Smith, John Smith, Jacob Schultz, A. D. Summerfield, John Summers; *Samuel Smith*, who was a volunteer; George Woodward, James Wright, John Williams, Frederick Warner and Frederick Yeck.

Enlisted in 1864: James Allison, *Samuel Birkhimer*, Francis P. Bradley, John Bailey, Charles H. Bisbing, James M. Burns, Peter Brady, *David Carnell*, Winfield S. Conrad, John Cormack, Simon Crum, James L. Corle, Jeremiah Croft, Thomas P. Davis, Jacob Eckhard, *S. P. Edwardson*, James Fagans, Martin Fleegle, William K. Gates, William B. Gates, Jacob D. Geiger, *John G. Glass*, Valentine Hainsey, A. Heinmyer, James S. Kline, D. Lingenfelter, John Lockhard, Jacob Myers, P. J. McConnell, Chauncey Miller, Daniel Madden, H. M. Noffsker, William A. Noffsker, Martin Noffsker, Abraham Otto, Amaniah Penrod, Jacob Pote, P. J. Summerland, George Snyder, Cyrus Stephenson, Joshua Shank, John Sutters, Peter Shaffer, John C. Saxon, *Joseph L. Shoop*, Adie Bell Treese, William H. Wonderly, John B. Wonderly and Henry Wonders.

Enlisted in 1865: John C. Dayton.

Deserted: From this company twenty-four privates deserted, of whom twenty-one were men who were drafted in 1863.

Killed: James L. Corle, at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 30, 1865; Thomas P. Davis, at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 13, 1864; Jacob D. Geiger, at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 30, 1865; John C. Saxon, at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 30, 1865; John Doyle, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Died: George W. Altman, June 23, 1864, of wds. rec. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; bu. in nat. cem., Arlington, Va. James Allison, as a prisoner of war, at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 5, 1864. John Bailey, July 10, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Charles H. Bisbing, at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 25, 1864, of wds. rec. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864. James M. Burns, Mar. 30, 1865, of wds. rec. at Hatcher's Run, Va., in

Feb., 1865. George W. Craig, June 25, 1862; bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., Long Island. David Cowan, at Fortress Monroe, Va., July 23, 1864. John Cormack, Oct. 26, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., Long Island. Simon Crum, at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4, 1865, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. John Derr, June 27, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; bu. at Hampton, Va. Matthew Dodds, at New York, date unknown. Daniel Finnegan, at Fortress Monroe, Va., Oct. 6, 1864. John Grace, at Fortress Monroe, Va., Oct., 1863. Valentine Hainsey, June 17, 1864, of wds. rec. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864. S. Hockenberry, at Hampton, Va., Sept. 10, 1864. James S. Kline, May 20, 1864, of wds. rec. at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 19, 1864. Irving Little, at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 12, 1862. John Lockhard, as a pris. of war, in Richmond, Va., June 4, 1864. James McGee, as a pris., in Richmond, Va., May 27, 1864. Daniel McCloud, July 9, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; bu. at Hampton, Va. John McGregor, June 6, 1864, of wds. rec. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; bu. in nat. cem., Arlington, Va. George Marshall, capt'd at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died at Millen, Ga., date unknown, sec. A, grave 98. Martin Noffsker, captured at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died at Millen, Ga., date unknown. Abraham Otto, May 10, 1864, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., May 9, 1864. John Sutters, captured at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died May 7, 1865; bu. at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. Robert K. Shepard, as a pris. of war, at Richmond, Va., June 29, 1864. Peter Shaffer, as a pris. of war, at Richmond, Va., June 4, 1864. Henry Smitman, at City Point, Va., Jan. 8, 1865. Joseph L. Shoop, Aug. 7, 1864, of wds. rec. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; bu. in nat. cem., Arlington, Va. Jesse Watkins, at Beaufort, S. C., April 26, 1863. Frederick Warner, captured at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; died at Richmond. Va., July 15, 1864.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: Joseph Filler, m. Nov. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 13, 1864, expiration of term. Hezekiah Hammer, m. Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1863; to sgt. June 18, 1864; to 1st sgt. Sept. 1, 1864; to 2d lt. Sept. 18, 1864; to 1st lt. Oct. 3, 1864; to capt. Nov. 14, 1864; wd., with loss of arm, at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; m. o. w. co., Aug. 30, 1865; vet.

First Lieutenants: Edmund Bedell, m. Nov. 5, 1861; resigned May 5, 1862. Frank D. Saupp, m. Nov. 5, 1861; pro. from 2d lt. Oct. 23, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 16, 1864. John Imler, m. Nov. 5, 1861; pro. to sgt., to 1st sgt., to 2d lt., Nov. 10, 1864; to 1st lt. Dec. 8, 1864; res. July 17, 1865; vet.

Second Lieutenant: Henry W. Fox, m. Oct. 11, 1861; com. 2d lt. Oct. 24, 1862; disch. on surg cert. Sept. 17, 1864; vet.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeants: William L. Martin, m. Nov. 5, 1861; com. 2d lt. May 5, 1862; not mus.; killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862. George Ewing Leach, m. Nov. 5, 1861; pro. fr. sgt.; died at Pittsburg, Feb. 26, 1864; vet. William A. Mock, m. Nov. 5, 1861; pro. fr. sgt.; killed at Foster's Farm, Va., May 22, 1864; vet. Daniel B. Ritchey, m. Nov. 5, 1861; pro. to 1st sgt.; com. 2d lt. Nov. 15, 1864; not mus.; disch. July 29, 1865, for wds. rec. in action; vet. William A. Maloney, m. March 2, 1864; pro. fr. pri. to sgt. Sept. 1, 1864; to 1st sgt. Aug. 1, 1865, m. o. w. co., Aug. 30, 1865.

Sergeants: David C. Ling, m. Nov. 5, 1861; m. o. w. co., Aug. 30, 1865; vet. J. L. Radebaugh, m. Nov. 5, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. John Crist, m. Nov. 5, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. Peter Kinsey, Jr., m. Nov. 5, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. John Cobler, m. Nov. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 3, 1865; vet. Henry G. Drenning, m. Nov. 5, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; vet. John J. Dibert, m. Nov. 5, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; vet. Isaac M. Imler, m. Nov. 5, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; vet. Josiah B. Mock, m. Nov. 5, 1861; died March 22, 1865; bu. in U. S. Gen. Hos. Cem., Annapolis, Md.; vet.

Corporals: John Robb, Ferdinand Ritchey and Thomas Leech, m. Nov. 5, 1861; were m. o. w. co. Aug. 30, 1865; vets. Albin C. Arnold, m. Feb. 29, 1864; m. o. w. co. Theoph. R. Gates, m. Feb. 3, 1862; wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; m. o. w. co.; vet. Francis T. Crist, m. March 2, 1864; m. o. w. co. Henry Miller, m. Jan. 29, 1864; m. o. w. co. Daniel Hagerty, m. Feb. 19, 1864; m. o. w. co. Isaac Flagle and George W. Herring, m. Nov. 5, 1861; were disch. on surg. cert. June 26, 1863. Henry Hillebrandt, m. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865. John W. Gonden, m. Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 11, 1865. Moses F. Marshall, m. Nov. 5, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 5, 1861. Andrew Turner, m. Nov. 5, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 3, 1861. Frederick Sanno, m. Nov. 5, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., March 6, 1863. Joseph Tewell, m. Nov. 5, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., June 17, 1864; vet. Chauncey Corle, m. Nov. 5, 1861; died Aug. 23, 1864; bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., Long Island. John T. Hunt, m. Nov. 4, 1862; was captured, and died at Savannah, Ga., Oct. 10, 1864.

MUSICIANS.

James C. Hughes, m. Nov. 5, 1861; m. o. w. co.; vet. D. W. Radebaugh, m. Feb. 19, 1864; m. o. w. co. Josiah Haley, m. Nov. 5, 1861; m. o. Nov. 4, 1864, expiration of term.

PRIVATES.

Enlisted in 1861: John Allison, *David Allison*, William Allen; *Nicholas Bowser*, disch., June 6, 1865, for wds. rec. in action; Jacob Bloom, James F. Byerly, Andrew Butler, John Bloom, Michael S. Corle, John Claycomb, Frederick Claycomb, Henry Cable, Eli Corle, John Coffee; *Joseph Detwiler*, wd. at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864, John Dannaker, *Jacob Dibert, Alexander Ernest, Jacob Exline, William Frazier, William Gordon*, John W. Gonden, Abraham Hyde. John Hileman, Eli Harbaugh, James M. Holler, Jonas Kipp, Peter Kinsey, Sr., Jacob Kinley, Joseph Keeffe, *John Leopold*, Josiah L. Lehman, William Leech, *John Mushbaum, William A. Maul*, Nelson B. Miller, John W. Miller, H. L. Marshall, Anthony Mock, Thomas Moran, Joseph C. May, Malachi B. Mock, Andrew Rollins, Jonas Ritchey, George L. Reese, *Sebastian Shaeffer*, Jacob Stingle, Jeremiah Smith, Henry R. Shull, John Saupp, Andrew J. Sleek; *Isaac Wentz*, wd. at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; *Henry Wentz*, wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; John Wentz, Adam Wentz, Samuel Wysong.

Enlisted in 1862: Jacob Allison, Martin Corle, Martin Croyle, Samuel Hunt.

Drafted in 1863: William Bauman; Jacob Berchman, wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; George H. Bucher, Cyrus Butler, T. Burmingham, Joseph S. Belles, Max. Brown, George Culp, James Culp, John F. Crocheron, Henry S. Danner, Robert Day, Charles Egan; Aaron Epler, missing at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; Aaron Fritz; Ephraim German, dis. June 6, 1865, for wds. rec. in action; Conrad Gneill, Isaac Hahn, Oliver Hammond, Samuel Hull, Reuben Hilbert, Jacob Kurtz, Cyrus Kephart; John Koch, mis. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; Benjamin H. Lorah, John Laughlin, James Lee, Gustavus Leppert; William M. Miller, pris. fr. May 16, 1864, to April 29, 1865; August Marquart, Jeff. H. Muthardt, John Myer, Joseph Myers, John M'Crossan; John McElroy, disch.; James McFarland, John Newman, William R. Noll, James O'Keefe, Philip Presser, Edwin L. Rahn, Jeremiah Richards, Michael Reily, William Shur, David Snellrider, William Smith, Henry Stahla, James Shine, Michael Shields, John Thompson, Daniel Wenris.

Enlisted in 1864: John Allison, Nathaniel Allison, Edward Allison, George H. Agnew, Daniel L. Bowser, David Bowser, Gabriel Burket, Charles Bush, John Barkhimer, Baltzer Burket, Frederick Burket, George M. Beisel, Henry Claar, Francis Cobler, Alexander B. Corle, William Cessna; Solomon Crist, missing at Foster's Farm, Va., Aug. 26, 1864; James Diehl; Lewis Dull, wd. at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 30, 1865; Daniel L. Dehart, Daniel L. Edwards, Josiah Edwards; George Ellenberger, wd. at Foster's Farm, Va., May 20, 1864; William Feather, Richard H. Freeburn, Adam Flohr; Joseph N. Gordon, wd. at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 30, 1865; Francis L. Gardiner, wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; Alexander Harvey, John S. Howard, Wilson Harbaugh, Robert Harbaugh, Henry Ickes, Edward V. James, John A. James, David Kinton, Isaac Ling, *Henry H. Lorah*, Frederick H. Luther; Winfield S. Lee, whose name did not assist to make a hero of him, for he deserted June 21, 1864; S. C. Musselman; Emanuel E. Mock, dis. Aug. 27, 1864, for wds. rec. in action; George W. Mangus, John D. Mock, Charles McMullen, Tobias Mock, Andrew Mock, Michael Oldham, John Palmer, Andrew Placher, David Ritchey, Joshua Riplett; John Ritchey, wd. at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 30, 1865; Jeremiah Stratton, Joseph Stambaugh, George W. Shaffer, John F. Welsh; Samuel Wysong,

dis. Aug. 3, 1865, for wds. rec. at Chesterfield C. H., Va.; John Wilson.

Killed: Baltzer Burket, at Foster's Farm, Va., May 20, 1864; Joseph S. Belles, at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; Max. Brown, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; Robert Harbaugh, near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; Edward V. James, near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; David Kinton, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; William Leech, at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; John Newman, at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; William R. Noll, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864; John Saupp, at Edisto Island, S. C., Mar. 29, 1862.

Died: Jacob Allison, at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 14, 1863. Edward Allison, as a pris., at Andersonville, Ga., June 24, 1864, grave 2398. David Allison, as a pris., at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 27, 1864, grave 9896. George H. Agnew, as a pris., at Millen, Ga., Nov. 27, 1864. Andrew Butler, at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 11, 1862. Frederick Burket, as a pris., at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 16, 1864, grave 11,024. George M. Beisel, at Point Lookout, Md., Oct. 27, 1864. Eli Corle, at Camp Curtin, Pa., Nov. 21, 1861. John Coffee, at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 10, 1862. John F. Crocheron, near Petersburg, Va., July 18, 1864. Jacob Dibert, at Point of Rocks, Va., Oct. 26, 1864. Jacob Exline, as a pris., at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 7, 1864, grave 8066. William Frazier, June 9, 1864, of wds. rec. in action, bu. at Point Lookout, Md. Aaron Fritz, at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 4, 1864. Conrad Gneill, June 29, 1864, of wds. rec. in action. William Gordon, as a pris., at Richmond, Va., May 22, 1864. Abraham Hyde, at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 30, 1861. John Hileman, at Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 1, 1861. Eli Harbaugh, at Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 27, 1862. Wilson Harbaugh, at Beaufort, S. C., Mar. 28, 1864. James M. Holler, at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 2, 1862. John A. James, June 25, 1864, of wds. rec. in action, bu. at Hampton, Va. Jacob Kinley, at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 13, 1862. Jacob Kurtz, as a pris., at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 21, 1864, grave 11238. Cyrus Kephart, at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 18, 1864. Charles McMullen, June 20, 1864, of wds. rec. in action, bu. at Hampton, Va. Tobias Mock, Aug. 7, 1864, of wds. rec. in action. Malachi B. Mock, Nov. 7, 1862, bu. at Beaufort, S. C. Andrew Mock, at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 31, 1865, of wds. rec. in action. Michael Oldham, April 16, 1864, bu. at Beaufort, S. C. Jonas Ritchey, at John's Island, S. C., of wds. rec. on picket duty, Mar. 29, 1862. John Wilson, June 29, 1864, of wds. rec. in action, bu. in nat. cem., Arlington, Va.

Of the two hundred and twelve officers and men who at various times joined this company, sixteen were killed in battle, forty-one died of disease or wounds received in action, ten deserted, and but fifty-one were mustered out with the company, August 30, 1865. Of the remainder quite a number had been transferred to other commands, others had been discharged at the expiration of a three years' term, but the greater portion had been discharged for disability on surgeons' certificates.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Co. E of this regiment was recruited in Bedford county during the months of August and September, 1861, and when its ranks were filled it promptly reported, under the leadership of Capt. Henry Rice, at Camp Cameron, Harrisburg, where, on October 9, 1861, its members were mustered into the service of the United States for a term of three years.

On November 19, the regiment departed for Fortress Monroe, and after a week's encampment at that point, it embarked for Hilton Head, South Carolina, arriving on the evening of December 8. The regiment was here armed and equipped. It was soon after assigned to the brigade of Gen. Wright, and until April, 1862, was engaged in building fortifications and performing various other duties incident to military life in camp. On the 8th, however, with other troops, it proceeded to the mouth of the Savannah river, to assist in the reduction of Fort Pulaski. The fort was breached by the Union batteries on the 10th, and in the afternoon of the following day, the 76th and 8th Mich. were selected to take it by assault; but the appearance of a white flag at three P.M. rendered the services of the regiment unnecessary. With the fort were captured three hundred and eighty-five officers and men, and a large amount of provisions and munitions of war.

Having returned to Hilton Head on the 19th, the regiment remained there until May 30, when it was ordered to report to Gen. Wright, on North Edisto Island. Subsequently it participated in the unfortunate attack on Charleston, on June 16. Nothing was accomplished, and the entire Union force fell back, leaving the dead and some of the wounded in the hands of the enemy.

When in October, 1862, an expedition was formed to sever the enemy's communications between Charleston and Savannah, by destroying the bridges across the Pocotaligo, the 76th took a conspicuous part. The Union troops ascended Broad river on transports, debarked at Mackey's point and moved toward the trestle-bridge across the Pocotaligo, a distance of five miles. The enemy, though in heavy force and strongly posted, was, at the first outset, pushed back to his works beyond the railroad, but being reinforced he renewed the conflict with great determination. It lasted until nightfall, when, under cover of the darkness, the Unionists withdrew and returned to Hilton Head. In this affair the regiment lost, in killed and wounded, seventy-five officers and men.

The regiment then performed picket duty on Botany bay, St. Helena and Folly islands, until July 6, 1863, when it moved with Strong's brigade preparatory to the attack on Fort Wagner. The Union troops, under cover of night, had passed through shallow streams into Lighthouse inlet. At daylight of the 10th the column

halted, being screened by the tall marsh grass, and soon the batteries on the northern extremity of Folly island and the monitors opened a brisk cannonade. The firing continued for two hours, and as it slackened the brigade moved across the inlet to the attack. The enemy were taken completely by surprise and the hostile batteries south of the fort were captured. At five o'clock on the morning of the 11th four companies of the 7th Conn., and the 76th, led by Gen. Strong in person, charged Fort Wagner in gallant style, but were compelled to retire before a most withering fire. The loss to the regiment was fifty-three killed, and one hundred and thirty-four wounded. Again, on the 18th, another desperate charge was made upon the fort. "Night was approaching when the dispositions for the assault were made. Just then a violent thunder-storm burst over land and sea, the vivid flashes rendering the darkness, amid which the preparations were made, even more intense. In this fearful assault the 54th Mass. — the first colored regiment raised in a free state — participated, and here, while cheering the men to deeds of heroism, fell Gen. Strong and Col. Shaw." In this assault the 76th lost seventeen killed and wounded.

In May, 1864, the 10th corps, of which the regiment formed part, was ordered to Virginia, and upon its arrival was attached to the Army of the James. Subsequently, during the early part of the same month, the regiment participated in the fighting at Drury's Bluff, Virginia, losing sixty-five men, in killed, wounded and missing. On the 27th the 18th corps, and the 2d division of the 10th, to which the 76th was attached, were detached from the Army of the James, and, moving by transport to White House, took position on the right of Gen. Grant's line at Cold Harbor. The regiment lost heavily in the three days' encounter of June 1, 2 and 3. On the 14th the division rejoined the Army of the James, and thereafter it was actively engaged, constantly skirmishing and fighting in the trenches before Petersburg, for many weeks. In the sanguinary engagement at Chapin's Farm, resulting in the capture of Fort Harrison, the unsuccessful assault on Fort Gilmer, the defense of Fort Harrison, and in the reconnoissance made to the Darbytown road, it was also conspicuously engaged.

The regiment's final campaign was made with Gen. Terry, which, commenced in the early days of January, 1865, resulted in the capture of Fort Fisher, the occupation of Wilmington, North Carolina, the march to Goldsboro, where Gen. Sherman's victorious hosts were joined, and the march thence to Raleigh. At the latter place the regiment was stationed until July 18, 1865, when it was mustered out. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was reached on the morning of the 23d, where the "old 76th" was paid and finally disbanded.

Following is a list of its members from Bedford county:

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: Henry Rice, m. Oct. 9, 1861; res. April 14, 1864. Clement R. Miller, m. Oct. 9, 1861; pro. fr. 1st sgt. to 2d lt. Feb. 14, 1864; to 1st lt. April 9, 1864; to capt. June 12, 1864; m. o. Nov. 23, 1864, ex. of term. Richard P. Pilkington, m. Oct. 9, 1861; pro. fr. 1st sgt. to 2d lt. April 19, 1864; to 1st lt. June 12, 1864; to capt. Jan. 2, 1865; m. o. w. co. July 18, 1865.

First Lieutenants: William P. Barndollar, m. Oct. 9, 1861; res. March 10, 1864. Charles B. Lindsay, m. Sept. 28, 1863; dr. pro. fr. 1st sgt. to 1st lt. March 7, 1865; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenants: Edwin H. Hickok, m. Oct. 9, 1861; res. Oct. 17, 1863. Levi Smith, m. Oct. 9, 1861, pro. fr. 1st sgt. to 2d lt. June 20, 1864; m. o. Nov. 23, 1864, ex. of term. Charles Benseman, m. Oct. 9, 1861; pro. fr. sgt. to 2d lt. April 19, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeants: Charles S. Burns, sub., m. Oct. 18, 1864, pro. fr. pri. to 1st sgt. March 7, 1865; m. o. w. co. Philip Hazzard, m. Oct. 9, 1861; m. o. ex. of term Nov. 29, 1864.

Sergeants: Uriah Mills, m. Aug. 20, 1863; dr. m. o. w. co. Albert Knabb, dr., m. Aug. 27, 1863; wd. at Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; m. o. w. co. Oscar M. Godfrey, m. Jan. 7, 1864; m. o. w. co. Samuel Slott, dr., m. Aug. 20, 1863; m. o. w. co. J. M. Middleton, Alexander Lyon and Artemas S. Bennett, m. Oct. 9, 1861; were m. o. at ex. of three years' term. W. F. Fahnestock, m. Nov. 27, 1861; m. o. Dec. 3, 1864, ex. of term.

Corporals: Philip Shontz, John Mortimer, William Lyon, Thomas J. Swope and Alexander Moyer, dr. in Aug., 1863, were m. o. w. co. George W. Kellogg, m. March 24, 1864; m. o. w. co. Abraham Patton, sub., m. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. w. co. John W. Boehm, Jacob F. Cypher, Levi J. Agnew, Theodore Klahre, Henry Burket, John Leader and John W. Mittong, all m. Oct. 9, 1861; were m. o. Nov. 28, 1864, ex. of term. Simon Warner, dr., m. Aug. 27, 1863; disch. on surg. cert. April 24, 1865. John E. Hills, dr., m. Sept. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

MUSICIANS.

Samuel Wolf, m. Oct. 9, 1861; m. o. w. co.; bu. record, died at Andersonville, Ga., June 10, 1864; grave 1791; vet. William M. Lyon, m. Feb. 19, 1864; m. o. w. co. David S. Elliott, m. Oct. 9, 1861; m. o. ex. of term, Nov. 28, 1864; John Stoudenour, m. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 30, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Enlisted in 1861: William Adams, John Bloom, Joseph Buckenmoyer, John D. Brown, Alexander Bolinger, Edward Chester, Jonathan Cutler, Andrew Crick, George W. Cessna; William Corbett, missing at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863; *Charles W. Caldwell*, Henry S. Cypher, James Duffy, Patrick Donahoe, John F. Eckels, Michael Feidler, Simon S. Fleigle, John Fink, Joseph J. Fetter, Joseph Fetter, Jacob Fleigle, Daniel V. Foor, Lawrence Gabe, Joseph Gates, Dominick Gillen, John Gephart, William Heffliefinger, William Hutchison, Daniel Humbert, Jacob Hoffman, Samuel Jones, David O. Keiser, John F. King, John H. Kendig, Watson King, John M. Leary, Joseph Long, Thomas Martin, Charles B. Meredith, Bernard McBride, Henry H. Nulton, David F. Negley, William K. Parker, John Pfarr, Henry C. Pennell, Christian Packard, William Riceling, Ernest Rousch, Clark Royal, Henry C. Rodgers, *Calvin Sohn*, Jacob Stoudnour, Joseph W. Snave, Seth S. Smith, Joseph Sutton, Daniel H. Steckman,

Barth'w Thatcher, James Taylor, William Washabaugh and *James Wiltner.*

Enlisted in 1862: Francis S. Eckels, John Fetter, Matthew Spidel, William H. Wray.

Drafted in 1863: William Demmings, David Johnson, Richard Kelly, James A. Lewis, John E. Lemon, William S. Lewis, Andrew Miller, Samuel Mills, Hiram K. Moore, Henry Morris, Benjamin F. Malin, Preston A. Miller, William Moore, Charles McCoy, Warren Olds, Jacob D. Peterman, Daniel Spangle, Ivory N. Stanchfield, Morris B. Smith, Russel Van Tassel, Gabriel Vastbinder.

Joined in 1864: John Ayres, Simon Bennage, Abraham Baker, George Basore, John F. Boss, J. H. Buckland, Gervase Bisbing, John B. Burket, O. W. Chapman, Martin Conrad, N. Dieffenderfer, Paul Dieffenderfer, Frederick Derho, Adonijah B. Drake, Frederick Furcht, George H. Hosack, Adam Himes, James Hershey, Thaddeus Hills, Henry S. Helsel, George M. Hazlett, Isaac B. Jayne, James Kennedy, Levi Kiester, James Kelley, Horace Merithew, Stephen Mentz, George Null, George W. Parsons, George Plantz, Benjamin Reigel, John F. Randolph, Robert V. Strahan, Theodore Soistman, Jacob Shunk, Charles W. Walker and Thomas J. Young.

Joined in 1865: George Alcorn, John Cunningham, Samuel Carris, Benoni Covey, John J. Faust, Edward Feese, George W. Fletcher, Henry W. Fenton, Harvey Goldsmith, Thomas Glidenell, Nelson Hobbs, Martin Koehler, Nicholas Leippert, Cyrus Miller, Haynes P. Meade, John Moore, Samuel Myers, Joseph McCabe, William H. Porter, Joseph Prilles, Joseph Pierrant, Theo. Polhamus, Patrick Rogan, George W. Reilley, John Rough, John Strellie, Charles Shay, Henry C. Taylor, Albert Wall and Henry H. Wise.

Killed in Battle: Joseph Fetter, Daniel V. Foor, Daniel H. Steckman and William Washabaugh, at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863; Charles McCoy and Gabriel Vastbinder, at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 14, 1864; William Demmings, at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.

Died: Gervase Bisbing, April 20, 1865, bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., Long Island; Martin Conrad, at Raleigh, N. C., May 5, 1865; John F. Eckels, as a pris. of war, at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 21, 1864; Francis S. Eckels, as a pris. of war, at Richmond, Va., Dec. 30, 1863; Joseph J. Fetter, at Hilton Head, S. C., June 9, 1862; Jacob Fleigle, at Hilton Head, S. C., July 9, 1862; Jacob Hoffman, at Hilton Head, S. C., June 28, 1862; Nelson Hobbs, at Raleigh, N. C., April 12, 1865; David Johnson, June 23, 1864, of wds. rec. in action, May 7, 1864, bu. at Hampton, Va.; Isaac B. Jayne, at Faison Station, N. C., April 3, 1865; Watson King, at Hilton Head, S. C., June 18, 1862; John E. Lemon, as a pris. at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 5, 1864; William S. Lewis, July 6, 1874, bu. at Hampton, Va.; Nicholas Leippert, at Raleigh, N. C., July 8, 1865; Stephen Mentz, at Wilmington, N. C., April 17, 1865; Joseph McCabe, Aug. 13, 1865; Henry C. Pennell, on board U. S. transport *Ben Deford*, June 29, 1862; Christian Packard, as a pris. of war, at Richmond, Va., Jan. 28, 1864; Jacob D. Peterman, at Phila., Pa., Sept. 16, 1864, of wds. rec. in action, May 8, 1864; William Riceling, captured July 11, 1863, died Nov. 2, 1863, bu. in nat. cem., Richmond, Va.; Morris B. Smith, wd. and taken pris. at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864, died at Richmond, Va., May 28, 1864.

According to the records but four men deserted from this company during a period of nearly four years' service.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Co. H, of the 85th, a three years' infantry regiment, was recruited in Somerset county in the fall of 1861. The regimental rendezvous was established at Camp La Fayette, near Uniontown, Fayette county, where, on November 12, the company was mustered into service.

About November 25, the regiment broke camp at Uniontown, and, under command of Col. Joshua B. Howell, proceeded under orders to Washington, D. C. Soon after its arrival at the national capital it was moved across the Anacostia bridge, and encamped at "Camp Good Hope," where it remained during the succeeding winter, engaged in the construction of earthworks for the defense of Washington.

In March, 1862, the 85th became part of the 2d brigade (Gen. Keim's) of Casey's (3d) division of the 4th army corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes. With that corps the regiment embarked at Alexandria, on March 29, and proceeded down the Potomac and Chesapeake bay, to Fortress Monroe, arriving there on April 1, and joining the Army of the Potomac. The movement up the peninsula commenced on the morning of the 4th, and in the evening of the following day Keyes' corps confronted the enemy's lines at and in the vicinity of Warwick Court House. There it remained until the morning of Sunday, May 4, when it was found that the enemy had during the previous night evacuated his works at Yorktown, and along the line of the Warwick river, and the Union army at once moved on in pursuit. On the following day the Confederate forces were found strongly intrenched at Williamsburg. They were attacked soon after daybreak and the battle raged through the entire day, resulting in victory to the Union arms, the enemy retreating during the night, leaving his wounded on the field. In this, its first battle, the 85th was but slightly engaged, and suffered a loss of only two wounded.

Marching up from Williamsburg toward Richmond in pursuit of the retreating enemy, the regiment with its brigade crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's bridge on May 20, and marched thence to a position in the army line at Fair Oaks, within about five miles of Richmond. There, at a little past noon on Saturday, May 31, Casey's division was suddenly attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and though fighting most stubbornly was forced back with great loss and in some disorder. The battle continued through the afternoon of the 31st, and the attack was renewed by the enemy on Sunday morning, but resulted in less success to him than that of the previous day. In the battle of Saturday the 85th occupied rifle-pits and held them bravely, but was driven from them by assaults from superior numbers. "To be brief," said Gen. Casey, in his report, "the rifle-pits were retained until they were almost enveloped

by the enemy, the troops with some exceptions fighting with spirit and gallantry."

In the series of engagements known as the seven days' battles, commencing at Mechanicsville, on the Chickahominy, on Thursday, June 26, and ending at Harrison's Landing, on the James, on Wednesday, July 2, the 85th was not actively engaged and suffered but little. Its total loss during the peninsula campaign was eighty-seven killed and wounded, the principal part of this loss being sustained in the battle of Fair Oaks.

When the Army of the Potomac evacuated the peninsula in August, 1862, the corps of Gen. Keyes was left stationed at Fortress Monroe. From that place the 85th with other troops was moved to Suffolk, Virginia, and remained there until the commencement of winter. At this time its brigade (to which the 85th and 92d N. Y. regts. had been added) was under command of Gen. Wessells. On December 5 this brigade left Suffolk under orders to move to New Berne, North Carolina, to reinforce Gen. Foster's 18th corps. It was embarked on transports on the Chowan river, and reached its destination on the 9th. It remained in North Carolina about seven weeks, during which time it was several times engaged — at West Creek, Kinston, White Hall and Goldsboro',— the 85th sustaining slight loss.

In the last part of January, 1863, the regiment with its brigade and others of Foster's command was transported from New Berne to Hilton Head, South Carolina, where it arrived February 1. The brigade was then under command of Col. Howell. Early in April it was moved to Cole's island, and thence across Folly river to Folly island. There the men witnessed the bombardment of Fort Sumter by Admiral Dupont, and after its unsuccessful close the brigade of Col. Howell was left to garrison the works on the island, the other troops, as well as the fleet, being withdrawn. It remained on duty on Folly and Morris islands through the remainder of the spring and the entire summer and fall. During this time the 85th regiment suffered very severely, both from the missiles of the enemy and the excessive heat of the weather. From August 20, when it was placed in the advanced trenches in front of the rebel Fort Wagner (which Gen. Gillmore was attempting to take by regular approaches), until September 2, its losses were fifty-six killed and wounded by the enemy's shells, and the losses by sickness were still greater. It went on the outer works (August 20) with an aggregate strength of four hundred and fifty-one, and when relieved (September 2) it could muster but two hundred and seventy fit for duty. Immediately after this, Fort Wagner was subjected to a bombardment of forty hours' duration, which compelled its evacuation by the enemy and the abandonment of the entire island, which was then at once occupied by the Union troops. There the 85th remained until about December 5, when it was transported to Hilton Head, and went into camp near Port Royal, South Carolina. During its stay of more than four months at that place and its vicinity, the health of the men was greatly improved, and the effective strength of the regiment largely increased. It was not called on to take part in any engagement, but sustained a loss of two wounded and one made prisoner in a skirmish at White Marsh, near Savannah, in February, 1864.

In April following, three divisions of Gen. Gillmore's troops were ordered to the James river, Virginia, to reinforce the army under Gen. Butler. The divisions designated were Ames', Turner's and Terry's, in which last named was Howell's brigade, containing the 85th Penn. regt. On its arrival in Virginia its strength was increased by the return of the veterans of the regiment, who had been home on furlough, also by the accession of a considerable number of conscripts. It was removed to Bermuda Hundred, and there went into position in the army line. Its first engagement with the Army of the James was on May 20, when, in an assault on the enemy's rifle-pits in its front, it sustained a loss of twenty-three killed and wounded.

On June 14, the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Grant, began crossing the James from the peninsula. Two days later the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, crossed the same river above Drury's bluff, and the opposing forces at once commenced the long and deadly struggle in front of Petersburg. On the 17th the enemy assaulted a part of the works held by the 85th, and the regiment was compelled to retire with a loss of seventeen killed and wounded. On July 9, it lost one killed and three wounded by the accidental explosion of a shell. Again on August 14 and 15, at Deep

Bottom and Strawberry Plains, the regiment was engaged, charging with Terry's division, capturing the enemy's works, and sustaining a loss of twenty-one killed and wounded. On the following day (August 16) it lost nine killed and fifty-four wounded in a charge upon another part of the hostile works, the regiment capturing three stands of colors and a number of prisoners. The troops recrossed to the right bank of the James on the 20th, and four days later the 85th, with its corps (the 10th) was moved to the south side of the Appomattox, where it occupied a line of works. On September 13 it was ordered to occupy Fort Macon, a work mounting fourteen heavy guns.

A short time previous to this last-named movement, Col. Howell had been assigned to the command of a division of colored troops. On September 12, while returning at night from the corps headquarters, he was thrown from his horse and so severely injured that he died soon after. He was a brave and faithful officer, and his loss was keenly felt, not only by his own regiment, but by the officers and men of the entire brigade which he so long commanded.

On September 27, the regiment was relieved from duty at Fort Morton and returned to its division, with which it took part in the movements of the 10th and 18th corps across the James, which resulted in the capture of Fort Harrison and a long line of other works of the enemy. In this series of operations it was engaged with the enemy on the 1st, 7th and 12th of October, and twice advanced to within three miles of Richmond, but sustained no loss.

The term of service was now drawing to its close. On the 14th of October it was relieved from duty in front of Petersburg; its veterans and recruits were transferred to the 188th Penn., and the remainder, whose time was soon to expire, were moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, and there encamped. About the middle of November the remnant of the regiment was ordered home, and on the 22d of that month it was mustered out of service at Pittsburgh.

Following are the names, etc., of its officers and men from Somerset county, all of whom were originally mustered into service on the 12th of November, 1861, except private John W. Dial, who enlisted as a veteran February 2, 1864.

FIELD AND STAFF.

James B. Tredwell, pro. fr. capt. Co. H to maj. June 3, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 5, 1862.

William E. Beall, pro. fr. 1st lt. Co. H to r. q. m., Dec. 4, 1862; ab. in arrest at m. o.

Henry L. Regar, pro. fr. corp. Co. H to prin. musician; date unknown; m. o. w. regt.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: James B. Tredwell, pro. to maj. June 3, 1862. Henry Jackson, pro. fr. 1st sgt. to 2d lt. June 3, 1862; to capt., Aug. 1, 1862; res. March 13, 1863. Ross R. Sanner, pro. fr. sgt. to 1st sgt. Aug., 1862; to 2d lt. Aug. 15, 1862; to 1st lt. Dec., 1862; to capt. May 1, 1863; wd. at Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 21, 1863, and at Petersburg June 18, 1864; res. Sept. 22, 1864.

First Lieutenants: James Hamilton, killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. William E. Beall, pro. fr. com. sgt. to 1st lt. June 3, 1862; to r. q. m. Dec. 4, 1862. Norman B. Ream, pro. fr. sgt. to 2d lt. Dec., 1862, to 1st lt. May 1, 1863; wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; res. Aug. 31, 1864. James Nicklow, pro. fr. sgt. to 1st lt. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.

Second Lieutenant: Milton C. Black, died at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 23, 1862.

First Sergeant: George W. Shaw, disch. Nov. 12, 1864, expiration of term.

Sergeants: James Glisan, Albert T. Sechrist and Joseph King; m. o. w. co. Ross R. Sterner, tr. to Co. F, 188th regt. P. V. June 28, 1865; vet. Holdsw'th Crockett, missing in action May 20, 1864; vet. Samuel C. Wirsing, died at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 30, 1863.

Corporals: William Jeffries and Henry B. Van Sickles; vets.; tr. to Co. B 188th regt. P. V. June 28, 1865. Henry L. Regar, pro. to prin. musician; date unknown. Job Hill, Evans Rush, W. S. Mountain and Reason B. Daniels, disch. on surg. certs. early in 1863. John Conn, missing in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Charles K. Pullin, died at New Berne, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862, of wds. rec. in action. Jonathan D. Pyle, died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Aug. 23, 1864, of wds. rec. at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; vet.

MUSICIANS.

Noah M. Anderson, m. o. w. co. William E. Parnell, died at Yorktown, Va., 1862.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Anderson, George W. Anderson, *Peter S. Augustine*, William Bearl, Andrew W. Burgess, James A. Bird, Asa F. Conn, Noah Caton, George W. Colborn, John Crise, John W. Dial, Edward J. Dean, Joseph Dawson, William A. Denison, Samuel Daniels, *Jesse Dial, Simon Firestone*, John A. Firestone, *Frederick A. Ferguson*, Hamilton Graham, Samuel Haslet, Eli Hann, *William Hileman, Springer Holland, Jacob Hinebaugh;* William Hair, missing in action Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Aaron Hyatt, Allen Hyatt, *Ross Hyatt;* Jerome Jennings, disch. for wds. rec. in action; John Kelso, *Samuel Lowry, Francis Morrison, Abraham Miller*, Francis May, John Miller, *William Muhlenberg*, T. J. McClintock, John McCoy, *Aaron Nichola*, Jesse Peck, Brison Rush, *Jacob Regar*, Lot Rush, Robert R. Roddy, *Ross Rush;* Joseph Rebaugh and Frank Rebaugh, both disch. Feb. 24, 1862; Alfred Sloan, Hiram Sloan, Philip Stine, William Sembowers, John Skiles, Henry Schraum, Joseph Stafford, Asa M. Wiley, John A. Walker, Matthias Wable, Henry Wilson; John H. Younkin, disch. for wds. rec. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Harrison Younkin.

Killed: Jesse Dial, at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; bu. in nat. cem., City Point; Frederick A. Ferguson, at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; John Miller, at Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 21, 1863; William Muhlenberg, at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; Ross Rush, in action June 18, 1864.

Died: William A. Denison, at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 12, 1862. Samuel Daniels, at New Berne, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862, of wds. rec. in action. John A. Firestone, wd. Aug. 24, 1863; died at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 15, 1863. Aaron Hyatt, at Newport News, Va., June 8, 1862. William Sembowers, at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 28, 1862. Matthias Wable, at Yorktown, Va., 1862; bu. in nat. cem-sec. C, grave 320. Henry Wilson, at Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 17, 1863. George W. Colborn, at New Berne, N. C., date unknown. Simon Firestone, at Lynchburg, Va., date unknown.

COMPANY K.

Levi Tishue, killed on Morris Island, S. C., by a sharpshooter. Joseph Tannehill, died at Folly Island, S. C. Easton Parnell, company not known, died at Yorktown, Va.

CHAPTER XIV.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—*Continued.*

One Hundred and First Regiment—One Hundred and Seventh Regiment—One Hundred and Tenth Regiment—One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment—One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment—One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment—One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment—One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment—One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment—Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment—Second Cavalry—Capt. Schrock's Company—Independent Battalion Militia of 1863—Miscellaneous List, Including Officers and Men of Various Organizations Arranged Alphabetically.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

OF the ten original companies composing this regiment Bedford county sent forth Co. D, besides many of those forming Co. G. The regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, in October, 1861, and remained there until February 27, 1862, when it departed for Washington, D. C. Upon its arrival it went into camp at Meridian Hill and was soon after assigned to Keim's (2d) brigade—composed of the 85th Penn. vols., Col. Joshua B. Howell; 101st Penn. vols., Col. Joseph H. Wilson; 103d Penn. vols., Col. Theodore F. Lehman; and 96th N.Y. vols., Col. James Fairman—of Casey's (3d) division of the 4th army corps, under command Maj.-Gen. E. D. Keyes.

From that time—March, 1862—until March, 1863, the regiment participated in all the movements, skirmishes, battles and vicissitudes, in common with the brigade commanded successively by Gen. Keim, Col. Howell, of the 85th Penn., and Gen. Wessells. During the peninsula campaign it was engaged at the siege of Yorktown and the fight at Williamsburg. Its colonel and many other members sickened and died amid the swamps of the Chickahominy, while, for a time, but few of the survivors were able to perform the duty required of them. In that desperate engagement known as Fair Oaks, fought May 31, 1862, nearly every third man in the regiment was either killed or wounded; the slaughter which it inflicted upon the enemy was terrible. "Col. Morris had ordered his men at the opening of the fight to aim at the waist-belt of the foe, and as he had come up within eighty yards, the fire was most effective, Gen. Wessells declaring it unprecedented."—*Bates.* After the close of the unsuccessful campaign on the peninsula, the brigade was ordered to Suffolk, Virginia, and subsequently to North Carolina, but as these movements have been briefly alluded to in the foregoing sketch of the 85th regiment, it is not deemed necessary to refer to them further here.

Early in 1863, however, the brigade was divided, for while some of the regiments proceeded to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and from that point operated against the enemy in that quarter, others, of which the 101st was one, remained to assist in making life burdensome to the enemy in the old North State. But, as the sequel will prove, the Union commanders planned not wisely.

On the 7th of March, a force consisting of the 101st and 103d Penn. vols., and a company of the 3d N. Y. cav. was sent from its winter quarters near New Berne, to Hyde county, North Carolina, to break up a formidable and troublesome band of guerrillas infesting that locality. But after moving by transports to Swanquarter, and marching through the suspected district, passing quite around Lake Mattimuskeet, the expedition returned without having accomplished the object sought.

One month later, or on the 4th of April, the regiment joined in the movement for the relief of Gen. Foster, who with a small force was then besieged at Little Washington. The relieving force moved by water and reached a point within nine miles of the town, but the rebel batteries, there commanding the river, compelled a retirement to New Berne. On the very day of their return an overland expedition for the same destination started forth. The enemy was found at Swift creek, with infantry and artillery, prepared to dispute the passage. An almost impassable swamp, which could only be crossed by a corduroy causeway, raked by the enemy's artillery, also impeded the advance. The 101st with other troops was thrown to the front and a sharp engagement of two hours' duration took place. At the end of that time Gen. Spinola, who was in command, regarding the opposition too formidable to be overcome by his force, withdrew, and returned to New Berne. By this time Gen. Wessells, who had been absent a short time, returned, and Gen. Foster, having run the gantlet of the rebel batteries along the river, himself headed a force, which fought its way through, reached Little Washington, and finally relieved the garrison.

Gen. Wessells with his brigade was soon after ordered to Plymouth, North Carolina, where for a year, nearly, the troops were chiefly en-

gaged in repairing earthworks, building new ones, and scouting the country bordering on the Albemarle Sound and the Chowan river. In one of these scouts Lieut. Helm, with Co. G, surprised the camp of a guerrilla band and made the entire party prisoners, taking the leader from the chimney of the house where he had his headquarters.

Meanwhile the enemy was preparing to assume aggressive operations in force, and it was well known to the Union commander of the district that the Confederates were busy at Hamilton, a point on the Roanoke river above, in building an iron-clad ram, which, with the co-operation of a powerful land-force, was to be used to open and control the river and Sound below. Accordingly, Gen. Wessells caused obstructions to be placed in the bed of the river, anchored torpedoes in the channel and strengthened the earth works, mounting a two-hundred-pounder gun at the point where the works met the river above. A considerable part of the command was suffering from ague and was in hospitals.

Sunday, April 17, 1864, was a beautiful spring day, and the troops, after the usual religious exercises, were reposing in quiet in the intrenchments, when at 4 P.M. a few shots were heard in rapid succession from the pickets posted on the Washington Road. A detachment of cavalry sent out soon returned, bringing the intelligence that the enemy was advancing in force. It proved to be the rebel Gen. Hoke, with a land force variously estimated from seven to fifteen thousand men. Fort Gray, upon the river bank, which commanded the passage, was the first object of attack, and upon this he opened with his artillery, the fort with the gunboats replying, the ram called the Albemarle, riding at anchor above, ready to pass down as soon as the fort was reduced. At night the firing ceased, but was resumed early on the morning of the 18th, the infantry mingling in the fray as the investment was more closely pressed. Soon his skirmishers made their appearance in front of the work below and opened fire. The Bombshell, a small gunboat, was struck by one of the enemy's land batteries during the forenoon and soon after sunk. At a little before sunset a heavy line of infantry emerged from the woods in front of the lower works, and, sweeping away the Union skirmish line, occupied a fine eminence, on which he immediately planted several batteries. These were at once opened upon the town, the main force of the attack being directed upon Fort Williams, the headquarters of Gen. Wessells. A transport despatched to Roanoke island returned at evening, bringing up all available forces, among them two hundred men of the 101st. By nightfall all the guns on both sides, from land and river, were in full play, and the fire, which had now become fearful, was kept up far into the night. A determined assault was made in the evening upon Fort Wessells, a detached work to the front and right of the town, and though defended with consummate skill and the most determined bravery, by a company of the 85th N. Y., under Capt. Nelson Chapin, which repulsed repeated charges, throwing hand-grenades when the enemy came within reach, and thrusting them from the escarpment with bayonet when they attempted to scale the parapets, it was finally forced to yield, but not until the brave captain had been mortally wounded. In the thick darkness, just before the dawn of the day [of the 19th], the rebel ram Albemarle, passing the obstructions in the river without injury, made for the gunboats Southfield and Miami, soon sinking the former and causing the latter to withdraw down the stream. Toward evening it was discovered that the enemy was moving around and massing on the left of the line, where, from paucity of numbers, the works were least protected. Detachments of the 101st were immediately sent to strengthen that part of the line. The enemy opened with his artillery and soon came forward in heavy force. After a stubborn resistance, it was forced to yield to superior numbers, but fell back slowly, disputing the ground inch by inch.

At a little before daylight of the 20th the rebel artillery opened all along the line, the signal for the onset, and shortly after a full brigade, which had been massed for a decisive move, charged upon the left while demonstrations were made along the line. The shock was bravely met and the guns at Conoby and Compher redoubts were kept in full play until the rebel line had passed them and was already in the suburbs of the town. At Compher redoubt Cos. D, I, G, B, and a part of K held their position until their stockade was knocked down and the enemy were crowding into the works. At Conoby redoubt the handful of men left was withdrawn when the work was no longer tenable and the enemy were pouring in at the north side. But still the forces holding a part of the works, including Fort Williams, held out. A third of the troops were by this time prisoners. The loyal North Carolinians and colored troops, after fighting bravely, now that all hope of successful defense was gone made for the adjoining swamps, for they well knew their fate if they fell into the hands of their enemies. A truce of a few minutes followed and terms were offered, which Gen. Wessells refused to accept. The guns again opened, the firing being kept up until eleven A.M., when the entire force was surrendered. "During the whole afternoon," says Adjutant Longenecker, "we could hear the crack of rebel rifles along the swamps, where they were hunting down the colored troops and loyal North Carolinians. I heard a rebel Colonel say, with an oath, that they intended to shoot every Buffalo (North Carolinian) and negro they found in our uniform." The loss in this engagement was five killed, twenty-four wounded and two missing. The entire regiment, with the exception of a few absent on furlough or detached service, fell into the hands of the enemy, including the following

officers: Lieut.-Col. A. W. Taylor, Adjt. J. H. Longenecker, Q.M. Thomas King, Asst. Surg. William Macpherson, Capts. Bowers, Compher, Sheafer, Clark, Freeman, Mullin, Benner and Dawson, and Lieuts. Davidson, Kirk, Morrow, Heppard, Conley, Werrick, Cubbison, Beegle and Helm.

The prisoners were marched to Tarboro, and thence taken by rail to Andersonville, Georgia, where the enlisted men were imprisoned. The officers, however, were sent to Macon, Georgia, being joined there by many Union officers from Libby and other prisons throughout the rebel Confederacy. Subsequently they were removed, successively, to Savannah, Ga.; to Charleston, S. C.; Columbia, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C., and were finally exchanged at Wilmington, N. C., in March, 1865. During their imprisonment a majority of the officers of the 101st escaped at various intervals, as their own daring and heroism prompted, and after incredible hardships and sufferings, hunted by cavalry and bloodhounds, some of them succeeded in reaching the Union lines at far distant points, while others were captured and returned to prison to suffer redoubled torments in punishment of their temerity. Among those who thus earned their freedom were Capts. Bowers and Dawson, and Lieuts. Conley, Helm and Davidson, but Capts. Binner and Freeman, Lieuts. Beegle and Heppard, and Adjt. Longenecker, less fortunate, were apprehended and returned to captivity. The enlisted men were closely held in that dreadful, ever to be remembered prison-pen, Andersonville, until the latter part of the summer of 1864, when a part of them were taken to Millen, and a few to Savannah, where some were exchanged. With the exception of a few retained at Andersonville, and who were afterward sent north by way of the Mississippi river, nearly all met at Florence, South Carolina, and were exchanged in the spring of 1865, at Wilmington, North Carolina, and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, in ocean transports. In a word, all who survived were exchanged in March, 1865; but before that time, more than half of those captured at Plymouth had died, or in other words had been maltreated and starved to death by the rebel authorities, so well represented in the persons of that execrable arch-traitor Davis, and his willing coadjutor, the monster Wirtz.

About the time the attack began upon Plymouth, the sick of the regiment were sent by transport to Roanoke Island. These, with a few officers and men who were absent with leave at the time, were formed into a detachment under the command of Lieut. David M. Ramsey, of Co. F, and became part of the garrison of the island. To this detachment during the summer was added one hundred recruits. As fast as exchanged the officers and men reported at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Maryland, and subsequently rejoined the detachment on Roanoke island, where the regimental organization was revived. But still the companies were only skeletons. In March, 1865, eight new companies were assigned to the regiment. However, they were never consolidated with the original companies, and on June 25, following, at New Berne, North Carolina, the regiment was mustered out of service.

Following are the names of the officers and men from Bedford county who served in this regiment. Those captured at Plymouth, not being otherwise designated, being marked with an asterisk.

FIELD AND STAFF.

J. H. Longenecker, adjt., pro. fr. 2d lt. Co. D July 26, 1863; captd. at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; disch. March 12, 1865, ex. of term.

Thomas King, regl. q.m., pro. fr. pri. Co. G to q.m. sgt., Dec. 1, 1861; to q.m. Nov. 13, 1862; captd. at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; disch. March 11, 1865, ex. of term.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: Alexander Compher, m. Feb. 13, 1862; captd. at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; disch. March 12, 1865, ex. of term.

First Lieutenant: Daniel F. Beegle, m. Nov. 1, 1861; captd. at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; disch. March 15, 1865, ex. of term.

Second Lieutenants: Nathan C. Evans, m. Feb. 8, 1862; res. April 24, 1863. J. H. Longenecker, m. Jan. 20, 1862; pro. fr. pri. to sgt.-maj., to 2d lt. May, 1863; to adjt. July 26, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: S. J. McEldowney, m. Jan. 13, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865; vet.

Sergeants: All of whom were mustered into service Nov. 1, 1861, viz: Abraham Rice,* disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865; vet. Henry Linn,* com. capt. June 1, 1865; not mus.; absent at Camp Parole at m. o.; vet. Reuben M. Stone,* disch. March 4, 1865, ex. of term. Isaiah Evans, disch. 1862. David Dibert, disch., date unknown. Benjamin A. Hanks,* died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 27, 1864; grave 9892; vet. Akers J. Hickson, died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 21, 1862; bu. in Poplar Grove nat. cem., Petersburg, Va.

Corporals: All of whom were mustered into service Nov. 1, 1861, except Brown, Isaac F. Shoemaker, Kegg and Smith. Jacob D. Brown,* m. Feb., 1864; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865; vet. John Besser;* vet. Isaac Rice,* died at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 21, 1864; vet. Henry S. Richey, died at Washington, D. C., June 2, 1862. Isaac F. Shoemaker, m. Dec. 6, 1861; died at New Berne, N. C., Nov. 11, 1864; bu. in Old Cemetery. Jacob C. Hanks, disch. 1862. Samuel Carnell,* disch. March 25, 1865, ex. of term. Levi Kegg, m. Dec. 1, 1861; disch. 1862. George F. Shoemaker,* disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865; vet. John F. Keagy, disch. for wds. rec. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Amos F. Smith,* disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865; vet. William C. Stuckey, disch., ex. of term.

MUSICIANS.

Ephraim Vaughan, m. Nov. 1, 1861; ab. at Camp Parole at m. o.; vet. Franklin G. Mills,* m. Dec. 6, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865; vet. John W. Vaughan, disch. June 28, 1862. John Oler, died at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 2, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Samuel D. Brown,* *William H. Bequeth,** Daniel Barkman, Peter W. Booty, *John W. Brown, Daniel Beam,* Peter Clingerman,* George W. Carnell, Robert A. Clark, Amos M. Cameron, Jesse V. Cooper, Jacob Defabaugh, *Jacob England,** Josiah Eamick, *Francis L. M. Foor,** William B. Filler, William C. Filler, Michael Gilliam, Wilson Gilliam, *Daniel L. Hetrick,* Caleb Hanks,* David F. Hanks,* Nelson Hanks,* Thompson Hanks, Joel B. Hickson, Alexander B. Hageman, Simon P. Kegg, *William B. Kennard,* David Layton, John Layton, Andrew J. Mills,* Matson Miller, John H. Mower, *James P. Martin,** Jacob H. Mills, Jacob Moss, Martin D. Miller, *G. E. McEldowney,** William McDonald, *James Oler,* Martin L. Potter,* John Pitman, John Potter, Christian Page, Abraham Ressler, Jonas Robison, John Ruby, John Roberts, *William Sparks,* James P. Siler,* George W. Smith, William Strong, *Joseph Smith,** Andrew J. Smith, Anthony Sheaffer, Daniel F. Sweitzer, George Truax, George H. Tate, Samuel Veach, George W. Wolford, George W. Wilson.*

Killed: Martin D. Miller, at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Died: Amos. M. Cameron, at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 25, 1862; Jesse V. Cooper, at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 30, 1862; Jacob Defabaugh, at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 3, 1862; Josiah Eamick, at Suffolk, Va., Nov., 1862; Wilson Gilliam, at Williamsburg, Va., May 15, 1862; Nelson Hanks, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 15, 1864; grave 8804; Joel B. Hickson, at Suffolk, Va., Oct., 1862; David Layton, at New Berne, N. C., April 1, 1863; William McDonald, at Portsmouth, Va., 1862; Christian Page, June 26, 1862; Abraham Ressler, at Yorktown, Va., June 6, 1862, bu. in nat. cem., grave 310; Jonas Robison, at Baltimore, Md., June 1, 1862; John Ruby, at Harrisburg, Pa., 1861; George W. Smith, date unknown; George Truax, at Suffolk, Va., 1862; George H. Tate, at New Berne, N. C., July 24, 1863, and Samuel Veach in 1862, date and place not stated.

COMPANY G.

This company was composed of Allegheny and Bedford county volunteers. The men from the latter county have been designated by Maj. Mullin as follows:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: David W. Mullin, m. Feb. 20, 1862; pro. fr. 1st lt. Jan. 21, 1863; com. maj. May 18, 1865; not mus.; pris. fr. April 20, 1864, to March 1, 1865; disch. May 16, 1865.

First Lieutenant: Isaiah Conley, m. Feb. 20, 1862; pro. fr. 2d lt. Jan. 21, 1863; pris. fr. April 20 to Nov. 13, 1864; com. capt. May 18, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. June 25, 1865.

Second Lieutenant: John B. Helm, m. Oct. 8, 1861; pro. to 1st sgt. Dec., 1862; to 2d lt. March 9, 1863; capt'd at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; com. 1st lt. May 18, 1865; not mus.; absent, sick, at m. o.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant: Jacob Z. Over, m. Feb. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. April 5, 1863.

Corporals: A. Lightningstar, m. 1861; pris. fr. April 20 to Dec. 16, 1864, m. o. w. co. June 25, 1865; vet. William H. Knipple, m. Dec. 28, 1861; pris. fr. April 20, 1864, to Feb. 24, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet.

MUSICIANS.

George R. Garretson, m. Dec. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 7, 1862. Franklin G. Norton, m. Dec. 28, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 21, 1862.

PRIVATES.

James Anderson, Joseph L. Brown;** Henry Boerkamp, disch. Feb. 5, 1863, for wds. rec. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Joseph J. Bannon, Abraham Beltz;* *John Defibaugh,** wd. and capt'd at Plymouth, N. C.; William H. Evans, James M. Fickes, *Justice Gollipher,** Solomon Geller, Jacob A. Hite, David Hite; William B. Huffman, disch. 1863, for wds. rec. at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Abraham Hull, *Moses Hazlett,** John Hoffman, Andrew J. Knipple, Thomas King,* *Martin Lybarger,** Henry Ott, John C. Pfeifier, George J. Rock, *Thomas W. Slick,** William Slick, William Showman, Samuel K. Slick.

Died: Abraham Beltz, on transport Baltic, Dec. 3, 1864; bu. at Annapolis, Md. John Defibaugh, at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 15, 1864. William H. Evans, June 27, 1862; bu. in nat. cem., Yorktown, Va. Justice Gollipher, at Florence, S. C., Oct. 15, 1864. Solomon Geller, wd. and capt'd at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; died in Richmond, Va., June 15, 1862. John Hoffman, at Washington, D. C., May 20, 1862; bu. in Mil. Asy. Cem. Martin Lybarger, at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 30, 1864. Henry Ott, at Point Lookout, Md., Sept. 26, 1862. William Showman, at New York, July 9, 1862; bu. in Cypress Hill Cem., L. I. Samuel K. Slick, at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 19, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This gallant command, recruited in the counties of Franklin, York, Dauphin, Cumberland, Lebanon, Lancaster, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Mifflin, Juniata, Bedford and Fulton during the winter of 1861–2, was organized at Harrisburg on March 5, 1862. Four days later, it departed for Washington, and upon its arrival went into camp at Kendall Green.

The Potomac was crossed on the 2d of April, and about the middle of that month the regiment was assigned to Duryea's brigade of Ord's division, subsequently attached to McDowell's corps. After joining in the pursuit of "Stonewall" Jackson—who during the last days of May had defeated Fremont and Banks in the Shenandoah valley—and participating in various minor movements, the regiment engaged in its first battle at Bull Run on the 30th day of August. Its losses were heavy, amounting to one hundred and twenty-five in killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed was Capt. John T. Dick, the commander of the company (H) in which were gathered many Bedford county men.

Again at South Mountain on the 14th of September, and at Antietam on the 17th of the same month, the men of the 107th Penn. performed prodigies of valor, losing in the two battles eighty-five men killed and wounded. At Fredericksburg on the 13th of December, the regiment sustained a loss of fifty-two in killed, wounded and missing. During the Chancellorsville campaign, its duties were arduous, but it was not actively engaged in the battle. Moving forward with the Army of the Potomac to Gettysburg, it there withstood the storms of battle during the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th days of July, 1863, losing about one hundred men killed and wounded, and one hundred more were taken prisoners.

In February, 1864, nearly the entire regiment re-enlisted, but not until April was the command permitted to start homeward to enjoy the veteran furlough. On its return to the field,

Fredericksburg, Virginia, was reached May 15th. Thenceforth, until the close of the war, the regiment formed part of the 2d, and subsequently of the 3d division of the 5th army corps, and the history of that corps is the history of the 107th. From May, 1864, to the surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, the regiment had lost in killed, wounded and prisoners nearly three hundred officers and enlisted men. The survivors were finally mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., July 13, 1865.

Following are the names, etc., of the Bedford county men who served in this regiment:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: George W. Z. Black, m. March 5, 1862; wd. at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; pro. fr. 2d lt. Oct. 28, 1862, to bvt.-maj. and lt.-col. March 13, 1863; disch. Nov. 22, 1863.

First Lieutenants: Sam'l Lyon, m. Feb. 10, 1862; pro. to q.m. July 19, 1862; to bvt.-capt. March 13, 1865; disch. on surg. cer. March 11, 1865; com. capt. Co. A, June 26, 1865; m. o. w. co. July 13, 1865. William Gracey, m. Feb. 10, 1862; pro. fr. private to 2d lt. May 16, 1863, to 1st lt. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. March 4, 1865, ex. of term.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: George W. Lysinger, m. Jan. 11, 1862; pro. fr. sgt. July 1, 1863; prisoner fr. Aug. 30 to Dec. 20, 1862; captured at Weldon railroad, Va., Dec. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 19, 1864; vet.

Sergeants: Uriah Sparks, m. March 12, 1862; wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; m. o. w. co. July 13, 1865; vet. George Riley, m. Jan. 9, 1862; disch. March 1, 1863, for wds. rec. at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862. Alfred Gracey, m. Jan. 9, 1862; pro. to sgt. March 1, 1865; pris. fr. July 1, 1863, to Feb. 27, 1865; disch. April 1, 1865, to date ex. of term.

MUSICIAN.

John Salkeld, m. Jan. 20, 1862; vet.; m. o. w. co. July 13, 1865.

PRIVATES.

John Buck, m. Feb. 24, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. April 2, 1862. Peter Cornelius, m. Feb. 24, 1862; mis. in action Weldon railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; vet. Joseph Chamberlain, m. April 7, 1864; wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; mis. in action Weldon railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864. Joseph Conner, m. April 29, 1864; wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; m. o. w. co. John Christ, dr. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865. Levi Chaney, m. Feb. 24, 1862; wd. at Antietam, tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 11, 1864. John Eidenbaugh, m. Jan. 9, 1862; wd. at South Mountain, Va., Sept. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 16, 1863. Enos Ellis, m. Sept. 21, 1864; dr.; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865. Abraham T. Foor, m. Jan. 9, 1862; disch. Nov. 21, 1862. Levi H. Figart, m. Jan. 9, 1862; wd. at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 13, 1863. Andrew J. Foor, m. March 11, 1862; disch. surg. cert. March 14, 1863. Jonathan S. Foor, m. Jan. 9, 1862; wd. at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; pris. fr. July 1, 1863, to Dec. 11, 1864; disch. March 20, 1865. Samuel Fetter, m. May 4, 1864; pris. fr. Feb. 6 to March 3, 1865; disch. June 5, 1865. W. H. H. Foor, m. Jan. 9, 1862; tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 11, 1864. George W. Foor, m. Feb. 10, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. John T. Foor and Jeremiah Foor, des. Aug. 2, 1862. Edward Gracey, m. Feb. 10, 1862; m. o. w. co.; vet. James A. Grove, m. Apr. 26, 1864; wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 20, 1864; ab. at m. o. James A. Gracey, m. April 4, 1862; pris. fr. July 1, 1863, to Feb. 27, 1865; disch. April 29, 1865; to date ex. of term. William Heckman and James Heinish, des. Aug. 30, 1862. George Mullenix, m. Jan. 9, 1862; tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 11, 1864. Daniel McAlwee, m. Feb. 24, 1862; dropped from the rolls April 8, 1863. George W. Riley, m. Jan. 9, 1862; m. o. w. co.; vet. James A. Ritchey, m. April 24, 1864; m. o. w. co. Jacob Riley, m. March 7, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. July 8, 1862. Andrew J. Riley, m. Feb. 10, 1862; wd. at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. May 3, 1863. Wm. H. Rohm, m. March 4, des. March 7, 1862. John Shoaf, m. Feb. 10, 1862; disch. surg. cert. May 8, 1862. Thomas L. Salkeld m. Jan. 20, 1862; tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 11, 1864.

Sergt. Alfred Gracey and privates Edward and James A. Gracey were sons of Lieut. William Gracey.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT.

Co. C, of this regiment, was recruited in the summer and autumn of 1861, in Morrison's Cove, the members, with a few exceptions, being residents of that part included in Bedford county. The first place of rendezvous was Huntingdon but about the 1st of December the troops in that camp were transferred to Camp Curtin, where a regimental organization was effected soon after.

On the 2d of January, 1862, this regiment left Camp Curtin and proceeded by rail to Hagerstown, Maryland, from whence it made a forced march to Hancock, to oppose the rebel forces under Stonewall Jackson, at that time threatening the place. Arms were first distributed at midnight on the 4th, and the regiment at once became part of Gen. F. W. Landers' command. After considerable long-range shelling by both Union and Confederate artillerists, Jackson pushed on to Romney, and Landers to Cumberland as a counter movement. Subsequently the 110th was assigned to Tyler's brigade. The troops were engaged in guard and picket duty along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad until the early part of March, when a movement, in which the regiment participated, was made toward Strasburg. The command bivouacked at the latter place on the 19th, and on the 20th returned and went into camp near Winchester. Meanwhile Gen. Landers had died on the 2d of March, and Gen. James Shields succeeded to the command of the division.

Near Winchester, three days later, the regiment fought its first battle. It appears that early in the morning of the 23d, the enemy under Jackson approached in force, and attacked Shields' advanced troops near the village of Kernstown, about four miles south of Winchester. Shields promptly advanced his whole division, Tyler's brigade being assigned the duty of attacking and turning the enemy's left flank, which had been thrown forward to a commanding position, screened and protected by timber and a stone fence. The 110th occupied the extreme right of the line, and in the charge upon the enemy in his sheltered position suffered severely. "Our batteries on the opposite ridge," said Gen. Shields in his official report, "though admirably managed by their experienced chief,

Lieut.-Col. Daum, were soon found insufficient to check, or even retard, the advance of such a formidable body. * * * I saw there was not a moment to lose, and gave positive orders that all disposable infantry should be immediately thrown forward on our right to carry the enemy's batteries, and to assail and turn his left flank, and hurl it back on the center. Col. Kimball carried out these orders with promptitude and ability. He entrusted this movement to Tyler's splendid brigade, which, under its fearless leader, Col. Tyler, marched forward, with alacrity and enthusiastic joy, to the performance of the most perilous duty of the day. The enemy's skirmishers were driven before it, and fell back upon the main body, strongly posted behind a high and solid stone wall, situated on an elevated ground. Here the struggle became desperate, and for a short time doubtful, but Tyler's brigade being soon joined on the left by portions of Sullivan's and Kimball's brigades, this united force dashed upon the enemy with a cheer and yell that rose high above the roar of battle, and though the rebels fought desperately, as their piles of dead attest, they were forced back through the woods by a fire as destructive as ever fell upon a retiring foe. Jackson, with his supposed invincible Stonewall brigade, and the accompanying brigades, much to their mortification and discomfiture, were compelled to fall back in disorder upon their reserve. Here they took up a position for a final stand, and made an attempt, for a few minutes, to retrieve the fortunes of the day; but again rained down upon them the same close and destructive fire. Again cheer upon cheer rang in their ears. A few minutes only did they stand up against it, when they turned dismayed, and fled in disorder, leaving us in possession of the field, the killed and wounded, three hundred prisoners, two guns, four caissons, and a thousand stand of small arms. Night alone saved him from total destruction." In the battle the regiment lost thirteen killed and thirty-nine wounded out of three hundred men engaged, the severe marching of the few preceding days having rendered many unfit to stand in the ranks.

Thereafter, under the immediate command of Shields, Ricketts, Whipple and Birney, as division commanders, and McDowell, Franklin and Hancock as commanders of army corps, the regiment performed most arduous and gallant service until the close of the war. Its dead and wounded marked the fields designated in history as "Winchester," "Front Royal," "Port Republic," "Cedar Mountain," "Second Bull Run," "Fredericksburg," "Chancellorsville," "Gettysburg," "Wilderness," "Spottsylvania," "North Anna," "Tolopotomy," "Cold Harbor," "Shady Grove Church," "Petersburg," "Strawberry Plains," "Deep Bottom," "Poplar Spring Church," and "Boydton Road," and as a result its total casualty list was a large one.

Early in January, 1864, the major portion of the regiment re-enlisted. On October 24 of the same year those who had not re-enlisted were honorably discharged, having served a term of three years, and on June 28, 1865, the surviving members of an organization whose record was not surpassed by any were mustered out of service at Washington, D. C.

Following are the names of the officers and men of this regiment from Bedford county:

FIELD AND STAFF.

James F. McCormick, of Somerset county, m. as asst. surg. Oct. 4, 1864; m. o. w. regt. June 28, 1865.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: Ezra D. Brisbin, m. Oct. 24, 1861; res. June 16, 1862. John R. Kooken, m. June 27, 1862; died Dec. 14 of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Isaac T. Hamilton, m. Dec. 5, 1861; pro. fr. 1st lt. Co. D Dec. 14, 1862, to major Aug. 23, 1864. James C. Hamilton, m. Dec. 19, 1861; pro. fr. sgt. to 1st sgt. to 1st lt. Dec. 17, 1864; to capt. March 6, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet.

First Lieutenants: George W. Burley, m. Oct. 24, 1861; res. June 16, 1862. Henry C. H. Kay, m. Oct. 24, 1861; pro. fr. 2d lt. June 16, 1862; res. Dec. 20, 1862. Charles Copelin, m. Dec. 19, 1861; pro. fr. 2d lt. Co. K Dec. 20, 1862; com. capt. April 23, 1864; not mustered; dis. Dec. 17, 1864. Samuel Kinley, m. Dec. 19, 1861; pro. fr. sgt. to 1st sgt.; to 1st lt. March 18, 1865; m. o. w. co.; vet.

Second Lieutenants: William Roberts, m. Oct. 24, 1861; pro. fr. sgt. June 16, 1862; res. Dec. 20, 1862. Martin M. Maxwell, m. Sept. 24, 1861; pro. fr. sgt. Dec. 20, 1862; com. 1st lt.; not mus.; dis. on surg. cert. Oct. 24, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeants: Thomas G. Livingston, m. Oct. 24, 1861; pro. fr. corp. to sgt.; to 1st sgt. March 18, 1865; com. 2d lt. Dec. 18, 1864; not mus.; m. o. w. co.; vet. James C. Bell, m. Oct. 24, 1861; dis. Oct. 24, 1864, ex. of term. Samuel Tobias, m. Oct. 24, 1861; pro. fr. sgt.; wd. at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

Sergeants: All of whom were mustered in either as privates, corporals or sergeants, Oct. 24, 1861: David C. Lane, m. o. w. co.; vet. Benjamin Shoemaker, m. o. w. co.; vet. John W. Plummer, m. o. w. co.; vet. Wm. H. H. Shimer, m. o. w. co.; vet. John Moore, dis. ex. of term. Charles Andrews, dis. ex. of term. Samuel B. Schwartz, pro. to q.m.-sgt. June 1, 1865; vet. Simon B. Stonerook, tr. to V. R. C. March 9, 1865; dis. Aug. 5, 1865; vet. Ambrose K. Taylor, killed at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; vet. William Ralston, dis., date unknown. Alexander Croft, died at Bedford, Pa., Feb. 5, 1862.

Corporals: All of whom were mustered in Oct. 24, 1861, except Geo. W. Smith, who was mustered Aug. 16, 1862: Kane, who was mustered Dec. 26, 1863; Beegle, Swaney and Kelly, who were mustered Feb. 27, 1864. John A. Beegle, m. o. w. co.; vet. D. R.

P. Swaney, m. o. w. co.; vet. Andrew Border, m. o. w. co., vet. William Kane, m. o. w. co. Levi M. Bulger, m. o. w. co.; vet. George P. Kelly, m. o. w. co. John W. Smith, dis. ex. of term. David Price, dis. Oct. 24, 1864, ex. of term. Geo. W. Maxwell, killed at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864. Thomas J. Greenland, killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. George W. Smith, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864. Joseph Gates, not on m. o. rolls. George L. Hartman, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

MUSICIANS.

Charles Schroder, m. o. w. co.; vet. Samuel H. Tyson, not on m. o. roll.

PRIVATES.

(Veterans' names being italicized.)

James W. Ainsworth, Amos Abbott, John Almaker, George Afflerback, John Atwell, William A. Andrews, Charles Andrews, William Allen, *Jonas W. Brooks*, F. M. Brumbaugh, John Banks, *Daniel H. Bowman*, John Bailey, George W. Beard, Andrew Bulger, Samuel Blake, John S. Border, Thomas Blake, George Bowman, John Border, Simon Blake, *John Coble*, Hilany Chilcoat, Isaac Chilcoat, Isaiah Copelin, John W. Castner, James Chamberlain, Jacob Cramer, David College, James College, John W. College, David Carpenter, John N. Davis, John Dively, Porter R. Davis, James Dougherty, Martin Davis, Oswell D. Evans, David L. Everhart, *Samuel Fackler*, George W. Fishel, Michael Fitzharris, John Ferguson, Oliver Fluke, Albert T. Garrett, Joseph Gailey, *John C. Garrett*, Jackson Gillson, Martin Gates, Samuel Gates, William H. Gates, *M. C. Householder*, *Richard Harwood*, Jackson Hicks, *J. P. C. Hartman*, Josiah Holsinger, Jacob Householder, *Alex. Y. Hays*, *Jonathan D. Heltzel*, *Edward Helm*, John C. Hamilton, *Thomas Hart*, *James Irwin*, Jarrett Irwin, Edward S. Justice, Samuel Johnston, *David Kelly*, Thomas Knode, William Leer, John Lauxman, Ephraim N. Lindsey, James Lang, Thomas Lammison, John Lightner, George Lammison, John Lightner, James Monihan, Samuel Murray, Jacob Mimminger, Hezekiah H. Miller, Daniel Myers, Dennis Morgan, Andrew Miller, John E. Miller, *James McCoy*, James McIlneay, James Newton, George W. Olinger, *Henry Powley*, *William H. Plaster*, Francis Pearson, Samuel J. Swaney, William S. Swaney, Jonathan A. Sutton, William H. Speer, *Austin Shoemaker*, Samuel H. Smith, Aaron B. Stonerook, Richard F. Stout, David S. Smith, George Seabrooks, George Schmittle, James Straley, William Tetwiler, *David Thompson*, Jacob Tetwiler, George Tasker, Silas D. Wilt, James A. Wilson, Samuel G. Wallace, James A. Woodward, Clark Woodcock, Sylvester B. Woolett, Edwin Young and George N. Young.

Killed in action: William A. Andrews, at Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864; John Bailey, Oct. 22, 1864; John Ferguson, at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; Jonathan D. Heltzel, at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; David E. Ralston, at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; Clark Woodcock, at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.

Died: Daniel H. Bowman, Sept. 27, of wds. rec. at Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, 1864; James College, at Yellow Creek, Pa., May 11, 1862; John W. College, March 24, of wds. rec. at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; John Dively, as a pris., at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864; Oswell D. Evans, at Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1864; Samuel Gates, at Cumberland, Md., March 12, 1862; Edward S. Justice, at City Point, Va., June 25, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; Samuel Johnston, of wds. rec. in action May 7, 1864; Ephraim N. Lindsey, of wds. rec. in action May 19, 1864, bu. at Brattleboro, Vt.; James Lang, at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864; Thomas Lammison at Stoneman's Switch, Va., date unknown; Hezekiah H. Miller, at Washington. D. C., Aug. 6, 1864; Daniel Myers, of wds. rec. in action May 19, 1864, bu. at Brattleboro, Vt.; James McIlneay, at Harrisburg, Pa., June 15, 1862; David Thompson, as a pris. of war, at Lynchburg, Va., July 23, 1864.

COMPANY D.

William J. Dinges, priv., m. July, 1862; wd. at Petersburg, Va.; disch. June, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment, a nine months' organization, was recruited in the summer of 1862. Cos. C and K are composed of Bedford county men, and D and E of men from Somerset county. The companies composing the regiment rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, where the following field officers were elected — about the middle of August — by the line officers: Capt. F. B. Speakman, of Co. G, colonel; Capt. Abraham Kopelin, of Co. A, lieutenant-colonel; and Capt. Edward M. Schrock, of Co. D, major.

On August 19 the regiment departed for Washington, D. C., and upon its arrival reported to Gen. Casey, by whom it was immediately ordered forward to Arlington Heights. There it was brigaded with the 123d, 131st and 134th Penn. regts. Until Sunday morning, September 14, as part of Humphrey's division of the 5th army corps, the regiment performed guard and picket duty in the vicinity of Washington and Alexandria. It then took up the line of march, to meet in Maryland a defiant enemy threatening the border counties of Pennsylvania, where were located the homes of many of the men of this regiment. The field of battle at Antietam was not reached, however, until the 18th—the day after the fight — and on the 19th the command moved forward over the field, covered with the dead and wounded of both armies, and finally settled down in camp, a mile out of Sharpsburg, where it remained, until the inauguration of the Fredericksburg campaign, under Gen. Burnside. For nearly a month preceding the battle the regiment was encamped near Falmouth.

Col. Speakman, in his official report, says:

Between two and three o'clock P.M., on Saturday, the 13th of December, the regiment, in common with the other regiments of the brigade, was ordered to cross the river. This was successfully done, although the shells from the enemy's batteries were falling thick and fast, and exploding over us. I advanced my regiment as directed, through Fredericksburg, crossed the canal or race just outside of the city, and filing to the left formed line of battle under cover of a small hill. The regiment was placed on the right and in the advance, the fourth battalion, Col. Allen, being on our left. Knapsacks were unslung, bayonets fixed, and orders received to charge the works on Mary's Heights. We charged up and over the hill, about two hundred and fifty yards, when we came upon a line of troops, lying down. My men, not knowing that they were to pass over this line, covered themselves as well as they could in the rear of this line. The troops in front neither advancing nor retreating, and a second charge being ordered, I passed over the prostrate troops, charged to the right of and past the Brick House, and to within about fifty yards of the stone wall, and to the left of the

house, to the crest of the hill. These positions were held for an hour, under a most terrific fire from the enemy's infantry and artillery, and until dusk, when I was ordered by Gen. Humphreys to withdraw, which I did, and re-formed line of battle on the right of the road, and a little in rear of where our original line for the charge had been formed. Here we remained for a time, only sending out squads to scour the fields and bring off our killed and wounded. At three o'clock A.M. on Sunday morning, the 14th, the regiment was marched into the city and near to the river, where we were furnished with a fresh supply of ammunition, and again ordered on the field. We were posted under cover of a small hill, though still exposed to the enemy's fire. At seven in the evening we were ordered into Fredericksburg, where we remained until Tuesday morning, when we recrossed the Rappahannock and returned to camp. The loss in the regiment is three commissioned officers killed and eight wounded; seventeen enlisted men killed, one hundred and twenty-nine wounded, and twenty-seven missing. Some of the latter are known to be wounded, and will likely be found in some of the hospitals, while others are no doubt killed.

Thereafter the regiment participated in the general movements of the Army of the Potomac. At Chancellorsville, on May 3, 1863, it was actively engaged, but sustained a loss of only one killed, Adjt. Edward C. Bendere, and nine wounded. Its term of service soon afterward expired, and returning to Harrisburg on the 19th, it was during the succeeding week paid and disbanded.

Following will be found the names, etc., of the men from Bedford and Somerset counties who served in this regiment. The reader bearing in mind that Cos. C and K were recruited in Bedford county, Cos. D and E in Somerset:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Edward M. Schrock, m. as capt. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to maj. Aug. 21, 1862; m. o. w. regt. May 26, 1863.

John B. Castner, of Bedford county, m. as y.m. Aug. 25, 1862; res. Feb. 12, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Mustered into service Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out May 26, 1863.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: Alexander Bobb.

First Lieutenant: John C. Hawman, m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenants: Samuel D. Williams, disch. Nov. 26, 1863. George Ashcom, Jr., pro. fr. 1st sgt. Nov. 28, 1862; wd. at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; m. o. w. co.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: James J. Barndollar, pro. to 1st sgt. Nov. 28, 1862; m. o. w. co.

Sergeants: Cyrus Madden, Samuel Langdon, Simon P. Lewis and John L. Fletcher, m. o. w. co. James Carnell, disch. surg. cert., Jan. 12, 1863.

Corporals: Adam Fulton, William Nycum, Joseph R. Sprout, William H. Hanks, David W. Jones and William Derno, m. o. w co. Jonathan B. Edwards, disch. Dec. 31, 1862.

MUSICIANS.

James B. Butts and James A. Shade, m. o. w. co.

PRIVATES.

J. M. Armstrong, M. D. Barndollar, Samuel B. Benner, J. W. Barndollar, Job Blankley, George M. Bayer, Isaac Burgett, William P. Brown, James E. Barndollar, Jacob Castner, Joseph Chamberlain, Daniel Carson, Joshua H. Cooper, J. W. Dougherty, Daniel S. Elder, George W. Evans, John W. Fisher, Henry H. Fisher, David Figart, Joseph E. Foster, William Fairman, Porter Fluck, John W. Gates, Jacob Gogley, James H. Gogley, Edward Gallagher, Albert H. Hanks, David S. Heltzell, Jonathan A. Horton, Adam Imler, Edward Justice, John W. Johnson, J. Z. Kochendarfer, Samuel Keagy, David Kauffman, John Lysinger, Joshua T. Lucas, J. S. Longenecker, John S. Malone, Jacob B. Miller, Jacob W. Miller, John L. Meloy, Matthias Mock, Harrison Mock, Morgan Morse, Jacob M. Mentzer, Lewis McDaniel, George McDaniel, Daniel McDaniel, Alexander McCullip, James M. Nevit, William Osborn, Benjamin Over, David Protherow, Daniel Price, Jesse Peck, John Potter, John Perrin, James Roy, Thomas Reed, Cyrus Riffle, Adam Richter, Adam S. Ritchey, Alexander Ramsey, George W. Swank, John Scutchall, Jacob N. Smith, William Stoudenour, Joshua Stoner, R. M. Skillington, D. R. P. Swainey, George E. Stailey, Samuel Scutchall, John H. Taylor, John M. Van Corn, William Wilkinson, Charles Williams, Henry Wertz, Jonathan Whittaker and David L. Whited.

Killed: James E. Barndollar, Joshua H. Cooper, Edward Gallagher, Jacob M. Mentzer, John Perrin and Samuel Scutchall, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Wounded: Corp. Nycum, and privates Armstrong, J. W. Barndollar, James H. Gogley, Justice, Johnson, Kochendarfer, Jacob W. Miller, McCullip, Over, Roy and Stailey, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Mustered into service Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out May 26, 1863.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: Edward M. Schrock, pro. to maj. Aug. 21, 1862. Amos Schrock, pro. fr. 1st lt. Aug. 21, 1862; wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; m. o. w. co.

First Lieutenants: William Ritchie, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 5, 1862. Henry Haller, wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; pro. fr. sgt. Jan. 1, 1863; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: Hosea Hudson, pro. fr. 1st sgt. Aug. 21, 1862; m. o. w. co.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeants: Chauncey A. Brant, m. o. w. co. Simon Walker, died Dec. 28, of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Sergeants: Samuel D. Boyd, m. o. w. co. Martin Shank, wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; m. o. w. co. Joseph Baldwin, m. o. w. co. James B. Cross, m. o. w. co. George Geisle, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Corporals: John Lentz, Jacob N. Humbert, James Haney, Sylvester Wambach, Frederick Koontz and Joseph Lambert, m. o. w. co., Lentz, Koontz and Lambert having been wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Aaron Layton, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 21, 1863. Jacob R. Miller, disch. April 4, 1863, for wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

MUSICIANS.

Abraham Brant and Jacob Ross, m. o. w. co.

PRIVATES.

Daniel Atchison, Jefferson Brant, Franklin Burket, Levi Burket, Andrew Bridegum, Ananias Coleman, John Crissy, Samuel Critchfield, William Deremer, Thomas Dickens, John Domer, William C. Dively, Joshua Finecy, Jeremiah Flegle, Martin Flegle, Martin Grove, Samuel Granden, Jeremiah Hartman, Charles Hinemyre, Johnson Husband, William E. Hafer, John A. Herring, Cornelius Hegner, William Jones, Jonas Keim, Noah G. Keim, Jacob Keller, John Kircher, Henry Kraft, Henry Lambert, Henry W. Lee, Daniel Lint, Albert Litsinger, George Lohr, John Lohr, Francis Lutz, Charles Lewis, Franklin Manges, Moses Miller, Peter Miller, Ephraim Manges, Jacob McKreger, Henry Nanigle, John Ohler, James L. Pew, Jacob W. Pringle, Daniel Railey, Cornelius Riceling, Peter Ringler, John Reed, Joseph Shank, Jacob Sipe, Albert Smith, Jonathan Sorber, Ed-

ward T. Spangler, Edward D. Spangler, Jefferson Spangler, John Spangler, Edward B. Spangler, John Shure, Jonas Shultz, William Shellhorn, Jeremiah Tressler, David Wagner, Alfred Wagner, Joseph Wagner, Peter J. Wagner, Wells Wagner, Jacob Weigle, Daniel Will, Jefferson Will, Jonas Yoder, Cyrus Yowler, Anthony Zerfas.

Killed: Henry Kraft and Ephraim Manges, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Wounded: Jefferson Brant, John Crissy, John Domer, Jonas Keim, Daniel Lint, Peter Miller, Jacob McKreger, James L. Pew, Edward T. Spangler, John Shure, Jeremiah Tressler, Alfred Wagner, Jefferson Will, John A. Herring and Anthony Zerfas, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Missing in Action: Jefferson Brant, Francis Lutz, John Ohler, at Fredericksburg Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Died: Daniel Atchison, at Falmouth, Va., Feb. 16, 1863. Andrew Bridegum, at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 16, 1862. John A. Herring, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1863, of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Cornelius Hegner, at Falmouth, Va., April 22, 1863. John Shure, at Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Jeremiah Tressler, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1863, of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Anthony Zerfas, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1863, of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Mustered into service Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out May 26, 1863.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: George F. Baer, m. o. w. co.

First Lieutenant: Orville A. Ross, wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenants: William P. Faust, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 28, 1863. E. W. Holbrooke, pro. fr. 1st sgt., April 13, 1863; m. o. w. co.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: A. Marshall Ross, pro. fr. sgt. April 13, 1863; m. o. w. co.

Sergeants: Judson S. Hartzel, W. Irwin Hartzel and Aaron Will, m. o. w. co. Jefferson Davis, disch. May 4, 1863, for wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Corporals: William H. Smith, Joel Mitchel, Amos Knepper, Charles F. Rhodes, George Walker, Michael Frank and Henry Dial, m. o. w. co. Henry H. Heckert, absent, wd., at m. o. George Spangler, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 15, 1863.

MUSICIANS.

Lucius Richards, m. o. w. co. Samuel Smith, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 24, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Eli P. Adams, George W. Aukeny, Jeremiah Augustine, Henry Atchison, James T. Baldwin, Solomon Baldwin, Urias Beachy, David S. Beachy, J. L. Bender, William H. Berkey, Jefferson Bird, Henry G. Bingner, George Brallier, Noah Brendle, Jonathan Brendle, John W. Bowlin, Ananias Berkey, John Claycomb, Jonathan Claycomb, Charles B. Colborn, John Deal, George Denner, James Easter, L. L. Fetter, Conrad Feiga, John Griffith, Samuel Glissan, Joseph Huston, John Hileman, William Herr, John Jennings, Milton Kemp, Frank Kistner, Franklin Koontz, Henry F. Knepper, Cyrus Lint, Jonathan Lint, Herman Long, Peter Long, Daniel S. Lewis, John H. May, John J. Marteeny, Tobias Mock, James McClintock, Hugh Nicola, John Nicholson, Solomon Ogline, Andrew Ohler, John Pile, Solomon Poorbaugh, James Postlethwaite, Charles F. Reayman, Samuel Reese, George Rishenberger, Simon Rhodes, David Raymond, Jacob Stern, Augustus Stahl, William Shaffer, Samuel Saylor, Andrew J. Saylor, Eli Swank, John W. Tabb, James M. Tishire, Isaac Van Sickle, Joseph Wilt, Andrew Woz, Silas Younkin and Jacob Zerfoss.

Wounded: Corp. Mitchell, at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863. Corps. Heckert and Walker, and privates Bird, Bingner, Noah Brendle, John Claycomb, Colborn, Denner, Herr, Mock, McClintock, Stahl and Andrew J. Saylor, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Died: John W. Bowlin, at Sharpsburg, Md., Oct. 25, 1862; Solomon Ogline, at Acquia Creek, Va., Jan. 17, 1863; David Raymond, at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 30, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Mustered into service August 15, 1862; mustered out May 26, 1863.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: Samuel B. Tate, disch. Jan. 27, 1863.

First Lieutenant: James H. Pilkington, m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: Michael Downey, m. o. w. co.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: Louis D. Speice, m. o. w. co.

Sergeants: David Leader and Philip King, m. o. w. co.; Jacob Smith, disch. on surg. cert, March 21, 1863.

Corporals: Harris Finley, William F. Welsh, Thomas H. Burch, Michael Ott, W. T. Weaverling, Abraham Shaeffer and Henderson Souser, m. o. w. co. J. F. Weaverling, wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. March 31, 1863.

PRIVATES.

E. W. Gaster and Joseph H. Sparks, musicians; William Amich, Thomas C. Barkman, Simon Blake, Jacob C. Boor, Abraham Breckbill, Henry Border, Joseph S. Bussard, Louis Conor, James A. Croyle, Robert Campbell, David Conor, David Dunkle, Simon Dunkle, William Evans, Valentine Fink, James F. Fore, William Fleagle, Henry F. Gibson, William Gibson, Harvey Grubb, Robert C. Grove; J. Ellis Gray, pro. to hos. st., Aug. 27, 1862; Frederick Hartman, John O. Hoffman, William Hayes, Herman T. Klahre, David Lamberson, Hezekiah Malone, Solomon Mangle, Jacob Mills, Samuel Meixel, Martin Moser, Henry Mumper, Josiah McClellen, John McClellen, George B. McCleary, Joseph Newcomer, J. Emanuel Reilly, J. Henry Reilly, William Refley, Samuel Shaffer, Andrew G. Shroyer, William Snyder, James Sparks, John C. Sparks, Silas H. Sparks, Jacob Sparks, Samuel Stoudenour, Martin V. Spillman, Edward Steel, Levi Steel, Zopher P. Shaw, David F. Steel, William Thompson and Simon B. Yeagle.

Killed: Zopher P. Shaw and David F. Steel, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Wounded: Thomas C. Barkman, Robert Campbell, Herman T. Klahre, Henry Mumper, Josiah McClellen, John McClellen, J. Henry Reilly and Andrew G. Shroyer, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Died: David Conor, at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 7, 1863; George B. McCleary, April 10, 1863; Jacob Sparks, at Falmouth, Va., March 16, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Recruiting for the companies which ultimately composed this regiment was commenced under the call for volunteers for the nine months' service, but before the ranks were filled, an order was issued forbidding the acceptance of more men for a less period than three years, hence the terms of enlistment were changed to three years in conformity with the order. Cos. D, E and F were recruited in Bedford county in the summer of 1862, and reporting at Camp Curtin, the regimental rendezvous, during the last days of August, were mustered into service on the 29th day of the same month.

On the day following the muster-in of the Bedford county companies the regiment proceeded to Baltimore, where it reported to Gen. Wool, in command of the middle department, and was by him ordered to duty at the Relay House, the Washington junction of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In the performance of guard duty on this road the regiment remained until June 16, 1863, when it moved to Harper's

Ferry and joined Elliott's brigade of French's (3d) division, 3d army corps. Thenceforward it participated in the general movements of the corps during the summer and autumn, but sustained no losses worthy of mention until it met the enemy at Mine run, on November 27. At dark of that day, after having gallantly held the ground and repulsed repeated charges, it was relieved by fresh troops, and rested for the night on the field. It had lost in this engagement seven killed, forty-five wounded and three missing. During the night, the enemy withdrew to his fortified position behind Mine run. It was then determined to abandon the campaign, and the regiment with the army returned to Brandy station, where the following winter was passed.

In March, 1864, the smooth-bore muskets with which the regiment was armed were exchanged for Springfield rifled muskets, and in the re-organization of the army preparatory to the opening of the spring campaign under Gen. Grant, the 3d division of the 3d corps became the 3d division of the 6th army corps, Gen. Ricketts in command of the division. The army moved on the 3d of May, and on the 5th, soon after crossing the Rapidan, it was attacked in the tangled thickets of the Wilderness. The story of the terrible conflicts which took place in the Wilderness during the early days of May, 1864, has been told many times. We have no space to repeat it here, merely adding that to the 1st of June, the 138th lost in killed, wounded and missing one hundred and seventy officers and enlisted men.

At Cold Harbor on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of June, the regiment again behaved most gallantly—sustaining a loss of seven killed, fifty-four wounded and seven missing. Subsequently, after crossing the James river, the 3d division moved up to the Point of Rocks, and was assigned a position in the trenches at Bermuda Hundred, but soon afterward it rejoined the corps in front of Petersburg, and near the close of June participated in the movement upon the Weldon railroad, assisting in the destruction of several miles of the road.

Early in July Ricketts' division was rapidly transferred by cars and transports *via* City Point and Baltimore to Monocacy, Maryland, and there awaited the advance of the enemy under Early, who, with a powerful division of Lee's army, was advancing on Washington. Ricketts' division occupied the left of the line, the troops of Gen. Wallace, who commanded the department, occupying the right, and in the fight which took place on the 9th, the regiment lost thirty-nine men wounded, twenty-one captured and eight missing. The division retired to Baltimore and Early pushed on toward Washington; but he was met by the rest of the 6th corps and driven ingloriously into Virginia. The Union forces joined in pursuit and pushed him to beyond Berryville, in the Shenandoah valley, Ricketts' division having in the meantime rejoined the corps.

Soon afterward a new military department was created and Gen. Sheridan assigned to its command. His army was composed of the 6th, 8th and 19th corps, with a force of cavalry detached from the Army of the Potomac. A vigorous campaign was at once inaugurated, and in the actions which followed, near Smithfield, on August 29, at Opequan, September 19, and at Fisher's Hill, three days later, the enemy was routed and pursued to Harrisonburg. The Union army then returned and went into camp at Cedar creek, the enemy returning subsequently with reinforcements and taking position in his favorite stronghold at Fisher's Hill. Thus far in the campaign the regiment had lost four killed, thirty-nine wounded and three missing.

On October 19 was fought the memorable battle at Cedar creek, which began when Sheridan was "twenty miles away." The rebel army, under Early, stealthily approached the Union camp, at daybreak, turned the left of the line where the 8th corps lay, and taking it in reverse, swept it back, the rout soon communicating to the 19th corps, which stood next. The 6th corps had time to rally and offered some resistance, but was finally withdrawn to Middletown, where a new line was taken up and the corps effectively rallied. Here Gen. Sheridan came upon the field. A general advance was ordered, and in the severe conflict which followed this grand rally the men of the 138th were conspicuously brave and active. The loss was two killed and forty wounded. On November 2 the regiment, with other troops, was taken to Philadelphia, where it remained in camp until the 11th, when it returned to Sheridan's army, then near Winchester. Early in December, however, the corps returned to its place in the army before Petersburg, and during the winter which

followed the regiment was stationed at Fort Dushane, an earthwork on the rear line of defenses near the Weldon railroad.

In the series of marches and battles which began on April 1, 1865, and closed by the surrender at Appomattox on the 9th day of the same month, the regiment actively participated, sustaining a loss of three killed and twenty-three wounded. About two weeks after Lee's surrender the 6th corps made a forced march of a hundred miles to Danville, Virginia, to the support of Sherman. But the latter's veterans were able to attend to the business in hand; the coöperation of the 6th corps was not needed, and, with other troops, the regiment returned to Richmond by rail and thence marched to the vicinity of Washington, D. C., where, on June 23, it was mustered out of service.

The Bedford county men who served in this regiment were as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lewis A. May, m. Aug. 29. 1862; pro. fr. maj. to lt-col. Feb. 12, 1865; m. o. w. regt. June 23, 1865. James W. Curry, m. as chap. March 21, 1863; disch. by special order March 8, 1864. John W. Feight, pro. to chap. fr. capt. Co. F, Feb. 21, 1865; m. o. w. regt. Law. Deifabaugh, pro. fr. musician Co. E. to prin. mus. Feb. 3, 1864; m. o. w. regt.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: John S. Stuckey, m. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Feb. 3, 1865, for wds. rec. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. Oliver Horton, m. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. fr. 1st sgt. to 2d lt. Dec. 16, 1862; to 1st lt. Dec. 1, 1864; to capt. Feb. 20, 1865; m. o. w. co.

First Lieutenants: Josiah Baughman, m. Oct. 30, 1862; killed by a deserter at Chaneysville, Bedford Co., Pa., Nov. 12, 1862. John A. Gump, m. Sept. 12, 1862; pro. fr. 2d lt. Dec. 16, 1862; died Oct. 20 of wds. rec. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; at the time he was wd. he was act. asst. adjt. genl., staff of Gen. Kiefer, late speaker U. S. House of Representatives. Emanuel Fisher, m. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. fr. 1st sgt. to 1st lt. Feb. 22, 1865; m. o. w. co.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeants: William Foster, m. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865. Simon C. Stuckey, m. Sept. 2, 1862; killed at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863. Jonathan Snider, m. Aug. 29, 1862; wd. at Wilderness May 6, 1864; died Oct. 22 of wds. rec. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Sergeants: William Ferguson, William S. Sleek, John B. Hammer, Elias B. Stuckey, m. o. w. co. Henry McClary, wd. at Wilderness May 6, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. May 12, 1865. George Baughman, captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 13, 1864; grave 8635.

Corporals: John E. O'Neal, George Gillam, Isaac Ling and Allen Kinton, all m. Aug. 29, 1862; were m. o. w. co. Job M. Blayle, m. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. April 27, 1863. Hezekiah Barkman, m. Aug. 29, 1862; wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 12, 1865. Josiah Huffman, m. Aug. 12, 1862; wd. at Wilderness May 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865. William H. Lowery, m. Aug. 29, 1862; died at Brandy Station, Va., April 15, 1864. Erastus J. Hickson, m. Aug. 29, 1862; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864. Joseph J. Price, m. Aug. 29, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. David Cook, deserted Jan. 16, 1863.

MUSICIANS.

Solomon R. Thorpe, m. Aug. 29, 1862; m. o. w. co. John W. Thorpe, m. same date; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 2, 1864.

PRIVATES.

The following named privates, except Robert H. Lease, James Moore and J. B. Summerville, who enlisted in 1864, were mustered into service Aug. 29 and Sept. 2, 1862. Those who were present at muster out of service with company are marked with an asterisk: Noah Allison, Joseph Allison; John A. Beltz,* wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; George W. Beals;* Isaac Burket and John Burket, disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865; James W. Bivens;* Nicholas H. Beals, wd. at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864, disch. by G. O. May 20, 1865; David Barkman, deserted 1863; William Corl,* John S. Deacon; Elisha Devens, deserted 1863; Harvey Evans, deserted 1862; George Hellman, wd. at Wilderness and at Petersburg, Va; Emanuel Harbaugh, capt'd at Wilderness, ab. at m. o.; John A. Hochard,* wd. at Mine Run and at Wilderness; Daniel Hellman, George Ickes,* George W. Ickes; Nathaniel James, deserted Sept. 19, 1864; Thomas Kurtz;* John H. Kenard,* wd. at Mine Run, Va.; John B. Kinsey, William H. Ling,* pris. fr. July 9, 1864, to Feb. 21, 1865; Emanuel Lowery, wd. at Cold Harbor; Robert H. Lease,* wd. at Sailor's Creek, Va.; Wm. F. Lucas, wd. at Opequan, Va.; Josiah G. Leasure, wd. at Cold Harbor; John E. Lowery, John Layton; Jackson Lape and Nathaniel Leasure, deserted; Thomas Miller;* Aaron Mock, wd. at Mine Run, pris. fr. May 6 to Dec. 16, 1864, disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865; James Moore,* John Mullin; Emanuel Mock, wd. at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864, disch. Feb. 10, 1865; Thomas J. Miller; William McVicker, ab. sick, at m. o; James Naugle,* Bernard Nycum,* Frederick Neff, John Nycum, Emanuel O'Neal,* Hezekiah O'Neal, John Oaks; Philip Porter, deserted 1863; Joseph Risling,* William W. Ramsey, James S. Radcliff; Henry Roland, deserted 1862; Wilson H. Stuckey,* Frederick A. Sellers;* Moses Shroyer, wd. at Opequan Sept. 19, 1864, ab. in hos. at m. o.; J. B. Summerville,* Philip H. Steckman,* David Snyder;* Charles Summerville, missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; Matthew P. Taylor, wd. at Mine Run, disch. Nov., 1863; Jacob Thorpe, Jacob Witt, Philip Wentz, John Yarnell,* Jesse Yarnell.

Killed: Noah Allison, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864; Daniel Hellman and Philip Wentz at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

Died: Joseph Allison, at Brandy Station, Va., Jan. 26, 1864. John S. Deacon, at Annapolis, Md., March 30, 1864. George W. Ickes, at Relay House, Md., Nov. 14, 1862. John E. Lowery, Nov. 28, of wds. rec. at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863. John Layton, at Winchester, Va., Oct. 6, 1864. Thomas J. Miller, capt. at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 15, 1864. John Nycum, at Washington, D. C., June 28, of wds. rec. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864. Hezekiah O'Neal, Dec. 4, of accidental wds. rec. Nov. 21, 1863. James S. Radcliff, at New York July 24, 1864. Jesse Yarnell, at Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1864; bu. at Chester, Pa.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: Simon Dickerhoof, m. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. bvt.-maj. April 6, 1865; com. major June 28, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. June 23, 1865.

First Lieutenants: John Getty, m. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. on surg. cert. April 13, 1864. Thomas A. Prideaux, m. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. fr. 2d lt. July 1, 1864; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: Reuben W. Cook, m. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. fr. 1st sgt. July 1, 1864; 1st lt. and bvt.-capt. April 6, 1865; com. capt. June 28, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The enlisted men of the company, except privates Cook, Joseph Carrell, Fleegle and William R. Smith, who enlisted in 1863, and privates Burge, Daniel Imler, Jackson and Jacob Ritchey, who enlisted in 1864, were mustered into service Aug. 29, 1862.

First Sergeant: Francis M. Slack, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; dis. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

Sergeants: William T. Filler, Daniel Beard (who was wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864) and William Line, m. o. w. co. George W. Gray, wd. near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; dis. by G. O. May 31, 1865. William B. Amick, killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Corporals: James E. Over, Abraham Carpenter, Samuel Barkley, Andrew Cobler, Samuel Ridenbaugh, m. o. w. co. George

W. Barkley, dis. by G. O. June 13, 1865. John Claar, dis. by G. O. June 9, 1865. Harrison H. King, wd. at Wilderness, Opequan and Sailor's Creek, dis. by G. O. June 7, 1865. William Ake, killed at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Francis Steckman, died June 5 of wds. rec. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864. Martin L. Conley, missing in action at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.

MUSICIANS.

John A. Boughman, m. o. w. co. Law. Deifabaugh, pro. to prin. mus. Feb. 3, 1864.

PRIVATES.

John G. Ake, wd. at Wilderness; John Benner,* Nicholas Beaver,* John W. Bailey,* William Bailey;* David Burket,* wd. at Mine Run; Joseph Burge, Jacob Breigle; Andrew Biddle, wd. at Wilderness; Moses G. Bagley, wd. at Cold Harbor; Levi Blackburn, Joseph Blackburn, Adam Beltze, James Crawford,* Harry Couch;* John H. Cook,* wd. at Wilderness; Conrad Claycomb, wd. at Wilderness; Joseph Carrell, wd. at Wilderness; Allen Cobler,* wd. at Cold Harbor: Jacob Carl,* Franklin Carl,* Jacob C. Claar,* Abraham Carl, David B. Craine; Samuel M. Clark, missing in action at Opequan; Daniel Carrell, wd. at Mine Run, missing in action at Monocacy: Samuel Crichfield, Valentine Dull; William Deifabaugh, missing in action at Wilderness; Henry H. Feight,* John Fait;* George W. Fleegle, wd. at Cold Harbor; Simon M. Feather, wd. in action May 19, 1864; George W. Feather, Abraham Feight, Isaac Gordon,* Charles Gardner, Josiah Glenn, James A. Gilchrist, F. B. Hoenstine, Daniel G. Helzel, Simon Helzel, David Hoenstine, William Helzel, Elph. Y. Imler, George R. Imler,* Daniel Imler, John Jackson; Nathaniel Kegg,* wd. at Wilderness: George Long;* John D. Leonard,* wd. at Wilderness; Henry N. Leonard,* William Leommon;* Joseph Lay, missing in action at Wilderness; Lewis Mock;* Biven D. Meloy,* wd. at Wilderness; Malachi Mock,* Tobias Miller, Isaac Nicodemus, Jacob Price;* Daniel J. Price, wd. at Spottsylvania C. H.: Abraham Price; William Riffle,* wd. at Opequan; William J. Robinson, wd. at Wilderness; Matthias Rieghard,* Jacob Richey,* John Richey, William H. Rea, James Rollins, Jacob B. Stevens,* William Stineman,* Nathaniel Stiffler,* James Saupp;* Henry Speck,* wd. at Mine Run, and at Cedar Creek; John Stiffler: Miles N. Smith, wd. at Wilderness; William R. Smith, wd. at Wilderness; Andrew H. Wise and Samuel Ward.

Killed: Adam Beltze, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1865; bu. in nat. cem. sec. A. David B. Craine, at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Died: Levi Blackburn, at Relay House, Md., Nov. 19, 1862; Joseph Blackburn, at Frederick, Md., of wds. rec. at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; Abraham Carl, May 10, of wds. rec. at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; George W. Feather, at Relay House, Md., Oct. 25, 1862; Abraham Feight, at Relay House, Md., Nov. 13, 1862; Daniel G. Helzel, at Relay House, Nov. 1, 1862; Simon Helzel, at Relay House, Nov. 9, 1862; David Hoenstine, at Relay House, Md., Nov. 4, 1862; Daniel Imler, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1865; Abraham Price, at Relay House, Md., Oct. 19, 1862; William R. Smith, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1865, bu. at Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel Ward, captured at Mine Run, died at Andersonville, Ga., July 30, 1864, grave 4338.

COMPANY F.†

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: Lewis A. May, pro. to maj. Sept. 3, 1862. Martin S. Bortz, wd. at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; pro. fr. 1st sgt. to 1st lt. Dec. 1, 1864; to capt. Feb. 21, 1865; m. o. w. co. John W. Feight, pro. fr. 1st. lt. Jan. 24, 1863; wd. at Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864; pro. to chaplain, Feb. 21, 1865.

First Lieutenants: C. P. McLaughlin, pro. fr. 1st sgt. Jan. 19, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864. Christ. P. Calhoun, pro. fr. 1st sgt. Feb. 22, 1865; m. o. w. co.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: Levi Cook, wd. at Wilderness; com. 2d lt, May 5, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. as sgt.

Sergeants: Joseph Barkley, who was wd. at Cedar Creek; Jesse Miller, Harry Shaffer, who was wd. at Monocacy, and John W. Mauk, were m. o. w. co. Frederick Mowery, disch. on surg. cert. May 2, 1864. John Geller, wd. at Cedar Creek; disch. on surg. cert. April 6, 1865. Jacob Whip, died Dec. 3, of wds. rec. at Mine Run, Nov. 27, 1863. Jackson Miller, killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Samuel May, tr. to Md. Home Brigade, March 30, 1863.

Corporals: Jeremiah Moser, wd. at Cold Harbor; absent at m. o. Daniel Wolford, Marcus May, Joseph Cobler, Henry C. Ritchey and Marion Statler, m. o. w. co. Ephraim C. Miller, wd. at Cedar Creek; m. o. w. co. Joseph Shroyer, wd. at Opequan; m. o. w. co. John W. May, wd. at Wilderness; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 25, 1864. Fred. G. Ritchey, wd. at Opequan; disch. on surg. cert. May 12, 1865. John B. Steckman, died at Relay House, Md., Dec. 23, 1862. Martin T. Foor, capt.; died at Danville, Va., March 20, 1865. Shannon E. M'Coy, missing in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Albert Armstrong,* wd. at Wilderness; Franklin Baner, wd at Wilderness, in hos. at m. o.; Daniel M. Ball, wd. at Monocacy Linton W. Bingham, John A. Boor, John Deal; William Earnest,* wd. at Monocacy; Lewis Elder; William Feight, wd. at Cedar Creek, in hos. at m. o; George Geller,* wd. at Monocacy; George W. Holler, wd. at Wilderness; John Holler;* then follow Samuel Hunt, John T. Hunt, James Heckman, Francis H. Hayman, Calvin Harden, Robert F. Henderson, David Kingsley Peter Reighard, Noah Tipton and James R. Vickroy, all mentioned as deserters; James Kellerman,* wd. at Monocacy; William Kelly, wd. at Cedar Creek; Henry Kelly, missing in action at Cold Harbor; Oliver Lowry,* wd. at Opequan; Abraham Miller, wd. at Cedar Creek; Hiram May, wd. at Cold Harbor, ab. in hos. at m. o.; Henry Miller; Chauncey Owens, ab., wd. at m. o.; Samuel Robb;* David Rush, wd. at Cold Harbor; George W. Robb, George Smith;* Jacob Smith,* wd. at Mine Run and at Wilderness; John W. Smith;* Tobias Shaffer, wd. at Fisher's Hill, ab., in hos. at m. o; Thomas Shaffer,* Simon Smith,* Adam Smith, Conrad G. Steuby, David Smith, George W. Troutman; John Valentine,* wd. at Opequan; Frederick Wolford,* William Waggerman, John Western.

Killed: George W. Robb, at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

Died: John A. Boor, Aug. 17, 1863. Henry Miller, at Washington, D. C., May 20, of wds. rec. at Wilderness May 6, 1864. David Smith, at Baltimore, Md., of accidental wds. rec. Sept. 20, 1862. George W. Troutman, at Relay House, Md., Nov. 29, 1862. William Waggerman, at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1863; grave 1142.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Of the ten companies comprising this regiment, C, D and F were composed of men from Somerset county. They were recruited in the summer of 1862, and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, where, during the last week in August, they were mustered into service for a term of three years.

On September 2, under the command of Col. Robert P. Cummins, of Somerset county, the regiment was ordered to Washington, and upon its arrival was employed in the construction of Fort Stevens, digging rifle-pits, and clearing away the forest in front. About the middle of the month it moved to Frederick, Maryland, where it was employed in guarding the town, erecting hospital tents, and in caring for the wounded from the bloody fields of South Mountain and Antietam. Early in October, however,

* Mustered out with company.

† The members of this company, except privates Armstrong, Geller, Henderson and May, who enlisted in 1863; private Simon Smith, who enlisted in 1864, and private Western, who enlisted in 1865, were mustered into service from August 29 to September 14, 1862.

* Mustered out with company.

the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Meade, in command of the Pennsylvania reserves, which then formed the 3d division of the 1st corps, and was by him assigned to the 2d brigade, composed of the 3d, 4th, 7th and 8th regiments.

In the movement which resulted in the disastrous battle at Fredericksburg, the reserves formed part of Franklin's grand division. The Rappahannock was crossed on December 12, and early on the following morning the line of battle was formed. A few moments later Col. Cummins appeared upon the field. He had been sick in hospital at Washington, but, learning that a battle was imminent, though not yet recovered, proceeded to the front and arrived in time to lead his regiment in this its first battle. The regiment and division fought desperately, but without avail, and after a charge in which the 142d lost two hundred and fifty men killed and wounded of the five hundred and fifty who stood in ranks in the morning, the troops of Meade's division retired to the position which had been occupied on the previous day, where they remained until the army recrossed the river on the night of the 15th. Two days later winter quarters were established at Belle Plain landing.

When Gen. Hooker assumed command of the army in February, 1863, a complete reorganization was made. By these changes the 142d became associated with the 135th, 151st and the 121st Penn. regiments, which constituted the 1st brigade of the 3d division. During the Chancellorsville campaign this command performed some heavy marching in a diversion made in favor of Hooker, but did not reach the field of battle until after disaster had befallen the Union arms. Three days later, it, with the rest of the army, recrossed the river and returned to the old camping-ground.

Before the beginning of the march which ended at Gettysburg, Gen. Doubleday succeeded to the command of the 1st corps, Gen. Rowley to that of the 3d division, and Col. Biddle of the 1st brigade. Upon the arrival of the brigade at Gettysburg, on July 1, it was formed to the left of the wood where Gen. Reynolds fell, and soon became the target of the enemy's batteries in front and right flank. Its position was frequently shifted to avoid the fire, but it stubbornly held its ground. Finally, in the terrible conflict which followed the advance movements of the enemy in overwhelming force, the 1st brigade, with ranks thinned and broken, was forced to yield its position. Col. Biddle, seizing a stand of colors, gallantly rode forward, and the line instinctively about-wheeled and followed him. The horse of Col. Biddle was shot. Col. Cummins fell mortally wounded (his horse had been killed a few minutes previously), and near him fell the acting-adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. Tucker. The regiment fell back slowly toward the seminary, joining a mass of men from various brigades and divisions who, though in some confusion, were holding and continued to hold the position until the batteries were withdrawn, and until the enemy, moving along the road south of the seminary, had completely flanked the position. As the troops retired through the town they were subjected to a severe fire from a flanking column, which was sheltered by fences and buildings. On the 2d the regiment was held in reserve just back of the cemetery, on the Tarrytown road, and on the 3d it was posted midway between the cemetery and Round Top, but, although exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, its losses were slight after the first day's fighting. The loss to the regiment in the entire battle was fifteen killed, one hundred and twenty-six wounded, and eight-four missing and prisoners.

Subsequently, the regiment, with the army, participated in various manœuvres, marches and counter-marches, and finally passed the winter in the vicinity of Culpepper, Virginia. While stationed there it was assigned to Stone's brigade, and soon after, upon the breaking up of the 1st corps, it became part of the 5th corps. With this corps during the year 1864, it was engaged in the battles in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania C. H., North Anna, Bethesda Church, Tolopotomy creek, the passage of the swamps of the Chickahominy and James rivers, siege of Petersburg, the construction of Fort Hell, two raids upon the Weldon railroad, and the action at Peeble's Farm.

With the exception of a sharp fight on February 6, 1865, at Dabney's Mills, in which the regiment suffered considerable loss, it remained in quarters near Petersburg from December until the opening of the spring campaign. This began on March 30, and closed ten days later by the surrender of the rebel army under Lee at Appomattox. After the surrender, the brigade of

which the regiment formed part was placed in charge of rebel property, which it escorted to Burkesville station. From thence, after a two weeks' rest, it marched *via* Petersburg and Richmond to the vicinity of Washington, where, after participating in the grand review, the regiment was mustered out of service on May 29.

Its members from Somerset county were as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Robert P. Cummins, col., m. Sept. 1, 1862; died July 2, of wds. rec. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Joseph E. Mason, hos. st., pro. fr. pri. Co. F, May 1, 1863; m. o. w. regt. May 29, 1865.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: John H. Boyts, m. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 22, 1863. Henry G. Elder, m. Aug. 27, 1862; pro. fr. 1st lt. Feb. 22, 1863; bvt.-maj. Mar. 3, 1865; bvt. lt.-col. April 2, 1865; wd. at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; com. maj. May 16, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. as capt. May 29, 1865.

First Lieutenant: Jacob R. Walter, m. Aug. 27, 1862; pro. fr. 2d lt. Feb. 22, 1863, com. capt.; not mus.; wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: Nathaniel O. Hinchman, m. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. fr. sgt. June 2, 1863; disch. Mar. 23, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: Charles F. Hunter, m. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to 1st sgt. Mar. 1, 1864, com. 1st lt.; not mus.; m. o. w. co.

Sergeants: Franklin Boyts, wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; ab., in hos., at m. o. Daniel Young, com. 2d lt.; not mus.; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865. Jacob Phillipi, m. o. w. co. Benjamin F. Harcomb, disch. Feb. 25, 1863. Augustus Davis, disch. for wds. rec. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Samuel H. Brougher, died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1865.

Corporals: Norman Phillipi, Simon Pile, Jonas Mayers and Jacob Bitner, m. o. w. co. Wesley Humbert, wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; tr. to V. R. C.; disch. by G. O. April 20, 1865. Samuel Gerhart, cap. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 17, 1864; grave 9005. Jacob S. Nicholson, disch. Jan. 27, 1863. Jerome B. Knable, tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 13, 1863. Joseph Bitner, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

MUSICIANS.

George Snyder, tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 31, 1863. Charles Elder, died Dec. 26, 1863.

PRIVATES.

All of whom (as well as the non-commissioned officers) were mustered into service on the 25th and 26th days of August, 1862, except Henry Gray, who was mustered in August 30, 1864. Those who were mustered out with the company are marked with an asterisk, namely: Michael Ansell,* David Ansell, Benjamin Boyts,* Samuel Bowlby, Elijah H. Berkey, Hiram Boyts, John Beyers, J. C. Cunningham, Hiram Cupp, Isaiah Cupp, Frederick Dumbauld,* Garret Forespring,* William Faith, Michael A. Firestone, Henry Gray,* Anthony Growall, Peter Growall, Joshua Henry,* Jacob Hart,* John Himbaugh;* John Hoover, wd. at Wilderness; Aaron P. Hartman,* Daniel J. Horner, Jacob Harsberger, Alexander Heminger, John Kimmel,* Jacob Kreger, Harrison King, J. W. Levingston;* Levi Levingston, wd. at Gettysburg; Perry Lee, Gillian Miller,* Martin Miner,* Peter Moore,* Daniel J. Miller, Daniel May, Ringgold Markel, Joseph Nedrow;* Samuel Nicola, in hos. at m. o.; Simon Nicola, mis. in action at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Adam Nickolson,* William Nickler; David Nickler, des.; Peter Pile, sick in hos. at m. o.; George Pile,* William Pile, Jacob Pritts, Washington Rector,* Jackson Rose, Jeremiah Rayman, Henry Rose, John Rose, Samuel Shelly,* Simon Shaulis,* Elias Stutzman,* Irvin Sullivan;* David Smith, des. Oct. 2, 1862; John Trimpey,* John Vought; Foster C. Wable, wd. at Wilderness; Peter Welfley, David Weimer; Samuel B. Yoder, disch. for wds. rec. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; Aaron Zufal;* Jacob Zufal, disch. for wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Killed: David Ansell, Alexander Hemminger, Harrison King and David Weimer, at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Hiram Cupp, at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Ringgold Markell, at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Died: Elijah H. Berkey, Jan. 5, 1863; bu. in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C. John Beyers, Oct. 24, 1862; bu. in nat. cem., Antietam, Md. Isaiah Cupp, Sept. 12, 1862. Peter Growall, Dec. 16, 1862. Perry Lee, May 27, 1864. Daniel May, Feb. 14, 1863. William Nickler, at Alexandria, Va., of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. John Rose, Dec. 30, 1862. John Vought, Jan. 11, 1863. Hiram Boyts, at Washington, D. C., Aug. 28, 1864. Simon Nicola, died at Andersonville prison-pen.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: Adam Grimm, m. Aug. 29, 1862; wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch. on surg. cert. April 17, 1864. Noah Bowman, m. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to sgt; to 1st sgt.; to 1st lt. July 31, 1864; to capt. Sept. 21, 1864; wd. at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; ab., in hos., at m. o.

First Lieutenants: Samuel S. Swank, m. Aug. 29, 1862; wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch. by S. O. Feb. 12, 1864. Noah S. Miller, m. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to 1st sgt. Aug. 27, 1862; to 2d lt. Jan. 11, 1863; to 1st lt. March 5, 1864; com. capt. April 20, 1864; not mus.; disch. by G. O. July 30, 1864. Charles H. Ferner, m. Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to sgt.; to 1st sgt.; to 1st lt. Sept. 21, 1864; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: Henry Stewart, m. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 10, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: Oliver P. Shaver, m. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corp.; to sgt.; to 1st sgt. Jan. 1, 1865; com. 2d lt.; not mus.; m. o. w. co. as 1st sgt.

Sergeants: W. E. Zimmerman and Noah Koontz, m. o. w. co. James F. Stanton, cap. at Chapel C. H., Va., Oct. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

Corporals: Jacob G. Mishler and Adam Shafer, ab. sick, at m. o. David Gohn, wd. at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; ab., in hos., at m. o. Henry Mishler, wd. at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 13, 1865. William A. Johnson, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 8, 1864. Charles Lohr, disch. on surg. cert. April 8, 1863. David J. Levingston, disch. for wds. rec. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Jacob Barnt, died at Washington, D. C., June 3, of wds. rec. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864. Isaac Miller, mis. in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Noah W. Shafer, mis. in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

MUSICIANS.

Isaac M. Dibert, ab., on detached service, at m. o. Dallas M. Unger, des. Oct., 1862.

PRIVATES.

The enlisted men of this company were mustered into service Aug. 22 and 27, 1862. The privates with the company at muster-out are designated by an asterisk: George Ackerman, Emanuel Bissell,* John H. Bissell, Charles Barnt,* John Boyer, Levi Barnt; Joseph Berkey, missing in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; Joseph Caldenbaugh, Adam Custer, Hezekiah Crissey,* Jonas Custer, Pirls Cook, Daniel Delaney,* George Dull,* John Dickey, Leonard Farrel, Jeremiah Fry, Noah Gohn, Wesley Griffith, Edward Helsel,* Henry Horner, Martin Helsel, Joseph D. Hammer, Harrison Lohr,* Benjamin Lohr, George Lohr, Isaiah Miller, Samuel J. Miller, Josiah Miller, Christian M. Miller, Ephraim Minor, Henry J. Miller, Renel Miller, Joseph Miller, Gillian Miller, Lee H. McKinley, David Pepley, John Rushenberger,* Harrison Ringler, John Reel, William Rodgers,* Franklin Rodgers, Valentine Ripple,* William Rininger, William Suter, William J. Speicher, Jacob Swank;* Joshua Summers, wd. at Dabney's Mills, Feb. 6, 1865; in hos. at m. o.; Adam B. Shafer, Michael Summers, Hiram H. Statler, Jacob Sipe; Joseph Specht, mis. in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; George C. Thomas, James W. Taft, John E. Woods* and Isaac Yoder.

Killed: Joseph Miller, at Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 22, 1864. David Pepley, at Petersburg, Va., June 24, 1864.

Died: John Boyer, April 6, 1863; bu. in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C. Noah Gohn, Feb. 14, 1863. Wesley Griffith, at Smoketown, Md., Dec. 16, 1862. Martin Helsel, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1863. Joseph D. Hammer, wd. at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; died Sept. 9, 1863; bu. in nat. cem. Louden Park, Baltimore, Md. George Lohr, July 31 of wds. rec. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Renel Miller, Nov. 19, 1861. Gillian Miller, July 29 of wds. rec. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Lee H. McKinley, died Aug. 10 of wds. rec. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Hiram H. Statler, died July 2 of wds. rec. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Jacob Sipe, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1863. James W. Taft, died July 31 of wds. rec. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Isaac Yoder, at Belle Plain, Va., Feb. 16, 1863.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: Francis A. Edmonds, m. Aug. 25, 1862; dis. Nov. 1, 1862. Albert Heffley, m. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. fr. 1st lt. Nov. 1, 1862; dis. by G. O. May 19, 1865.

First Lieutenant: Josiah Lepley, pro. fr. pri. April 9, 1863; com. capt. June 3, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. as 1st lt.

Second Lieutenants: George J. Gordill, m. Aug. 25, 1862; com. 1st lt. Nov. 1, 1862; not mus.; dis. Mar. 11, 1863, for wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Cyrus P. Heffley, m. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. fr. sgt. to 2d lt. April 19, 1863; cap.; vet.; wd. at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; dis. by S. O. May 15, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The enlisted men of this company, except privates Blachart, Wm. Caton and Slaybauch, who enlisted in 1864, were mustered into service Aug. 25 and 29, 1862.

First Sergeants: Jacob J. Zorn, pro. fr. sgt. May 25, 1864; com. 1st lt. June 3, 1865; not mus.; m. o. w. co. Jacob B. Lepley, died May 24, of wds. rec. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Sergeants: John Denton, Martin Caton, Samuel Hoon and Parker Diveley, m. o. w. co. Hoon had been com. 2d lt. June 3, 1865, but was not mustered as such. Joseph Smith, des. Oct. 1, 1862.

Corporals: Jacob Wellington, pris. fr. May 5, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865; dis. by G. O. June 5, 1865. Henry Stuck, m. o. w. co. Benjamin Hay, wd. at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; dis. by G. O. June 3, 1865. Samuel Boose, dis. on surg. cert. Nov. 17, 1862. Chauncey Dickey, dis. by G. O. May 17, 1865. Adam Cook, tr. to V. R. C. July 27, 1863. Samuel J. Bittner, tr. to V. R. C. May 2, 1864. Hermon Fritz, died Dec. 14 of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Henry Bittner, died at Warrenton, Va., Nov. 14, 1862. Hiram Sturtz, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Christopher Speicher, des. Jan. 21, 1863.

MUSICIANS.

Hermon Johnson and Charles Flato, m. o. w. co. William H. Platt, disch. on surg. cert. March 19, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Those marked with an asterisk were mustered out with the company.

William Atchison, Chauncey Bowman;* Jacob N. Beal, ab., sick, at m. o.; Jeremiah Blachart, Henry Bridegum, Benjamin Bissel; Jeremiah Braugher, des. Jan., 1863; Gillian Broucher, des. Jan., 1863; Anthony Boyer, Jacob Christner,* William Caton, Elias Caton, Francis Coleman, William Dickey,* Alex. Dickey, Emanuel Exline, George Fogle;* Tobias Fisher, pris. fr. Aug. 21, 1864, to March 2, 1865; Uriah Fritz, George Glessner, Andrew Griffith, John A. Groff, Zacharias Heffley,* Daniel Heckman, John Hay, Charles Hoover, William Hittie, Henry Hay, Francis Hogle, Henry Hartz, William Hentz, Francis Hersh, Joshua Keller, Justus Keller, William M. Leidig,* Jonathan Leidig, Alexander Murdic,* Joseph Mosholder,* Charles Muhlenberg,* Charles Miller, Joseph E. Mason, Peter Mull, Andrew Parker, Levi Queer,* Alexander Ringler,* Henry Rumiser, Michael Ream, William Rayman, Joseph Ream; Henry Suder, ab., sick, at m. o.; James Shoemaker,* William Spangy,* James Sweitzer,* Ananias Shoemaker,* Augustus Sellers * Moses Stimberg,* Jesse Scritchfield,* John Shafer,* Joseph Sivitts, Henry Slaybauch; Zachariah Walker, ab., sick, at m. o.; Joseph Walker,* John Weimer,* Charles J. Will,* George, John Wolford and Henry Ware; Henry Stewart and Henry Schram, des. in 1862; John Steiner, in 1863.

Killed: Elias Caton and Francis Hersh at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Joseph Ream and Joseph Sivits, at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863. Francis Coleman, at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 11, 1864. Andrew Parker and William Rayman at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865.

Died: William Atchison, cap., died at Andersonville, Ga., Jan. 25, 1865; grave 12520. Benjamin Bisel, cap., died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 22, 1864; grave 11222. Uriah Fritz, cap. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 19, 1864. Joshua Keller, cap., died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 19, 1864; bu. in nat. cem., Millen, Ga., sec. A, grave 274. Peter Mull, at Brooks' Station, Va., Nov. 25, 1862.

COMPANY H.

Samuel H. Dull, pri., m. Aug., 1862; m. o. close of war, June 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.
(DRAFTED MILITIA.)

This regiment, which was organized at Camp Curtin about the middle of November, 1862, to serve for a period of nine months, contained a large number of Somerset county men, and one company from the county of Bedford. It moved from Camp Curtin on November 27, and proceeding by rail and water *via* Washington and Norfolk, arrived at Suffolk, Virginia, early in December.

On the 28th of that month it marched from Suffolk to Ballard's Landing on the Chowan river, and thence proceeded by transports to New Berne, North Carolina, arriving January 1, 1863. It was soon after assigned to Spinola's (Keystone) brigade, of the 3d division, 18th corps. Thereafter the regiment remained in Gen. Foster's department, participating in various marches and skirmishes in the region traversed by the Tar and Pamlico rivers, until the close of June, when the brigade was ordered to Fortress Monroe, to join in a demonstration toward Richmond, Virginia, as a diversion in favor of the Union army at Gettysburg. It remained in the vicinity of White House, on the Pamunkey river, until July 7, when it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, arriving on the 9th. Lee's rebel army was then in full retreat. On the 11th the regiment marched to Boonsboro, and thence to a position in a pass of the South Mountain, where it remained until after the enemy had escaped into Virginia. It then moved to Frederick, and, on August 3, was ordered to Harrisburg, where from the 6th to the 8th its members were mustered out.

Following are the names of men from the two counties who served in the regiment. Cos.

E, H and K were made up of residents of Somerset, while Co. I contained those from Bedford.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: William Maurer, m. o. w. co.

First Lieutenants: James Yount, disch. on surg. cert. May 4, 1863. Henry Good, pro. from 2d lt. May 5, 1863; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: Jeremiah Maurer, pro. from 1st sgt. May 5, 1863; m. o. w. co.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: Jonathan Shunk, m. o. w. co.

Sergeants: Michael Yoner, Jacob J. Smith, Peter Ankeny, m. o. w. co. David Friedline, in hos. at m. o. Francis Countryman and Daniel S. Phillipi, des.

Corporals: David Bowman, Samuel Barndt, Cornelius Buckley, Chauncey Davis, Isaac A. Bissell, William Paul, Rudolph Ferner, m. o. w. co. David Friedline, ab., in hos., at m. o. William W. Young, des.

PRIVATES.

Those marked with an asterisk deserted chiefly in November, 1862.

Nathaniel Auman, Lemuel H. Auman, Clinton Allen, Franklin Barnhart, Joseph Blancet, Nathan Borkey, Valentine Brocht, John J. Bitner, Cornelius Bender, Charles R. Bitner, Noah Berkey, Fletcher Benford,* Solomon Bitner,* Philip P. Bitner,* Con Berschneider,* Josiah Caster, James Constable, Patrick Cane, Philip F. Caster, Jacob Countryman, Elias Crissey, Samuel A. Deeds, Henry Deeds, Gabriel Dunmyer,* Henry Dunmyer,* Charles Farbaugh, John Failing, James M. Flanigan, Jacob P. Friedline, Jonathan Freedline,* Hiram Gardner, Noah Gohn, Harrison Gohn, Albert George, John S. Horner, Israel Hines, Israel Herring, John Hay, Hiram Huffman, Calvin Hilton, Samuel Hart,* John Kimmel, George P. King, William Kuhn, Michael Keifer,* Francis Knepper,* Henry Kauffman,* John Kook,* David Libby, Martin Lieb, Solomon B. Long, Joseph W. Lape,* Daniel Lohr,* Abraham Longenecker,* Wash Lockard,* Thomas Mahan, John H. Mason,* Cyrus Miller,* James McBride, John McGinn,* George Ogline, Daniel Queer, John D. Risley, William Rubright, George Rubright, George Ray, Augustus Riffle, Isaac Rose, Anthony Rinebolt, Jacob Showman, Thomas Swank, Henry H. Speice, Daniel Stutzman, Jacob Smalser, Herman Shaffer,* George Wismiller, Thomas Wissinger, John C. Walter,* William Yunke, David H. Young,* Nathaniel Zimmerman.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captains: Martin L. Statler, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 15, 1863. John Bierer, pro. fr. 1st lt. Co. K 178th P. V.; m. o. w. co.

First Lieutenant: Joseph Stull, m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: Jonas Schrock, m. o. w. co.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeants: Charles Stertz, m. o. w. co. William Ackerman, disch. Nov. 26, 1862.

Sergeants: A. B. W. Blough, John B. Weimer, George Baltzer and William Stauffer, m. o. w. co.

Corporals: John D. Reese, David Mosteller, Jacob Shunk, Jacob A. Hite, Benjamin F. Will, Samuel Zigler and Moses Bitner, m. o. w. co. Philip Musser died at Washington, N. C., June 12, 1863. Jackson Darr died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 12, 1863. John Ware, des. Nov., 1862.

MUSICIAN.

William McCauliff.

PRIVATES.

John D. Blough, Benjamin Berkey, Samuel Berkheimer, Joseph H. Burns, Adam Burket; John Berkey, died at Fortress Monroe, Va., July 28, 1863; Dennis Baughman,* Oliver P. Burns,* Hiram B. Crosby, Lewis Coop, Henry Coleman, Daniel Custer, Esau H. Deal, Peter Ellenberger, Andrew Emerick,* Jonathan Emerick,* Geo. R. Felix, Jacob Flamm, Geo. File, Sam'l Flickenger,* Anthony Getz, John Grasser, Jesse Gaumer, Samuel Grissey,* Washington Hoffman, Noah Holsapple, Gideon Kauffman, John Keller, Noah Keefer, Conrad Keim, Conrad Kennel, Joseph Kinsey,* David Lambert, John Lehman, Abraham Lape, Austin Lohr, Jacob Livingston, Levi Lease, Jacob Layton, Jacob Leydig,* Joseph Meyers, Jonathan Machan, David P. Miller, Oliver Meyers, Daniel A. Miller, John C. Mock, John Mowry, John Mason, Franklin Mosteller,* Andrew McCabe,* John McCormick, Isaac Nupp, Peter Onstedt, Charles Orth, Charles F. Orth, Benjamin F. Peterman, Samuel Poorbaugh, Daniel Ream, Eli Raup, George Ross, Michael L. Rodgers, Wellington Reiswick, Harman Ross; Samuel Roudenbush, died at Washington, N. C., May 12, 1863; William Shank, Jacob Smith, Noah P. Seese, Emanuel J. Seese, Jeremiah Stahl, Sewell Sawyer, Joseph W. Shaffer, George Sarver,* George W. Sarver,* Peter Thomas, Appleton Wilt, Amos Ware; John Witt, died at New Berne, N. C., Feb. 17, 1863; William Ware,* Isaac Young and Jonathan Yoder.

* Deserted in November, 1862.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: Amos Robinett, m. o. w. co.

First Lieutenant: Jacob T. Kettering, m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: Morrison B. Munson, m. o. w. co.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: George M. Leasure, m. o. w. co.

Sergeants: James H. Knox, James S. Gordon, Harvey M. Ressler and Robert Callihan, m. o. w. co. William A. Grove, des. Nov. 20, 1862.

Corporals: Amos Harbaugh, Joseph Fisher, Michael Feather, John Calliban, Asa Johnson, George Miller and John G. Leasure, m. o. w. co. Henry Ruby, des. Nov. 20, 1862.

MUSICIANS.

Abner Smouse, m. o. w. co. Jeremiah Klingerman, died at Washington, N. C., June 29, 1863.

PRIVATES.

David Bennett, Daniel Bash, Daniel Blatenberger, James B. Bratelbaugh, John Ball, Valentine Browser, Jacob D. Burket, Joseph Bayer, Abraham Bennett,* David T. Birkley,* Joseph Barns,* Samuel Barns,* Alexander Corl, David Conner, Jacob Carson, Michael Devore, John Dick, John K. H. Elliott, Enos Ellis, Abraham Emigh, Harrison Fetter, Henry Fetter, Joseph B. Fetter; Job Fetter, died at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 27, 1862; George I. Garn, Elias Hook, George Hook, Gastian Haw, James Hook, Joseph M. Holler; Martin Hoover, died at Washington, N. C., May 24, 1863; William Hook, died at Suffolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1862; James L. Huff,* Wesley B. Houser, Alexander Ickes, Lewis Johnson, Thomas Jay, William Johnson, John Jay,* George Keel, Joseph Klingerman, John King, Hugh Linn, Thomas Lawhead; James Louge, died at Washington, N. C., June 26, 1863; Elzey Leasure,* Franklin Lunger, Bartley Miller, Christian Miller, David H. Miller, Daniel H. Miller, Israel Moses, Jacob Mowry, Thomas Miller,* Robert Nelson,* Andrew Pleckner, John A. Potts, Andrew Pennel, Jeremiah Robinett, Jacob Stuft, Alex. K. Shrimer, Solomon Stirtz, Elias Snowberger, Henry Strutman, William Shull, Isaac N. Spade, Joseph B. Snowberger, Abner W. Sleck; Wm. Stuft, died at Washington, N. C., June 14, 1863; James Sharp, died at Washington, N. C., July 3, 1863; Lor'zo D. Shippley, died at Washington, D. C., July 21, 1863; John Turner, John Trail,* Alex. Wissinger, David Williams, Noah Wigfield, Sam'l W. Wilhelm, Thomas G. Walker, William Wilkinson, Talliferro Wertz and Michael Zeller.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: George C. Schultz, m. o. w. co.

First Lieutenants: Henry J. Humbert, res. Jan. 23, 1863. George Sees, pro. fr. 2d lt. Jan. 31, 1863; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: Samuel D. Yutzy, pro. fr. 1st sgt. Jan. 31, 1863; m. o. w. co.

* Deserted in November, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: John N. Davis, m. o. w. co.

Sergeants: John J. Engle, John Gardner, Nathan Bradfield and Frederick Swearman, m. o. w. co. David E. Ankeny, des. Nov. 24, 1862.

Corporals: Josiah Gross, Jonas Cupp, Samuel Stead, Harmon Phillipi, Harrison Snyder, Elias A. Maust and C. M. Livingood, m. o. w. co. Arnold Kuhlman, Ludwick Lenhart, William R. King, Joseph H. Shultz and Jonas Tedrow, disch. in Nov., 1862. Thomas Allen, died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1863.

MUSICIANS.

Michael Nicklow and Charles Rose.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Albright, John Ansel, Elijah M. Austin,* Elijah Baer, John P. Baker,* George W. Baker,* Josiah J. Bittner,* Solomon Custer, Henry Conn, Charles Cornelison, Josiah Chrise, Peter Chrise,* Jacob Deal, Edward Durst, Daniel Enfield,* Cyrus Fike, Nelson French, Solomon Flick,* John Fogle,* Levi Freedline,* Peter Flick,* Isaiah Flick,* Samuel Gross, Isaiah Gross, James F. Gower, Henry H. Gardner, Samuel S. Garlitts, Jacob Glessener,* John S. Girton,* Daniel Hartman, Abraham Huffine, Julius Handeke, Amos Hess, Solomon M. Howsel, Francis Hoover,* Andrew Hay,* James Hunter,* Peter Keefer; Mahlon Klingaman, died at Suffolk, Va., Dec. 24, 1862; Oliver Kahler,* George Lunger, Peter B. Lohr,* Henry A. Miner, Samuel Mickey, John Marker, William Miller, Marshall Miller, Peter Masteller,* James McClintock, Jacob McCloskey, Franklin McBride, Hiram McCoy,* John P. Nedrow, Isaac Nimiller,* Noah Phillipi,* Joseph Ringer, Levi Sanner, William Snyder, John Schombert, Casper Schmuck, Joseph Schultz 2d, John W. Smith, James Sterner, Samuel H. Serles, Jacob Swarner, John A. Schultz,* John Sipe,* Hiram Tedrow, Abraham Thomas, Amos Thomas, Thomas Wilburn, Daniel H. Weimer,* John Yowler, Balaam Younkin and John Zimmerman.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Co. A of this regiment was recruited in Bedford county and was mustered into the service of the United States for a term of three years, May 12, 1864. Of the regiment's history, Bates, in his "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," says:

Seven companies of this regiment, recruited in various and widely separated sections of the commonwealth for a term of three years, rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, where, in May, 1864, they were organized, and on the 14th of that month moved under command of Maj. Charles Kleckner, to join the Army of the Potomac, coming up with it as it was crossing the Pamunkey river, on the 28th of May. It was immediately assigned to the 2d brigade, 2d division of the 2d corps, and on the day following its arrival was led to battle at Tolopotomy creek. It was engaged in skirmishing on the way to Cold Harbor, and on the second day of the battle led the brigade in two desperate assaults upon the enemy's works, losing sixty-seven killed and one hundred and thirteen wounded, and leaving some of its dead on the enemy's intrenchments. * * * For its unflinching bravery it was warmly commended by its brigade commander. For ten days it remained upon the front line, heavy skirmishing being constantly kept up. It then moved with the corps, and crossing the James, assaulted the enemy's works on the 16th, repeating the assault on the two following days, and losing in each very heavily. On the 22d the assault was renewed and the brigade, after having charged and gained a position close upon the fortifications, was outflanked and a large number were taken prisoners. In this engagement the regiment lost fifty-two in killed and wounded, and one hundred and fifteen taken prisoners. Capts. Evans, Haines, Huff and McKeage, and Lieuts. Rahn, Stover, Bryan, and Adjt. Muffly were among the prisoners. Out of five hundred men who stood in the ranks on the banks of the Tolopotomy on the 29th of May, three hundred and fifty, including twelve officers, had been either killed, wounded or taken prisoners in a period of twenty-five days — a loss unprecedented. Of the number taken prisoners on the 22d, sixty-seven died at Andersonville and a number at Salisbury and Florence. The greater part of the wounded prisoners died at Petersburg.

Near the close of July the handful which remained joined in an expedition to Deep Bottom, where it was engaged in skirmishing for a day, returning on the 29th. On the 16th of August the command again crossed the James, and in the neighborhood of Deep Bottom, after skirmishing during the entire forenoon, made a determined assault, in which it lost, out of ninety-seven engaged, twenty-seven in killed and wounded. Returning to the Petersburg front, the corps, with but little delay, moved out on the Weldon railroad and commenced its destruction. On the afternoon of the 25th the enemy attacked with terrible earnestness, but was three times repulsed with fearful slaughter. In a fourth assault, which he delivered with fresh troops and in overpowering numbers, the little brigade was overborne and compelled to fall back. Lieut.-Col. Kleckner, in command, while at the head of his regiment, cheering on his men, was severely wounded. On the same night the fragment that remained marched back to Petersburg and was placed in the trenches, where it was employed in fatigue duty until near the close of October. In the meantime three new companies [H, I and K], recruited for one year's service, were added to the regiment, completing its full number. On the 25th of October the regiment marched with the corps to Hatcher's Run, where, on the 27th, it was hotly engaged, the corps being outflanked and roughly handled. The regiment lost fifteen in killed and wounded. After the battle it returned and was placed in the trenches between Forts Haskell and Steadman. It was here subjected to constant duty in close proximity to the enemy's lines, where it lost a number in killed and wounded from the unerring fire of his sharpshooters.

In December the regiment moved to the left flank of the army, and here it was joined on January 1, 1865, by Col. John H. Stover, who had been commissioned at its organization and now assumed command. He had previously served as captain in the 10th and major of the 106th. On the 5th of February he led his command to Hatcher's Run, where, on that and the following day, it was warmly engaged. It

* Deserted in November, 1862.

encamped on the field and remained there during the winter, the lines being extended to that point. On the 28th of March it broke camp, and on the 1st of April took position in line of battle in front of the enemy. On the 2d, in common with nearly the entire army, it moved to the assault, breaking the enemy's lines and capturing his works with but small loss. It then moved with the corps in pursuit and skirmished as it went until it reached Appomattox Court House, where the rebel army surrendered. It then marched back to the neighborhood of Washington and participated in the grand review of the armies. On the 2d of June the three companies last added to the command were mustered out, and the remaining seven, which formed the original regiment, on the 14th of July:

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: Nathan C. Evans, m. May 13, 1864; captured at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; m. o. w. co.

First Lieutenant: Morrison B. Munson, m. May 13, 1864; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: Adam B. Carn, m. May 13, 1864; dis. on surg. cert. Oct. 1, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeants: William H. Ralston, pro. to 1st sgt. July 1, 1865; m. o. w. co. James H. Knox, captured at Petersburg, Va.; died at Andersonville, Ga., Feb. 26, 1865.

Sergeants: Daniel Croyl and Josiah N. Smith, m. o. w. co. Jacob Z. Over, pris. fr. June 22, 1864, to April 28, 1865; dis. by G. O. June 17, 1865. John W. Deffibaugh, cap. at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.

Corporals: Daniel W. Phillips, John F. Cook, John Witman, John Lee, John Barber, Michael H. Price, George W. Boston and Matthias Imler, m. o. w. co. Barton C. Smith, pro. to q.m.-sgt. Dec. 31, 1864. Jacob Line, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864. Herman T. Klahse, died July 20, 1864, of wds. rec. in action. David H. Stuckey, died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 18, 1864. Christopher Ensley, died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 25, 1864.

Musician: William Ghast, m. o. w. co.

PRIVATES.

Those whose names are printed in italics were mustered out with the company. Charles C. Adams, dis. by G. O. May 30, 1865. *Philip S. Brown, Espy S. Bennett, Michael H. Bowers, Solomon Bohn, Nicholas Berkhiser, David Barnett;* George D. Brown, dis. on surg. cert. June 9, 1865; Henry B. Blackburn, tr. to V. R. C.; dis. by G. O. June 7, 1865; Levi Berkhimer, dis. on surg. cert. Nov. 7, 1864; James B. Butts, pro. to prin. mus. Jan. 1, 1865; m. o. w. regt.; Isaac S. Bechtel, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; John W. Bailey, killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; William Brown, died at Washington, D. C., July 19, 1864; Martin Blackburn, cap.; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 11, 1864; George Bowers, died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1864; Jacob Clavenger, dis. by G. O. June 2, 1865; Henry Clay, died as a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864; Jacob Dale, dis. by G. O. June 2, 1865; Samuel Davidson, died, as a prisoner, at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 28, 1864; John Dull, died at Andersonville, Ga., as a prisoner Aug. 15, 1864; John Deffibaugh, des.; *William M. Earnest;* William Frazier, ab., sick, at m. o.; John W. Ferguson, died, as a prisoner, at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 28, 1864; Solomon Gregor, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; Daniel Gilbert, died, as a prisoner, at Andersonville, Ga., Dec. 1, 1864; John Hagan, wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; dis. by G. O. July 18, 1865; Samuel Hartzell, died June 30, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; Wilson Irvine, died, as a prisoner, at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 27, 1864; Charles W. Johnston, wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; ab. at m. o; Emanuel Jones, died at David's Island, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1864; *Charles Koontz, James Kelly;* Franklin Lorow, cap. at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; Jacob Leonard, dis. by G. O. May 30, 1865; Simon S. Lutz, died June 5, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; Samuel Layton, died, as a prisoner, at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 18, 1864; William H. Lehman, des.; Barnabas Montooth, dis. by G. O. June 21, 1865; Jonathan Manly, pris. fr. June 22, 1864, to April 28, 1865; dis. by G. O. May 27, 1865; Matthias Mauck, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; Henry L. Marshall, died, as a prisoner, at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 23, 1864; David L. Ober, pris. fr. June 22, 1864, to April 28, 1865; dis. by G. O. May 27, 1865; Jacob Orris, died Aug. 1, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; Henry S. Otto, died, as a prisoner, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 18, 1864; James Potter, wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; absent at m. o.; John Price, died March 22, 1865; George Rhodes, cap.; dis. by G. O. July 11, 1865; George W. Reighard, dis. by G. O. May 15, 1865; Joseph Rhodes, dis. by G. O. June 2, 1865; Robert M. Skillington, wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; dis. by G. O. July 14, 1865; Napoleon Sampsel, dis. by G. O. June 2, 1865; David Snowden, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; John G. Stephens, killed at Boydton road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; Theodore Snowberger, died Sept. 1, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; William Swoveland, died, as a prisoner, at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 10, 1864; Emanuel Smith, dis. by G. O. June 21, 1865; Sylvester Trout, cap.; date unknown; Thomas Turner, pris. fr. June 22, 1864, to April 28, 1865; dis. May 27, 1865; Christian Teeter, died, as a prisoner, at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 13, 1864; *James R. Wilson,* Edmund S. Wright, cap. at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; Charles C. Wright, pris. fr. June 22, 1864, to April 29, 1865; dis. by G. O. May 31, 1865; William H. Waltman, tr. to V. R. C.; dis. by G. O. June 7, 1865; Henry S. Watson, died, as a prisoner, at Andersonville, Ga., Jan. 2, 1865; John Wolfhope, died, as a prisoner, at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 4, 1864; William Yeader, dis. on surg. cert. Nov. 7, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, more generally known as the 22d Cav., was formed by the consolidation of a battalion known as the Ringgold Cav., with a battalion reorganized from a force of five companies, which had been called out for a period of six months, at the time of the rebel advance into Pennsylvania in the summer of 1863. Two companies of the Ringgold Cav., A and G of the new regiment, were recruited in the summer of 1861, in Washington county; four other companies, B, C, E and F, also from Washington county, in the summer of 1862; and one company, D, from the same county, in the spring of 1863. These companies had gone into service, as fast as recruited, in West Virginia, and had acted independently, those first entering taking part in the battle of Rich Mountain, in July, 1861, in which the rebels, under command of Gen. Lee, were defeated and driven with severe losses, and in October, at Greenbrier and Romney. Subsequently these companies were engaged in several other spirited actions with the enemy. Thus, at Blue's Gap, on January 7, 1862; at Bloomery Gap, on February 14; at Strasburg, on March 19; at Winchester, on the 22d of the same month, in which Gen. Shields defeated the rebel Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, inflicting severe loss; at Columbia Furnace, on April 15; at Two Churches and Rood's Hill, April 17 and 18; at North River

Mills, August 15, and at Dashu's Mills on November 9. They rendered most efficient service as guards and scouts, during the winter and spring of 1863. When the rebel army invaded Pennsylvania, in June, these companies, with other Union troops in West Virginia, were summoned to the assistance of the Army of the Potomac. They arrived near Williamsport, Maryland, on July 8, where they met some of the enemy's force, also on the following day at Fairview. The rebel army escaped on the night of the 14th, but was closely followed, and on the 17th the cavalry came up with him near Martinsburg, and fought with his rear guard at White Hall, on the 22d. In West Virginia, the campaigns of 1864 opened early, and on January 3, the enemy was met at Petersburg, where the battalion was engaged, and early in February at Lexington and Moorefield.

The six months' battalion, which ultimately formed the nucleus of the new regiment, was recruited in June, 1863, and was employed under command of Maj. Morrow, in guarding the fords of the Susquehanna, above and below Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and in picketing the roads leading into the Cumberland valley. Soon after the defeat of the rebel army at Gettysburg, it was pushed up the valley in pursuit, and until the close of its term of service was engaged with other cavalry commands in holding the Shenandoah valley. Upon its muster-out, in February, 1864, the battalion was reorganized at a camp near Chambersburg, and its members sworn in for a term of three years. On the 22d of that month, the Ringgold battalion was united with these reorganized companies, and a regimental organization effected by the choice of the following field officers: Jacob Higgins, colonel; A. J. Greenfield, lieutenant-colonel; George T. Work, Elias S. Troxell and Henry A. Myers, majors.

The battalion at Chambersburg, under Maj. Troxell, proceeded to Martinsburg, Virginia, on March 1, thence to Cumberland, where it joined the Ringgold battalion. Early in April, that portion of the regiment not mounted (amounting to about seven hundred men) proceeded, under command of Lieut.-Col. Greenfield, to a camp of rendezvous for cavalry in Pleasant valley, Maryland, where it received horses and equipments. About the middle of May, this detachment was moved to Camp Stoneman, near Washington, D. C. Four weeks later, however, it was ordered to Martinsburg, Virginia, where upon its arrival it was temporarily armed with muskets and, under command of Maj. Troxell, was assigned to the infantry brigade commanded by Col. Mulligan, who soon after marched his forces to Leetown, to meet the threatened advance of the enemy under Early. On the morning of July 3, the brigade was furiously attacked by a largely superior force. With the most determined bravery, Mulligan's little band stood its ground, and for eight hours held the enemy at bay, keeping open the route of retreat for Sigel at Martinsburg, and thereby assuring the safety of the army and its material. Though fighting as infantry, Col. Mulligan had such confidence in this cavalry detachment that it was placed at the fore front, where it repelled repeated assaults of the enemy. After participating in various other marches and skirmishes with the infantry columns, the detachment was ordered to the camp at Pleasant Valley for the purpose of being mounted and thoroughly equipped as cavalry. It left that camp on August 8, and, joining the force of Gen. Torbert, led the advance of Gen. Sheridan, who had just then been put in command of the entire army in the Shenandoah valley. During the movements which followed, it took part in the fight at Kernstown on the 21st, where the men displayed great steadiness and gallantry, repelling repeated assaults of a superior force. On the three following days it was warmly engaged at Opequan and Berryville, and on the 25th, at Charlestown, sustaining considerable loss. On the 26th, under a severe artillery fire, it participated in an attack upon the enemy's position, charging his lines, and capturing a number of prisoners.

Soon afterward the detachment was ordered to Hagerstown, where it joined the detachment which had been left at Cumberland in April. The latter had been in constant and active service during the entire summer, taking part in the campaign of Gen. Hunter against Lynchburg, and serving in the brigade commanded by Col. Higgins, under Gens. Sigel and Crook, with whom it fought in the battles of Newmarket and Kernstown on July 27. Subsequently it joined the division of Gen. Averell, and with him made a forced march in pursuit of the rebel McCausland after the burning of Chambersburg, coming up with him at Moorefield, where a decisive battle was fought, and the rebel leader was put to rout, losing many men and all his guns.

After the union of the two detachments at Hagerstown, the entire regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Greenfield, advanced with Gen. Averell to Martinsburg. On August 31, the division was attacked, and after a severe engagement was driven toward Falling Waters. On September 2, it again advanced to Darkesville, and boldly attacked, capturing the enemy's wagon-train. On the 3d at Bunker Hill, and on the 4th at Stephenson's Depot, it was engaged with superior forces of infantry and cavalry, and on the 7th charged the enemy at Darkesville, driving him in confusion. On the 12th it was again engaged in action at Bunker Hill, and on the 15th at Bucklestown, in each of which the regiment bore itself most gallantly.

Gen. Sheridan was now ready to move upon Early with all his forces. On September 18 the 22d charged the enemy at Martinsburg, and early on the following morning pursued his retreating forces toward Winchester. On the same day (September 19) Sheridan attacked at the Opequan, and at evening the regiment joined in the cavalry charge which finally routed the rebel army, and sent him in flight and confusion through Winchester, the 22d capturing a battery and eighty men. Following the retreating enemy, it came up with him at Fisher's Hill, where it participated in the fierce fighting which again routed the enemy, and on the 26th pushed the advantage by attacking at Mount Vernon Forge. On the 27th the division was surprised while in camp, by a heavy body of the enemy. The 22d rallied, under a destructive fire, and delivered a most determined charge, driving its assailants back in disorder, and held the ground in face of an overwhelming force, thereby saving the entire division train. Its loss was very severe. At Cedar creek, on the 19th of October, it was again fiercely engaged, losing a number in killed and wounded.

During the latter part of October the regiment was sent in charge of a train bearing the sick and wounded to Martinsburg, where it remained until the 20th of December. It was then ordered to New creek, and during the winter was actively engaged in the counties of Hampshire, Hardy and Pendleton, operating against roving bands of the enemy infesting the mountains of that region, capturing and driving them away, and completely freeing the country from their presence. To accomplish this, the command was kept almost constantly in the saddle, and was exposed to great hardships and privations, in moving over mountain roads covered with ice and snow and swept by wintry blasts.

Their term having expired, nearly one-half of the men were mustered out in April, 1865. The remainder, under command of Lieut.-Col. Greenfield, continued in service until near the close of June, when it was consolidated with a portion of the 18th regiment, forming the 3d Provisional Cav. The new command served in West Virginia until the 31st of October, 1865, when it was mustered out at Cumberland, Maryland.

The Bedford county men who served in this regiment were as follows:

COMPANY C.

(SIX MONTHS' SERVICE.)

In the summer of 1863, Capt. Thomas H. Lyons (who had served as captain of Co. D 55th Penn. Inf.) began recruiting a company of cavalry for three years' service, but when he had enlisted about twenty men his detachment was ordered to the front in Virginia. It was there consolidated with another small body of troops forming Co. C of Maj. B. M. Morrow's six months' battalion, Capt. Lyons being commissioned second lieutenant.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant: Thomas H. Lyons, com. 2d lt. June 16, 1863; pro. to 1st lt. Nov. 22, 1863; m. o. w. co. Feb. 5, 1864, but immediately entered the service again. See history Co. I 22d Cav., three years' organization.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Commissary Sergeant: David Weimer, pro. from pri. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. w. co. Feb. 5, 1864.

Sergeant: Scott W. Hughes, tr. to Co. I 185th regt. P. V., Jan. 4, 1864.

Corporals: Michael Heavner and John L. Spitler, m. o. w. co. James H. Beeler, William B. Filler, and William H. Hanks, tr. to Co. I 185th P. V., Jan. 4, 1864.

PRIVATES.

C. M. Barkman, William Bowman and David M. Cooper, tr. to Co. I, 185th P. V., Jan. 4, 1864; Jacob Fletcher, m. o. w. co. Feb. 5, 1864; Scott W. Fletcher, Harvey Grubb, Joseph Mowry and Henry Miricle, tr. to Co. I 185th P. V. Jan. 4, 1864; Denton O. Martin, Wilson Nycum, John W. Snyder and John A. Snively, m. o. w. co. Feb. 5, 1864; Elias J. Snyder and Peter Whittaker, tr. to 185th P. V., Jan., 1864.

COMPANY H.

This company was mustered into service for three years, during the last week in Feb., 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: John C. Hawman, m. Feb. 26, 1864; pro. fr. 2d lt. Dec. 22, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 8, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant: Lewis McDaniel, killed at Berryville, Va., Aug. 21, 1864.

Sergeants: William C. Wilds, Lewis Conner and Jacob E. Riley, m. o. w. Co. H 3d Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865. Simon Felton, disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865.

Corporals: Simon P. Showalter, Isaac Conner, William A. Stailey and Jacob Chamberlain, m. o. w. Co. H 3d regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865. George Wilds, disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865.

Farrier: Alex. Eichelberger, disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Ake,* m. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 14, 1865; William H. Armstrong, James A. Barton, John W. Blackhart, John A. Felton, George W. Houck, Samuel Leach, George Messersmith, Robert C. Miller, Simon Mellott, James H. Riley, John Ramsey, Wesley A. Ramsey, Simon B. Seigle, Joseph Wilt, George Wertz, John W. Woy, Gideon Williams; Sylvester Wilds and John Young, m. o. as members of the 3d Pro. Cav. Oct. 31, 1865; Jacob Emigh; Nicholas Garlick, disch; Jacob Karn, died at Cumberland, Md., Sept. 17, 1864; Benjamin Lucas, disch. ex. of term, Oct. 4, 1865; Bartley Layton, Hiram Mellott, John E. Parsons, Peter Whittaker, disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865; James H. Young, disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

COMPANY I.

This company was recruited by Capt. Thomas H. Lyons, at Charlestown, W. Va., Feb. 4, 1864, from men whose term of service had just expired as members of Maj. Morrow's six months' battalion. It then—Feb., 1864—contained one hundred and eight officers and enlisted men. Of its members the following were Bedford county men:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: Thomas H. Lyons, m. Feb. 4, 1864; honorably disch. by S. O. May 29, 1865. He also served as A. A. I. Gen. on the staff of Gens. Lightburn and Rutherford B. Hayes from Jan. 5, 1864, until the date of his muster out.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Commissary Sergeant: Thomas K. Bonnett, m. o. w. Co. I 3d Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.

Sergeants: William B. Filler, pris. fr. Sept. 26, 1864, to March 8, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 22, 1864; vet. William H. Hanks, disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.

Saddler: William H. Burns, m. o. w. Co. I 3d Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.

PRIVATES.

C. E. Blackburn, James H. Beeler, Christian M. Buck, Christopher M. Barkman; Job Blankley, vet.; William Bowman, vet., and John H. Bouchman, m. o. w. Co. I 3d Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865; William Barnes; James H. Brown and William A. Chambers, des.; David M. Cooper, John Charleston, Scott W. Fletcher, Harvey Grubb; George A. Houck, vet.; Christian J. Lichty, Charles M. Livensgood, John W. Linderman, Elias J. Snyder, John Sipes, Seth S. Smith; Barton Spidle and Andrew J. Saylor, m. o. w. Co. I 3d Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865; Isaiah Foster, disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865; Henry C. Fletcher, died at Martinsburg, W. Va., April 20, 1864; Scott W. Hughes, ab., sick, at m. o; George W. Hixson, disch. by G. O. June 26, 1865; Henry Merricle, died July 24, 1864, of wds. rec. in action; bu. in Antietam nat. cem., Md.; Samuel Martin, killed at Brown's Gap, Va., Sept. 26, 1864; Joseph Mowrey, des.; Raphael Sigle, disch. by G. O. Aug. 11, 1865; Samuel Stephens, Jonathan Whittaker and William Winslow, des.; Isaac B. Wicks, disch. close of war.

OTHER COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Capts. H. H. C. Kay, of Co. B, and W. L. Neff, of Co. D, six months battalion. 2d lts. Samuel B. Tate, of Co. L, Daniel R. Kagarice and George N. Young, of Co. M, three years service, were also Bedford county men.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This command was organized at Camp Curtin on the 22d of July, 1864. On the same day it was ordered to Baltimore, Maryland, where, during its term of service (one hundred days), it performed provost duty. It also furnished escorts and guards, almost daily, to take charge of rebel prisoners on their way to places of confinement, and recruits destined for the front. It was mustered out of service at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1864.

The officers and enlisted men of Co. I, in which many Bedford county men served, were as follows:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: Henry E. Quimby, ab., without leave, at m. o.
First Lieutenant: John H. Williams, m. o. w. co. Nov. 5, 1864.
Second Lieutenant: David B. Armstrong, m. o. w. co.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: John B. Tobias, m. o. w. co.

Sergeants: Thomas J. Espenshade, Henry W. Corbitt, Jacob T. Kettering and Edward S. Ashcom, m. o. w. co. Charles A. Fagan, tr. to 97th regt. Penn. Vols.

Corporals: M. D. Barndollar, J. A. Eichelberger, George H. Corbin, James R. Homan, Samuel D. Williams, Daniel Kilpatrick, Samuel D. Trembath and Cyrus Riffle, m. o. w. co. Thomas P. Lee and John B. Penrod, tr. to 97th regt. Penn. Vols. Sept. 6, 1864.

MUSICIANS.

William Snyder and Frank McCoy, m. o. w. co.

PRIVATES.

Frank M. Amos, Joseph M. Armstrong, Allison Abbott, Jacob Auman, John S. Bechtel, Amos H. Beard, William G. Barndollar, Joseph Bayer, Jacob S. Biddle, Jacob S. Baker, Harmon Clouse, Fer. Chamberlain, Irvin B. Cleaver, Fr. W. Cleaveland, Jacob H. Castner, William Cramer, Alexander Clark, Benjamin Donaldson, William Fulton, Benjamin H. Grove, Levi M. Gockley, Erastus J. Gump, Andrew B. Garner, Thomas G. Garner, Levi P. Garrett, Washington Hall, Samuel G. Hetrick, William Henershitz, John C. Hamer, James M. Isett, James A. Ibach, Thomas Jacobs, Joseph Jessner, Elijah Kettering, Samuel B. Kauffman, William Leonard, Joshua T. Lucas, Daniel Linderman, William P. Long, Frank M. Masters, William J. Masters, John Morris, Henry Myers, Nelson Moore, William McMahan, L. H. Peck, Henry C. Penrod, William B. Reed, Simon L. Replogle, Jacob M. Rahn, John B. Richards, Adam S. Ritchey, John C. Sparks, John Sparks, Henry Swartz, Calvin L. Snare, John W. Swartz, Jacob E. Steeley, Augustus Skipper, Thomas Wertz, Benjamin F. Whitman, Charles R. Whitehead and Richard Williams.

The surgeon of the regiment during its term of service was Dr. John P. Ashcom, also a Bedford county man.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The ranks of Cos. H and K of this regiment were filled by Bedford county men. They were mustered into the service of the United States, for one year, at Camp Curtin, during the first week in September, 1864, and on the 13th of the same month started, with the regiment, for the front in Virginia. At Bermuda Hundred the regiment was assigned to a provisional brigade, and remained there until the 27th of November, when it was ordered to report to the Army of the Potomac. Ultimately it became part of the 1st brigade, of Hartranft's (3d) division, 9th army corps. The winter was passed in comparative quietness, the division being held in reserve and posted in rear of the 9th corps line.

However, when, on the morning of the 25th of March, 1865, the Union lines at Fort Stead-

* Samuel Ake, Esq., the well-known attorney, surveyor and claim-agent of Bedford, also served in the 1st Iowa Inf. (three months volunteers) during the spring and summer of 1861. This regiment, though its term of service had then expired, voluntarily and to a man, participated in the firmly fought and ever to be remembered engagement termed the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri. Of those present for duty when the battle commenced more than one-half were killed or wounded, and it was while leading this regiment in a charge against an enemy far outnumbering him, that Gen. Lyon received his death wound.

man were broken and driven back, the fort and several batteries captured, Hartranft's division was equal to the emergency. Hurriedly called into line, this division advanced to the gap made by the rebel onset, and, pouring in upon the enemy a most destructive fire, held him in check until other Union troops were brought up within close supporting distance. "At this juncture Gen. Hartranft received an order from Gen. Parke, in command of the corps, to retake the lost lines, and his troops being in readiness he gave the order to assault. Before Col. Diven [the brigade commander] could reach Lieut.-Col. Heintzelman [who was in command of the regiment] with the order to advance, the lines began to move forward. Eager to be with the foremost, without awaiting orders, Heintzelman gave the signal to advance, and in the most gallant manner, battery 12 and the lines to the right and left of it were carried. In the folds of the battery, one hundred prisoners were taken, and along the line, two hundred and fifty more, including a colonel, adjutant and several line officers." The attack had been so sudden, and the disaster was so appalling, that when it was learned that this single division, almost unaided, had successfully stemmed the current of misfortune, and had retrieved all that was lost, the feeling of exultation knew no bounds, and for his conspicuous gallantry in recapturing Fort Steadman Brig.-Gen. Hartranft was at once brevetted major-general of volunteers.

In the brief campaign which closed at Appomattox, on the 9th of April, following, the regiment was actively engaged. It passed through Petersburg close upon the heels of the retreating rebel army, and was at Nottoway Court House, when Lee surrendered. Subsequently it proceeded to Alexandria, Virginia, *via* Petersburg and City Point, where it was mustered out June 1.

The officers and enlisted men from Bedford county who served in this regiment were as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Alexander Bobb, m. Sept. 2, 1864; pro. fr. pri. Co. H Sept. 7, 1864; bvt.-lt.-col. April 2, 1865; m. o. w. regt. June 1, 1865.

A. Sidney Russell, regl. q.m., m. Sept. 7, 1864; pro. fr. pri. Co. K Sept. 10, 1864; m. o. w. regt.

Alexander Skipper, q.m.-sgt., m. Sept. 8, 1864; pro. fr. sgt. Co. H Nov. 5, 1864; m. o. w. regt.

Martin Moser, com. sgt., m. Sept. 7, 1864; pro. fr. pri. Co. K Oct. 31, 1864; m. o. w. regt.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: Harvey Wishart, m. Sept. 11, 1864; m. o. w. co.

First Lieutenant: William G. Eicholtz, m. Sept. 6, 1864; pro. fr. pri. Sept. 11, 1864; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenant: David F. Keagy, m. Sept. 8, 1864; pro. fr. pri. Sept. 11, 1864; com. bvt.-capt. April 2, 1865; m. o. w. co.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: Joseph C. Long, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

Sergeants: William W. Nute, disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865. John A. Boemer, Andreas Geniger and Samuel Langdon, m. o. w. co. Alexander Skipper, pro. to q.m.-sgt. Nov. 5, 1864.

Corporals: Joseph Gates, Robert N. Sheiner, James H. Way, Jesse Peck, Jacob M. Witters and John H. Will, m. o. w. co. Henry F. Gibson, wd. at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; ab., in hos., at m. o. Samuel Uglow, disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

MUSICIANS.

J. J. Housenworth and James A. Shade, m. o. w. co.

PRIVATES.

Job S. Akers, George Beard, David B. Bulger, Josiah T. Barkley; Benj. F. Brown, wd. at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; Samuel Benkley, LaFayette W. Burns, Daniel B. Bulger, Barney Barton; Alexander Bobb, pro. to maj. Sept. 7; Jacob Colledge, Jacob Crawford, Adam Coner; Ferdinand Clark, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Simon Colledge, Alexander Coulter, Levi Cramer, Joseph L. Dougherty, John Elwell, W. S. Eichelberger, John Echom, William Frederick, W D. Faulkender, Joseph Fry, Thomas Ferguson, John R. Fluck, Stewart Flenner, Henry Gallbaugh, Jacob Geinger, George W. Gibson, James W. Gallaher, Ezekiel W. Gaster, John Himes, William Harvey, Jacob Hamman, Jeremiah W. Hann, John Hann, Joseph Hoopingardner, James Hacher, David S. Johnston, David Kelly, George Keagy, William B. King; Philip Lehn, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Isaiah Lehman, Abraham M. May, Philip S. Miller, Bartley H. Miller, John McDonald, John R. Oaks; Nicholas Ott, wd., with loss of arm, at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Simon Peck, James Peightel, Adam Richter, Job Robinson, Joseph Ross, John N. Ritchey, John E. Rumel, Alexander Reed, Levi Stephey, David H. Swarts, Wilson Sams, William Stoner; John A. Slick, died at City Point, Va., April 5, of wds. rec. at Petersburg April 2, 1865; John D. Spruell, Nicholas Uglow, Patrick N. Wilson Stephen Weimert, William A. Walker, Brady B. Wise, George Witters and Lewis Wall. Of the privates who survived, all were honorably mustered out except Echom, Hacher, Spruell and Wall, who deserted Sept. 13, 1864, the day the regiment started from Camp Curtin for the front.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: Adam Weaverling, m. Sept. 10, 1864; m. o. w. co. June 1, 1865.

First Lieutenant: Philip Bessor, m. Sept. 7, 1864; pro. fr. pri. Sept. 10, 1864; m. o. w. co.

Second Lieutenants: Wilson W. Sparks, m. Sept. 7, 1864; pro. fr. pri. Sept. 10, 1864; m. o. w. co.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: James R. O'Neal, wd. at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O., May 30, 1865.

Sergeants: William H. Gates, Oliver C. Ramsey, James H. Foor, Wilson M. Williams; m. o. w. co.

Corporals: John W. Sams, George E. Stailey, Jacob Chamberlain and George Riley, m. o. w. co. Samuel W. Williams, wd. at Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865. J. S. Messersmith, disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865. Joseph S. Bussard, disch. by G. O. June 26, 1865. George W. Heavener, died at Washington, D. C., May 9, of accidental wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., April 1, 1865; bu. in nat. cem., Arlington.

MUSICIANS.

Henry C. Stailey and Simon Smouse, m. o. w. co.

PRIVATES.

William Amick, Joseph Avey, Emanuel S. Bussard, George W. Bowman, William W. Clark, Philip Chamberlain, John Clark, Daniel Cornell, Emanuel Conner, Simon Clark, William H. Cornell, Ezekiel Cook, Joseph R. Colledge; Eli G. Chamberlain, killed at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; John L. Davis, William Davis, Porter R. Davis, James H. Everhart, Peter Foor; John D. Funk, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Jacob Fletcher, Brazella Foor, Samuel French

Jacob I. Foor; Simon P. Foor and Peter S. Felton, killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Samuel T. Gogley, James H. Giffin, Conrad George, John Householder, Thomas J. Helmit, James Householder, Wiley Himes; Philip V. Hollar, wd. at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; Simon Karns, Benjamin Kissel, John Kissel, Abraham Latta; John Leonard, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Alexander Messersmith, Jacob Mellott, Barton Mearkle, John Manspeaker, Samuel May, Martin Moser, William McDaniel, Jacob Naugle; Peter Osborn, died April 3, of wds. rec. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; David Rinard, Andrew J. Riley, William W. Ramsey; Daniel Ritchey, wd. at Fort Steadman, Va., March 26, 1865; John F. Ritchey; David Ritchey, died at Petersburg, Va., Jan. 21, 1865; A. Sidney Russell, pro. to regl. q.m. Sept. 10, 1864; Augustus Snyder, Ferdinand Snyder, Isaiah A. Shaffer, Levi M. Shaffer; James Sparks, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Abraham Stuckey, William H. Smith, James H. Sparks, William Stoudnour, David G. Sparks, Israel Spencer, Levi Steel, William Shaffer, James W. South, John E. Satterfield, Robert Summerville, Joseph Thomas, Warner Thomas, David Weimer; Alvah R. Williams, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Daniel H. Whilt, wd. at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; Joseph Williams, Samuel Wilkins, T. H. Weaverling, James B. Wilkins, J. T. Weaverling; Ezekiel C. Woy, wd. at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Peter Young.

What is a most remarkable fact, and without a parallel, so far as the observation of the writer extends, every surviving member of this company was *honorably* discharged, either by general orders, on account of wounds or disability, or at final muster-out.

SECOND CAVALRY.

The following is a list of Bedford county men who enlisted in September, 1861, under Lieut. William W. Anderson. They were mustered into the United States service in October, 1861, forming part of Co. E, 2d Penn. Cav. (the 59th in the line) commanded by Col. R. Butler Price. The remainder of the company was recruited in Philadelphia and other portions of the state. Lieut. Anderson was afterward promoted to captain of Co. F, and finally to major of the 20th Penn. Cav. See commissioned officers in the following "miscellaneous list." The 2d Penn. Cav. served in the 2d Cav. division (Gregg's), Cav. corps, Army of the Potomac, and performed most gallant service:

Franklin Miller, disch. in 1864. Jacob C. Smith, vet.; disch. in 1865. William Baughman, died in service. William S. Suiters, disch. in 1864. Hayes Irvine, disch. in 1864. F. M. Hafer, vet.; disch. in 1865; since dec'd. William Hafer, wd.; disch. in 1864. John F. Sellers, John Moyer and John W. Snowden, all died in the Andersonville prison-pen. James Dicken, wd. and died in the enemy's hands. David Dicken and Andrew Frederick, disch. in 1865. Frederick Feight, tr. to Co. H. Charles Smith, disch. in 1865. Vincent Raley and Asa M. Spriggs, disch. in 1864. Thomas Drenning, disch. in 1865. Isaiah Walters and Jacob Tharp, disch. in 1864. John Elliott, wd. and died in service. Nathan Smith, killed on the Rappahannock in 1863 or 1864. Frank Elliott, Charles E. Harlow and George Hafer, disch. in 1865. William Hemming and Emanuel Wilkinson, disch. in 1864. Jonah Nycum, Upton Nycum and Augustus Hemming, died in service.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. SCHROCK'S COMPANY.

In the month of June, 1863, President Lincoln issued a call for Pennsylvania volunteers to serve for a period of six months. Under this call Capt. William M. Schrock, of New Centreville, in five days recruited a company numbering eighty men, rank and file. On the 24th of the same month — June, 1863 — a United States mustering officer appeared at the rendezvous (New Centreville) and duly mustered the company into service. Thus, it was the only organization mustered into the service of the United States within the limits of the county during the war.

Without arms, but under strict discipline, the company remained at New Centreville until July 6, when it was ordered to proceed to Berlin, Pennsylvania, by way of Somerset, with orders on the county commissioners for arms and ammunition. At Berlin the company was quartered in a vacant house located on East Diamond. It appears that the company was sent to that point to guard against an anticipated invasion by hostile foraging parties sent out from Maryland. On July 9 the company was ordered to report at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, where large numbers of troops were assembled under the command of Gen. Miles. After remaining in camp several weeks Capt. Schrock's command was ordered into the town of Huntingdon, where, with quarters in the court-house yard, it performed provost duty. On August 31 the captain, second lieutenant and sixteen men were drafted for duty at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Seventeen days later the company was ordered to Harrisburg and from that city it was sent forward to Gettysburg, where it guarded the field hospitals until October 23. Afterward, until December 11, its members performed provost duty in various parts of the state. From December 11 until January 8, 1864, the company was in charge of the Soldiers' Retreat at Harrisburg. From date of muster in until October 2, this organization was known and designated as an independent company. After the last mentioned date it was attached to the 1st battalion six months Penn. Vols. as Co. H. The company was mustered out of service at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on January 8, 1864.

From the facts that Bates, in his "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," makes no mention of this company, that government officials refuse to furnish a list of members' names, etc., from original rolls, and that all papers relating to the company in possession of its officers have been destroyed by fire, it has been extremely difficult

to ascertain anything definite concerning this company of Somerset county men. Hence we add that in compiling the foregoing account, as well as the roster which follows, Capt. Schrock has depended largely upon his memory. Therefore he says, "some inaccuracies may appear, but in the main the names, dates, etc., are correct. Some fifteen or twenty of the men re-enlisted a few days before muster out, but their names, etc., cannot be designated with exactness."

COMPANY ROSTER.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain: Wm. M. Schrock.
First Lieutenant: John M. Schrock.
Second Lieutenant: Sylvester Thomas.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant: H. H. Mason.
Sergeants: A. R. Humbert, J. K. Miller, Joseph Lichty; William Putman, died Oct., 1863; John Sterner.
Corporals: Calvin Reed, A. W. Scott, Henry Masen; Henry Weimer, reduced to ranks; James Baldwin, Chauncy Beal; Alexander Showman, reduced to ranks. S. A. Chorpenning, Josiah Humbeth, Edward Delayille.
Teamster.—Joseph Schrock.
Musicians.—John B. Findley, fifer. David Caldwell, drummer.

PRIVATES.

C. Altmiller, Henry Atchison, Owen Beal, Israel Biddinger, John Bittner, Edward Baltzer, John Baltzer, Rumannus Baldwin, George Cunningham, Ephraim Dickey, Jonathan Emmert, Herman S. Engle, J. J. Engle, John Enos, Joseph Fouch, Martin Flegle, Nicholas Flomm, Josiah Friend, Adolph Heinemyer, Hiram Hyad, Henry Hidy, Jackson Heinbaugh, John Humbert, Wm. M. Hochstetler, Franklin Kimmel, Simon Klink, Henry C. Kreager, P. J. Livengood, Hugh Lambert, George Lowry, Silas Lyon, H. W. Lape, Samuel Meese, Gillian Meese, John Muman, William Maust, Jacob Markle, Samuel Minder, John Ohler, William Phillippi, Harrison Rush, Jacob Rush, John Ringler, John Sterner, Samuel Shaffer, Ephraim Shaffer, B. F. Snyder, S. B. Snyder, Henry Swarner, Jeremiah Tressler, Harrison Wiltrout, Samuel Wheeler, Urias Weaver, John Weigle, Silas A. Will, Harmon Younkin, Chauncy Youtz, Jacob Zigler.

INDEPENDENT BATTALION (MILITIA OF 1863).

This battalion was organized (for a three months term) at Camp Juniata, near Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of July, 1863, and was mustered out of service at the same place August 8, 1863. Of its eight companies, three were composed of Bedford county men as follows:

COMPANY D.

Captain: John C. Hawman.
First Lieutenant: Adam Weaverling.
Second Lieutenant: William Dibert.
First Sergeant: John Q. A. Nycum.
Sergeants: Harrison P. Williams, John Buck, Daniel McDaniel, Wilson W. Sparks.
Corporals: John W. Bowman, George McDaniel, Aaron Hill, John W. Gates, John Felton, Lewis Conner, John M. Van Horn, Harrison Norris.
Musicians: Samuel B. Sigel, Jonas Williams.

PRIVATES.

John Q. Adams, James A. Barton, John W. Blachart, Jemison Clark, William Clark, Nathan Cooper, George College, Simon Clark, William Drenning, John Davis, John D. Funk, Peter Felton, Simon Felton, Barzela Foor, Samuel French, Nicholas Garlick, George Grubb, Philip Hann, A. G. W. Houck, William Hughes, William Himes, Wiley Himes, John O. Hoffman, Samuel Heffner, David Kauffman, Henry Leader, Thomas Lasley, George Messersmith, Sanson Markle, David S. Markle, Jacob May, Samuel May, Simon Melott, William Melott, Hiram McDaniel, George Naugle, William Pittman, Daniel Ritchey, Samuel Rice, Daniel S. Ritchey, John Shoaf, John N. Shuck, Augustus Snyder, John B. Summerville, Joseph Wilt, William C. Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, Ephraim Whitfield, Samuel Williams, Jacob F. Weimer, Harvey Wilkins, Josephus Wilkins and George Weimer.

COMPANY G.

Captain: Nathan C. Evans.
First Lieutenant: Henry N. Baker.
Second Lieutenant: Edmund Bedell, pro. to adjt. of the battalion.
First Sergeant: Joseph M. Armstrong.
Sergeants: John A. Woodcock, Castleton Ake, Samuel D. Trembath, David V. Evans.
Corporals: Jonathan Horton, Levi Ritchie, Martin S. Lysinger, Francis M. Diehl, William Bobb, Barton C. Smith, John W. Fickes, Alexander J. Wolford.
Musician: Alexander Ake.
Privates: Francis M. Amos, William Abbott, John Anderson, John K. Aultz, Samuel N. Baker, Baltzer Burket, George F. Bolman, Henry Brad, Jacob Baitzel, Burket Beighel, Solomon Crist, Francis C. Cobler, Eli C. Chamberlain, Austin Cartwright, Henry Diehl, Daniel Diehl, John Diehl, Walter Donley, Benjamin A. Deaver, Winfield S. Eichelberger, Samuel Edmondson, John H. Ealy, William Feather, Isaac Freet, Cephas Grass, Joseph Gordon, Henry C. Grove, Abner Hicks, John Hall, William H. Harvey, Thomas P. Hinish, William Hartagan, James Hopkins, Wm. H. H. Ickes, Joseph Isener, David Kelly, William Leonard, Levi Myers, John Mock, Tobias Mock, Emanuel A. Mock, Nathaniel Miller, Alvin R. McCarty, Randolph McConnell, Andrew J. Reed, Vincent Raley, Daniel Snowberger, Thomas Steffa, Joseph Stombaugh, Jacob H. Snyder, William A. Stewart, Philip T. Shoemaker, John Shoop, Alexander Trout, William H. Waltman and Jeremiah Wyant, probably intended for Weyandt.

COMPANY H.

Captain: William L. Horn.
First Lieutenant: James A. Brown.
Second Lieutenant: Jacob Wolf.
First Sergeant: John W. Defibaugh.
Sergeants: John Stoudenour, John A. Longston, A. Howard Cruet, Simon Fleegle.
Corporals: Hamilton Agnew, Isaac Hildebrand, Albert Arnold, Jacob Gates, Eli Alloway, Samuel Cook, James Gibson, Isaac D. Massey.

MUSICIANS.

David Radebaugh, John Wilson.

PRIVATES.

William Alloway, Henry Anderson, Lemuel E. Bridenstine, Jacob D. Briner, Charles Bush, Levi Barkhammer, Solomon Beals, Samuel Carpenter, George Cremer, Levi Clitz, James Coughenour, Joseph Carney, James M. Decker, Samuel Davidson, Lewis Dull, Harrison Defibaugh, Andrew Fisher, Peter Fink, Thomas M. S. Gray, Oliver Gilchrist, David Gilchrist, Thomas C. Garner, Jacob Hull, William Johnston, Thomas Keeley, Harrison Lehman, Hiram Luther, Samuel Miller, John Miller, Nathaniel Moser, Samuel McEnespy, Charles McMullen, Henry Nigh, Josiah Pearson, Joshua Points, George A. Port, George Rhodes, Amos H. Rice, William C. Smith, George Smith, David H. Shultz, Benjamin F. Sloan, John Showalter, Edward Snyder, Aaron Sheeden, Orlando L. Swope, Josiah Smith, Josiah Trostle, Sylvester Trout, Samuel Valentine, Daniel Wisegarver, John Williamson, Samuel Waugherman, William Wolford, George Woodcock, John Woodcock and Franklin Yaultz.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Besides the companies and regiments of which mention has already been made, there were others containing Bedford and Somerset county soldiers whose record is equally as bright, though

they were organizations in each of which these counties had but few representatives. Consequently, the names of the officers and men referred to are arranged in classified lists as follows:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Anderson, William W., who served as 1st lt. and capt. of the 59th Penn. Vols. (2d Cav.) fr. Sept. 14, 1861, to Feb. 22, 1864, was then com. maj. of 181st Penn. Vols. (20th Cav.); died of disease near Harper's Ferry, Va., Jan. 17, 1865.

Ashcom, John P., m. as surg. 116th Penn. Vols. July 28, 1862; hon. disch. March 19, 1863; com. as surg. 30th regt. (emergency troops) Penn. Vols. June 25, 1863; m. o. w. regt. July 27, 1863; com. surg. 54th regt. Penn. Vols. Nov. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Armstrong, Joseph, en. Sept. 30, 1861, Co. A 11th regt. Penn. Vols.: pro. to 1st lt. March 28, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.

Barclay, John J., com. 2d lt. Co. A 11th Penn. Cav., Oct. 1, 1862; pro. to 1st lt.; m. o. ex. of term, Sept. 28, 1864.

Berger, George H., Co. G 188th regt. Penn. Vols.; m. as 2d lt. April 1, 1864; 1st. lt. July 4, 1864; capt. Dec. 16, 1864; m. o. w. co. Dec. 14, 1865.

Critchfield, N. B., com. chaplain 28th regt. Penn. Vols. April 18, 1864; m. o. w. regt. July 18, 1865.

Fundenberg, G. B., com. surg. 23d regt. Penn. Vols. Jan. 18, 1862; res. March 26, 1862.

Grier, Thomas J., 163d regt. Penn. Vols. (18th Cav.); com. 2d lt. April 26, 1864; 1st. lt. Dec. 2, 1864; capt. April 14, 1865; disch. July 21, 1865.

Hafer, Frank M., 59th regt. Penn. Vols.; com. 2d lt. Oct. 16, 1864; pro. to 1st lt.; m. o. w. 1st Pro. Cav. July 13, 1865.

Johnson, C. O., com. asst. surg. 34th regt. Penn. Vols. (5th regt. res. corps) March 3, 1863; res. Sept. 26, 1863.

Kuhn, John R., Co. G 93d regt. Penn. Vols.; com. 2d lt. Oct. 21, 1864; 1st lt. Nov. 26, 1864; capt. May 15, 1865; wd. at Petersburg, April 2, 1865; m. o. w. co. June 27, 1865.

Kuhn, A. F., Co. G 93d regt. Penn. Vols., com. 1st lt. Sept. 14, 1864, afterward as capt.; m. o. w. co. as 1st lt. June 27, 1865.

Marbourg, J. L., m. as asst. surg. 40th regt Penn. Vols. (11th Res.) April 17, 1862; res. on account of physical disability and injuries received in service Nov. 28, 1862; is now a resident of Bedford, Pa.

Nelson, John, en. in Co. K 18th Penn. Cav. Oct., 1862; com. 1st lt. Dec. 16, 1862; wd. Feb. 25, 1863, necessitating amputation of right leg; disch. May 14, 1864.

Noble, John D., com. asst. surg. 51st regt. Penn. Vols. Sept. 14, 1861; res. July 21, 1862.

Phillipi, Franklin, com. 1st lt. Co. E 93d regt. Penn. Vols. Nov. 15, 1864; hon. disch. June 13, 1865.

Pearson, Henry C., com. adjt. 182d regt. Penn. Vols. (21st Cav.) Feb. 21, 1864; 1st lt. Co. H same regt., June 4, 1864.

Pensyl, P. H., com. asst. surg. 56th regt. Penn. Vols. Oct. 12, 1864; m. o. w. regt. July 1, 1865.

Reamer, F. C., com. surg. 143d regt. Penn. Vols. Sept. 16, 1862; res. Feb. 3, 1865.

Vaughan, Aaron C., com. asst. surg. 105th regt. Penn. Vols. April 25, 1863; disch. for disability Sept. 3, 1864.

Watson, William, com. surg. 105th regt. Penn. Vols. Sept. 16, 1862; m. o. at ex. of term, May 27, 1865.

Weaverling, Adam, com. 2d lt. Co. A 11th regt. Penn. Vols. Sept. 30, 1861; hon. disch. Jan. 23, 1863, for wds. rec. at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

Weaverling, David, Co. A 11th regt. Penn. Vols., en. Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to 2d lt. Dec. 14, 1864; was wd. Sept. 17, 1862, and May 23, 1864; vet; disch. by S. O. June 19, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN.

Ackerman, Chauncey F., Co. A 88th regt. Penn. Vols., m. March, 1865; disch. July, 1865.

Ansel, Alexander, Co. H 147th Penn. Vols.

Andrews, Albert, member 2d Penn. Cav.

Barclay, William W., a grandson of Col. Hugh Barclay, of Revolutionary memory, served a term in Co. A 1st Cal. Cav.

Barron, William H., Co I 52d regt. Penn. Vols.

Baush, James H., Co. G 93d regt. Penn. Vols., m. Sept., 1864; disch. June, 1865.

Bessor, Philip, sgt. Co. D 6th Penn. Res., a survivor of many battles, wounded at Fredericksburg, Wilderness and Spottsylvania, Va.; hon. disch. June 15, 1864; afterward served as 1st lt. Co. K 208th regt. Penn. Vols.; fr. March, 1865, was detailed for duty as aid-de-camp, staff of 1st brigade, 3d division, 9th army corps; disch. June 1, 1865.

Betts, George, of the "Jessie Scouts" 14th Penn. Cav.

Berkey, William, Co. K 93d Penn. Vols.

Border, Daniel W., Co. K 136th regt. Penn. Vols., m. Sept., 1861; disch. June, 1862.

Bowman, Benjamin F., Co. F 198th regt. Penn. Vols., m. 1864; disch. June, 1865.

Boor, Tobias, Co. E 50th regt. Penn. Vols., m. Feb. 24, 1865; disch. May 9, 1865.

Bruner, A. G., Co. C 210th regt. Penn. Vols. m. Sept. 8, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.

Burket, F. T., Co. C 210th regt. Penn. Vols., disch. June 27, 1865.

Burket, A. L., Co. B 2d Md. Vols., m. Feb. 26, 1865; disch. June 29, 1865.

Cick, Anthony, Co. D 6th Penn. Res.; disch. June 15, 1864.

Cobler, Joseph, Co. C 210th regt. Penn. Vols., disch. June 27, 1865.

Corley, Jacob, Co. C 82d Penn. Vols., m. Sept. 21, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.

Cooper, B. A., served in Co. F 107th regt. Penn. Vols. fr. Oct., 1864, until close of war.

Crissey, Rufus, Co. D 5th Penn. H. A., m. Aug., 1864; disch. June, 1865.

Ellis, George N., Co. E 21st Penn. Cav., m. June, 1863; served nine months.

Felton, Christian, Co. K 78th Penn. Vols., m. Feb. 28, 1865; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.

Fisher, Charles H., Co. B 46th regt. Penn. Vols. He passed through the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain and Antietam, was badly wounded through both thighs at Chancellorsville, but recovered after passing a year in hospital; he is now engaged as a bookseller and stationer in Somerset, Pa.

Forquer, Leroy, corp. Co. I 4th W. Va. Cav., m. June 7, 1863; disch. March 8, 1864. Afterward served in the 24th regt. W. Va. militia. Before June, 1863, he performed efficient service in an independent Home Guard Union Company.

Gates, Nathaniel, served as chap. in the 5th Army Corps for about one year, thereafter in the Christian Sanitary Commission until the close of the war. *Seven* of his sons, all residents of Bedford township, served in the army and navy during the war as follows:

Gates, Theophilus R., served in Capt. Filler's Co., 13th regt., three months, also a three years' term in Co. K 55th regt. Penn. Vols., and re-en.; wd. at Cold Harbor; m. o. w. regt. Aug., 1865.

Gates, Jacob, en. in 1861 in Co. D 1st regt. Penn. "Bucktails," served two years; disch. for disability; en. again in the 13th Penn. Cav.; cap. and a pris. at Andersonville, Ga., for eighteen months.

Cates, George W., served in the company and regiment mentioned in the above paragraph, through its entire term; was wd. in the seven days' fight on the Virginia peninsula, and at Antietam.

Gates, Jeremiah E., served two years in the New Bucktail regt. of Penn., and was wd.

Gates, Charles H., served in Co. E 7th W. Va. Inf. through its whole term.

Gates, Samuel K., served for three years as a marine on the gunboat Blackwater, and is still in the service of the United States as master's mate of the steamship Ericson.

Gates, Andrew G., who served throughout the war in an Ill. regt.

Hamer, Nathaniel, Co. K 5th H. A. or 204th regt.; served ten months; disch. in July, 1865.

Heinbaugh, Jackson, a member of the 212th regt. Penn. Vols.; died near Richmond, Va.

Hinish, Jacob H., en. in Co. E 199th regt. Penn. Vols., 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.

Hinish, George W., served in the same command and for the same period as Jacob H.

Hite, George W., Co. C 210th regt. Penn. Vols., m. Sept. 8, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.

Horton, Zophar P., en. April 25, 1861, in Co. F 8th Penn. Res., and served three years; re-en. Jan. 24, 1864, in Co. H 191st Penn. Vols.; wd. June 9, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Va.; leg frac.; disch. June 29, 1865.

Hoon, Stacy, en. in March, 1865, in the 2d regt. Md. Inf.; disch. in June, 1865.

Huff, Isaac G., Co. D 6th Penn. Res.; served a full term.

Hurley, William, en. Sept. 20, 1862, in Co. E 84th regt. Penn. Vols.; wd. at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864; disch. June 18, 1865.

Irons, John, served a full term in the 5th regt. Penn. Res.

Jackson, M. J., Co. M 22d Penn. Cav.; en. Feb. 24, 1864; disch. Nov. 6, 1865.

Keeffe, John (who had served as 2d lt. of the Bedford county company during the Mexican war), en. in Sept., 1861, in Co. B 3d Cal. Vols. At the expiration of three years, re-en. in Co. C 2d regt. Cal. Vols., and remained in service until close of war. Participated in various engagements with the Indians.

Lambert, Josiah, Co. K 5th regt. Penn. Vols., m. in Aug., 1863; disch. July, 1865.

Lenhart, Peter, a member of Co. K 29th regt. Penn. Vols.; died since the war.

Lenhart, Zarr, a member of the 2d Iowa Inf.; killed at the battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn., 1862.

Ling, Thompson, en. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. K 5th H. A.; disch. June 13, 1865.

Lohr, H. D., en. Feb. 22, 1862, in Co. G 19th regt. Penn. Vols.; cap. at Chickamauga, Ga., 1863; disch. Sept. 12, 1865.

Lysinger, George, Co. H 107th regt. Penn. Vols.; cap., died as prisoner, at Salisbury, N. C.

Lysinger, John, served as a member of a nine-months regiment.

McDaniels, George, Co. L 3d regt. Penn. H. A.; m. March 19, 1864; disch. Nov. 9, 1865.

Mellott, Frederick, served as a member of the 12th regt. Penn. Res.

Mellen, Thomas R., who after serving in Capt. Filler's Co. for three months in 1861, re-en. in Co. D 6th regt. Penn. Res. He was a gallant soldier, and was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

Mellen, William S., dr., m. as a member of the 99th Penn. Vols. March 17, 1865; disch. July 1, 1865.

Miller, Aaron J., Co. M 21st Penn. Cav.; en. Aug., 1863; disch. Feb., 1864; re-en. Co. K 5th H. A.; disch. July, 1865.

Miller, William H., Co. G 93d regt. Penn. Vols.; en. in Sept., 1864; disch. June, 1865.

Miller, A. M., Co. C 92d regt. Penn. Vols., en. Nov. 14, 1864; disch. close of war; wd. slightly in front of Fort Fisher.

Miller, M. C., m. Feb. 24, 1865; disch. May 5, 1865; served with the 149th regt. Penn. Vols.

Mock, Samuel A., m. Sept. 21, 1864, in Co. I 91st regt. Penn. Vols.; disch. May 30, 1865.

Moore, James, served in the 5th regt. Penn. Res.

Moore, Cyrus B., en. in 1864 in Co. K 5th regt. Penn. H. A.

Myers, Luther, en. Feb. 28, 1865, in Co. H 99th Penn. Vols.; disch. July 10, 1865.

Nicola, Moses, served as a member of the 61st regt. Penn. Vols.

Penrod, John B., Jr., en. in Co. F 8th Penn. Res., April, 1861; cap. at Gaines' Mill; re-en. July 12, 1864, in Co. I 194th Penn. Vols., for three months; en. third time in 97th Penn. Vols.; disch. June 17, 1865.

Potts, Theodore B., en. in 1863, Co. E 2d bat. Penn. Vols; disch. Feb., 1864; re-en. Sept., 1864, in Co. B 6th Penn. H. A.; disch. June, 1865.

Redinger, August P., en. Sept. 18, 1861, Co. D 1st Md. Cav.; disch. Sept. 20, 1864; re-en. in same regt. and co. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. as 1st sgt., June 28, 1865.

Ritchey, Adam S., en. in Co. C 133d regt. Penn. Vols., for nine months in 1862; en. a second time in the 197th regt. Penn. Vols., and the third time in Co. K 97th Penn. Vols.

Rice, Cornelius, en. Feb. 28, 1865, in Co. K 78th Penn. Vols.; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.

Rohn, John, served as a member of the 12th Penn. Res.

Robinson, T. S., served as a member of the 2d Vt. Vols.

Schlag, P. B., Co. C 52d regt. Penn. Vols.; en. Sept., 1864; disch. as corp. July, 1865.

Schaffer, Z. A., Co. F 91st Penn. Vols.; en. Sept., 1864; disch. June, 1865.

Sheeder, Henry F., Co. C 53d Penn. Vols., served three years; re-en. as vet. in same command; disch. June 30, 1865; wd. in battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

Shuss, Adam, Co. F. 56th regt. Penn. Vols., dr., served nine months.

Shroyer, John, Co. C 210th Penn. Vols.; disch. June 27, 1865.

Sigel, Stephen (a member of the Bedford county company during the Mexican War), en. in Sept., 1861, in Co. A 11th Penn. Res.; disch. on account of wds. in Jan., 1863.

Sigel, R., who served in the 11th Penn. Res.

Straight, Abraham, a member of the 5th regt. Penn. Res.

Tannehill, Alfred, died in service as a member of the 14th Iowa Inf.

Tannehill, Eli, a member of the 112th regt. Penn. Vols., killed near Petersburg, Va.

Thomas, Isaac, Co. G 186th regt. Penn. Vols., enlisted March, 1864; disch. Aug., 1865.

Valentine, Samuel, Co. C 210th regt. Penn. Vols.; disch. June 27, 1865.

Van Ormer, William W., Co. I 53d regt. Penn. Vols.; en. Sept., 1861; disch. July, 1865; was wd. at Antietam and Spottsylvania.

Wenling, A. J., Co. C 210th regt. Penn. Vols.; m. Sept. 8, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.

Wertz, George F., Co. F 56th Penn. Vols.; en. Sept., 1864; disch. June 4, 1865..

Weimer, H. H., Co. H 95th regt. Penn. Vols.; m. March, 1865; disch. July, 1865.

Wilson, David B., Co. G 11th Penn. Cav.; en. Oct., 1862; disch. Aug., 1865.

Woy, James H., Co. B 126th regt. Penn. Vols.; m. Aug., 1862, for nine months; wd. at Chancellorsville through the arm, at Fredericksburg with bayonet in foot; re-enlisted in Co. H 208th Penn. Vols.; served till close of war.

Younkin, Alfred, died in service as a member of a Kas. regt.

Younkin, Frederick J., a member of the 52d regt. Penn. Vols., died since the war.

Younkin, Foster, a member of a Penn. regt., died since the war.

Zimmerman, Jacob J., Co. G 93d regt. Penn. Vols.; m. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. June 20, 1865.

Zimmerman, John H., Co. G 93d regt. Penn. Vols.; m. Sept., 1864; disch. June, 1865.

CHAPTER XV.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

How the First White Men Penetrated this Region — The Military Roads of the French and Indian War Period — Mention of Some of the Provincial Roads Authorized after the Organization of Bedford County — The Western Road — Early Bridge Building — The National Road — Turnpikes and Stage Coaches — Railroads — Baltimore and Ohio — Pittsburgh and Connellsville — Berlin Branch — Ursina Branch — Salisbury Branch — Somerset and Mineral Point, and Johnstown and Somerset, form the Present Somerset and Cambria Branch — Huntingdon and Broad Top — Bedford and Bridgeport — Dunning's Creek — The Proposed Harrisburg and Western.

THE first white men to visit this region — the Indian traders, and the equally adventurous hunters and trappers — found their way from hill-top to mountain crest, from cove to cove, and from one valley to another by following the trails or paths then in use by the Indians. The latter certainly displayed much astuteness, or, if we may use the term, engineering skill, in the choice of their routes of travel, for the same

paths were pursued by the traders with their packhorse trains. Next they were followed by the rude military roads hewed out by the pioneers attached to the armies led by Washington, Braddock, Forbes, Burd and Boquet. Next came the great highways constructed under state and national authority. Then followed the more modern turnpikes, and lastly the railroads of the present day.

Without a doubt the first attempt at road-making in the territory now embraced by these counties took place during Washington's brief and disastrous campaign in the Youghiogheny valley in 1754. The following year Braddock's troops passed over nearly the same route. Hundreds of his soldiers on the outward march were daily employed in the work of building roads for the purpose of moving forward the artillery and ammunition and supply trains. Thus was opened a highway over which hundreds of settlers from Maryland and Virginia found their way into southwestern Pennsylvania, immediately after the close of the French and Indian war, and thus was indicated much of the route of the afterward famous National road. Meanwhile, during the year of Braddock's disastrous campaign (1755), the authorities of Pennsylvania began the work of cutting out a road from Fort Loudon to the Turkey-Foot or Three Forks of the Youghiogheny. It was intended by means of this road to throw forward succor and supplies to Braddock's army. But after a road had been opened nearly to the Alleghenies, the project was abandoned by reason of the strength and hostility displayed by the Indians under pay of the French. From Col. James Smith's* account, we learn that in May, 1755, three hundred men were sent out by the provincial authorities to cut out a wagon road from Fort Loudon to the Three Forks of the Youghiogheny. The advanced party of wood-choppers was in charge of William Smith, Esq. (a brother-in-law of James Smith), of Conococheague. They had passed Raystown — the site of the present town of Bedford—and completed their work to near the foot of the main range of the Alleghenies, when young Smith (James Smith was then but eighteen years of age) was sent back toward Juniata crossings with orders to hasten forward the wagons there halted. He had proceeded but a short distance, however, or to a point about four miles northwest of Raystown, when he was captured by a party of Indians, and, as related in another chapter, held a prisoner by them for five years. Indeed, the Pennsylvania provincials found the woods and mountains teeming with hostile Indians, and in consequence the design was abandoned.

For three years next succeeding Braddock's defeat and death, the French, and the Indians under their control, dominated over all this part of the province. No English-speaking white settlers were permitted to remain, and for that reason no lands or roads were improved. In the summer of 1758, however, Gen. Forbes' campaign against the French and Indians at Fort Du Quesne began, and closed with the capture of that fortress and the final repulsion of the French from the limits of Pennsylvania. As a result of the movements of Forbes' army, a road sufficient for the passage of artillery and wagons was cut out by the Maryland and Virginia troops under Cols. Washington and Burd, from Fort Cumberland northward to Raystown, or Fort Bedford. During the same time, the road partly finished from Fort Loudon to Raystown by the Smith party in 1755 was still further improved, and finally a broad though rough highway was opened from Raystown westward to the "breastworks" on the top of the Allegheny mountains, thence in a general northwest course across the present county of Somerset to Ligonier, in Westmoreland county, and onward to Fort Pitt. Over this road supplies were sent forward from Philadelphia, and military detachments marched to and from Fort Pitt during the continuance of the French and Indian war. After the close of that struggle for supremacy at the headwaters of the Ohio, or during a period of many years, beginning about the year 1764, it was the only avenue by which the interior of Bedford and Somerset counties could be reached. True, it afterward became a state road, and finally a turnpike, managed by chartered corporations, but it was the same old route, nevertheless.

Until the erection of Bedford county, it is probable that the road just described was the chief, if not the only, highway worthy of the name, intersecting these counties; but after the event referred to — the organization of Bedford county, in 1771 — much attention was paid to these indispensable adjuncts of civilization—wagon roads. We will allude, in a brief man-

*The Col. James Smith of "Black Boy" fame. See chapter seventh.

ner, to a few of them: In October, 1771, a road leading "from the plantation of John Hinkston at Squirrel Hill, on the Conemaugh, *via* Arthur St. Clair's mill, to Ligonier," was laid out by John Hinkston, John Woods, Thomas Jamison, James Pollock and Garrett Pendergrass, viewers. At the same time a road from the town of Bedford, "separating from the Great Road, which leads from the town of Bedford to Fort Pitt, at a small distance to the westward of Smith's run; from thence extending by James Anderson's and joining the said Great Road about one mile to the westward of the Shawanese Cabin creek," was laid out by a board of viewers consisting of Thomas Kenton, George Wisegarver, William Riddle, Allen Rose and James Dalton.

In October, 1772, viewers John Nicklo, James Wells, Jr., Thomas Kenton, John Ferguson and Richard Brown laid out a road leading from the town of Bedford to the Youghiogheny river, by way of "the glades of the Youghiogheny and Stoney creek and Sewekely." A road "from the foot of Stony Batter to Daniel Royer's mill" was authorized in October, 1773, after having been viewed by William Kearney, Hugh Rankin, John McKinley, Jacob Castner, Andrew White and Bryan Coyle. A road extending from "the Maryland line to the provincial road at Bedford" was also laid out in the fall of 1773.

The road from Standing Stone (Huntingdon) to Bloody Run (Everett) was viewed and confirmed in July, 1774. In April, 1775, a road leading from John Malott's to Henry Warford's in Bethel township was confirmed. Four years later, or July 14, 1779, the road "from Bedford town to the Black Lick settlement," a distance of thirty-seven miles and fifteen perches, was confirmed, after having been viewed by Thomas Blackburn, Frederick Reichart, Matthew Taylor, William Clark, Jr., and Adam Croyle. Many other highways were laid out prior to the revolutionary war in the vast region then embraced by Bedford county, but it is not deemed necessary to follow their courses further.

THE WESTERN ROAD.

Soon after the close of the revolutionary war, in response to the many prayers and urgent petitions of the inhabitants residing in the western counties of the state, the general assembly inaugurated measures to the end that a state wagon road — to follow the general direction of Forbes' road — might be speedily constructed from the Susquehanna river, through Shippensburg and Bedford to Pittsburgh. In accordance with this sentiment, on the 25th of September, 1785, the assembly passed an act authorizing the appointment of commissioners and the construction of such a highway. The work of laying out the route began soon after, and on the 24th of November, 1787, the courses and distances of the western road leading "from the widow Miller's spring through Shippensburg as far as the town of Bedford" were confirmed by the supreme executive council.

One month later, or on Saturday, December 22, 1787, the following proceedings took place in the council:

WHEREAS, Divers inhabitants of the county of Bedford have prayed that the State highway appointed by act of Assembly of the 25th of September, 1785, may be confirmed and made good;

And whereas, the money appropriated by the said Act of Assembly is insufficient for making the said road sixty feet wide as the law directs, and Council being desirous of complying with the said request as far as the money appropriated will admit: Therefore,

Ordered, That such part of the said road as leads from this side of Sideling Hill to the opposite side of Ray's Hill, in the County of Bedford, be cleared and made good and sufficient, to be twelve feet wide on the sides of the hills or among the rocks, and not less than twenty feet wide on the other ground, and room to be made for not less than three wagons to draw off to one side in the narrow places at a convenient distance for others to pass by, and the waters to run next to the hill sides.

At the same time it was made public that proposals for doing the said work would be received until the 1st of April, 1788.

On March 14, 1789, the supreme executive council of the state resolved that Alexander McLean, of Fayette county; James Guthrie, of Westmoreland county, and John Skinner, of Franklin county, be appointed commissioners "to view and mark out" the "Western Road," leading from Bedford to Pittsburgh. This was done in accordance with a resolution of the general assembly passed November 21, 1788. Mr. McLean began his labors alone on December 3, 1789, and he soon ascertained, by measuring northward from the 158th mile post, "that Bedford town laid 19 miles and 290 perches north of Mason and Dixon's line."

During the succeeding year (all of the members of the board of commissioners engaging in

the work) the route was surveyed through to Pittsburgh. The report of the commissioners, describing the courses and distances, was approved by the executive council on Tuesday, September 28, 1790. It was traversed by Gen. Lee's army during the whisky insurrection in 1794, and, known as the old "Pennsylvania Road," it served as the best means of communicating between the eastern and western portions of the state until after the close of the war of 1812–15, when the era of turnpike-building began. The same general direction across the state was still maintained in constructing the turnpikes, but the route was shortened at many points and the mountain tops gained by less abrupt gradients.

EARLY BRIDGE-BUILDING.

In November, 1795, the county commissioners of Bedford county resolved to rebuild "the three bridges near Bedford town"—two over the Raystown branch of the Juniata and one over Dunning's creek. Also to build a new bridge over the Raystown branch "near Thomas Kenton's, on the Glade road." For such purposes $6,000 were ordered to be levied and collected the following year. Work upon these bridges was not commenced until 1797, when the commissioners contracted with John Knisely to build a bridge and causeway over the Raystown branch at his mill, west of Bedford, for £550; with Robert Spencer to construct a bridge and causeway over Dunning's creek "where the state road passes over the same east of Bedford," for £650, and for small bridges and approaches near the same, £350; with William Anderson and Robert Small for a bridge over the Raystown branch "east of Bedford, where the state road passes the same," for £500. These bridges were built, in a very substantial manner, of stone, oak and iron, and all were completed before the year 1800.

THE NATIONAL ROAD.

"An Act to Regulate the Laying Out and Making a Road from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to the State of Ohio" was passed by the senate of the United States on the 30th day of December, 1805. It was then debated and passed in the house of representatives, and became a law March 29, 1806. The commissioners appointed by the president under this act to designate the route of the proposed road were Col. Eli Williams (a revolutionary officer whose home was at Williamsport, Maryland), Thomas Moore, of Maryland, and Joseph Kerr, of Ohio, who, after an examination of the country, made their first report in the latter part of 1806, which was presented to congress, with the message of President Jefferson, January 31, 1807. In a special message to congress, February 19, 1808, referring to the report of the commissioners, he said:

> I have approved of the route* therein proposed for the said road as far as Brownsville, with a single deviation, since located, which carries it through Uniontown. From thence, the course to the Ohio and the point within the legal limits at which it shall strike that river is still to be decided.

In 1811 congress passed an act appropriating $50,000 with which to begin the work of construction. The first contracts, in sections, for the first ten miles from Cumberland, were made April 16 and May 8, 1811. These were finished in the autumn of 1812. The next letting was of eleven miles more, to Tomlinson's, in August, 1812, which were nearly completed in 1814. From Tomlinson's to Smithfield, eighteen miles were let in August, 1813, but not finished until 1817, owing to the scarcity of laborers during the war, war prices and the fear of failure of some of the contractors. The next letting was of about six and a half miles west of Smithfield in September, 1815, in sections, to John Hagan, Doherty, McGlaughlin and Bradley, William Aull and Evans and Ramsay. In February, 1817, about five miles more were let (taking the road to Braddock's grave) to Ramsay and McGarvey, John Boyle, D. McGlaughlin and Bradley and Charles McKinney. And in May, 1817, it was let about nine miles farther, to Uniontown, to Hagan and McCann, Mordecai

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*Just prior to the passage of the act regulating the laying out and making a National road, various citizens of the southwestern counties of Pennsylvania (among whom were Thomas Spencer, Abraham Morrison, James Mitchell and John McClean, of Somerset county) had secured the passage of a state legislative act, incorporating a stock company, for the purpose of "making an artificial road from the western side of Laurel Hill, near Uniontown, to the State line, in a direction toward Cumberland in the State of Maryland." The company was empowered to erect toll-gates and collect toll on the road, the work to be commenced within six years, and completed within ten years from the date of the act, under penalty of forfeiture of its franchises, and the state to have the right of taking the road at any time after 1830 by reimbursing to the company the cost of its construction. But the act of congress passed soon afterward, providing for the construction of the National road, caused the abandonment of the project for constructing the "Union and Cumberland Turnpike."

Another proposed turnpike route was known as the "Harrisburg and Pittsburgh." The road to extend from the Susquehanna river opposite Harrisburg through Bedford and Somerset counties to Pittsburgh. In the spring of 1806, George Kimmel, Abraham Morrison, Peter Kimmel and John Shull, of Somerset county, and John Davis, John Anderson, Jacob Bonnett and Henry Wertz, Jr., of Bedford county, were appointed by the governor as commissioners to superintend the work of surveying and constructing the road, but it seems that the project miscarried and was abandoned.

and James Cochran, Thompson McKean and Thomas and Mathew Blakeley.

Having shown the date of its construction, and by whom, from Cumberland to Uniontown, it is not deemed necessary to follow its course and to mention its builders, etc., further. Suffice it to say, then, that the road was open for travel with scarcely a break (except some heavy masonry) from Cumberland to Uniontown in the summer of 1817. On August 1, 1818, the first stage-coach from Cumberland, carrying the United States mail for the west, left that place by the National road, and passing over the completed as well as unfinished portions, arrived at Wheeling, on the Ohio, in due time. The portion of the road last finished was that part lying between Uniontown and Brownsville, which was completed and made ready for use in the fall of 1820. On the 19th of December, 1820, the *Genius of Liberty* of Uniontown announced in its columns:

> The National turnpike is now completed and in the use of the public from Cumberland in the State of Maryland, to Wheeling in the State of Virginia, a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles.

When completed the road had cost the United States government nearly $1,700,000, and it was one of the best and most substantial turnpike roads ever built in this country. A main thoroughfare between the East and the West, it was to be expected that an immense amount of travel would be attracted to it; but all the expectations which could have been previously entertained of the vast volume of travel and traffic which would pass over the National road between the Ohio and the Potomac were trebly verified by the result. There were the stage-coaches carrying the mail and passengers, loaded to their utmost capacity from the first, and constantly increasing in number from that time until the opening of the railroads banished them forever. By these conveyances all the prominent public men of the West, and many of those from the South — presidents-elect from Tennessee, Ohio and Louisiana, on their way to inauguration; presidents-in-office passing to and fro between the city of Washington and their southwestern homes; ex-presidents on their way to the shades of private life; senators, members of congress, and numberless officials of lesser grade — all made the National road their highway to and from the National capital. Then, too, there were the long, almost interminable trains of Conestoga wagons, laden on their eastward trips with flour, whisky, bacon and other produce, and returning west with loads of iron, salt and every kind of merchandise, their numbers being swelled on the return to the West by the addition of equally numerous trains of the same kind of wagons, freighted with the families and household effects of emigrants from the East, bound to new homes beyond the Ohio. Besides these, the road was crowded with various other kinds and descriptions of wagons, laden and unladen, with horsemen and private conveyances innumerable. "But the passengers on foot outnumbered and outate them all. The long lines of hogs, cattle, sheep and horses, working their way on the hoof by the month to an Eastern market, was almost endless and countless. They were gathered in from the Wabash, the Scioto, the Muskingum and the Ohio valleys, and the men, all tired and dry and hungry, had to be cared for at a great cost, for it was like feeding an army every day and night."

To furnish food and other accommodations for all this vast throng of travelers, brute and human, a great number of public-houses were needed, and these sprang up immediately along the road. The large stage-houses were located in the towns, and at stated points between the villages where these were distant from each other. Then there were houses which did scarcely any business other than the selling of whisky to thirsty wayfarers. And there were along the route numerous taverns which made no specialty other than entertainment for man and beast. These had no patronage either from the stage passengers or wagoners upon the road. The latter, with the drovers, always clustered together at houses having large wagon-yards and kept especially for that class of customers. In fact the number of public-houses of all kinds, which the National road brought into existence, was fully equal to one for each two miles of its entire length. It was said that in the mountain portion of the route the average was one to every mile. The keepers * of these houses, like the wagoners and drivers of stages, and, in fact, like the greater part of the people living along the route, looked upon the Cumberland road as being among the chiefest of earthly blessings, and would have regarded with

* The keepers of many of these houses likewise gained many ill-gotten dollars by apprehending and returning to slavery negroes fleeing northward from cruel masters.

affright the idea that it would ever be abandoned or superseded by other avenues and modes of travel.

However, after only about five years of the ceaseless beating of hoofs and the never-ending roll and crunch of heavy wheels, the solid road-bed, in many places, became well-nigh impassable. Particularly was this the case in the vicinity of the Monongahela river, and in the mountain region of the route, where much of the road had been formed of soft sandstone. Repairs were imperatively demanded, and it at once became evident that the road would be a perpetual and ever-increasing expense to the general government without producing any income to pay for repairs. Hence, under Jackson's administration, it was proposed that the road should be surrendered to the three states through whose domains it passed. Finally the state authorities of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia agreed to accept the road providing the United States authorities should place it in good condition by macadamizing the roadway in nearly its entire length from Cumberland to Wheeling. On the 4th of April, 1831, an act of the Pennsylvania legislature, entitled "An Act for the Preservation and Repair of the Cumberland Road," was approved, and similar acts were passed by the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, respectively, on the 23d of January and 7th of February, 1832. These acts of the three states caused a decision by the government in July, 1832, to repair the road effectually from end to end, and then to cede it to the states mentioned, after which the repairs were to be met by the tolls collected upon it. After the government had expended about half a million dollars in repairs, that part of the road passing through Pennsylvania was accepted by the latter state, by the approval of an act (April 1, 1835), the third section of which declared that "the surrender by the United States of so much of the Cumberland road as lies within the State of Pennsylvania is hereby accepted by this state, and the commissioners to be appointed under this act are authorized to erect toll-gates on the whole or any part of said road, at such time as they may deem it expedient and proper to do so."

The erection of toll-gates in 1835, by the state commissioners, had the effect to clear the road almost entirely of the immense droves of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs which had passed over it while it was a free thoroughfare. But through the mountains there was no other route, and so the drovers were compelled to use that part of the road and pay the tolls. The new system also brought into use upon this road very heavily built wagons, with wheels nine inches broad, drawn by six and sometimes by eight horses. Wagons having wheels of this breadth of tire or rim, and carrying loads not exceeding five tons weight, were allowed to pass on a much less (proportionate) rate of toll than was charged for narrow-wheeled wagons, which were far more destructive to the road-bed. "I have frequently seen," says a former resident* on the line of the Cumberland road, "from forty to fifty great Conestoga six-horse teams, carrying from five to six tons each, picketed around over night in the yards and on the commons, and all the other taverns about equally full at the same time. There were often two men with a team, who carried their own bedding, but all these men and horses had to be fed and cared for."

As early as 1835, Alvin Adams (founder of the "Adams Express Company"), together with one or two other oyster dealers, of Baltimore, Maryland, began running over this road a line of wagons. They were started with the chief purpose of supplying the western country with fresh oysters. Soon afterward it became a regular express, not only continuing the oyster traffic, but carrying packages, and prosecuting a business similar to that of the express lines of the present day. They ran express wagons, each drawn by four horses, and having relays of teams at stations ten or twelve miles apart, and the business was continued in this way on the road until the opening of the Pennsylvania railroad.

In 1844, when the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was completed as far west as Cumberland, the business of the National road, great as it had previously been, was largely increased on account of the easy eastern connections thus formed. During the succeeding period of eight years it was frequently the case that twenty-five stages, each containing its full complement of nine inside and a number of outside passengers, "pulled out" at the same time from Wheeling, and the same was true of the eastern terminus at Cumberland. The lines ran daily each way,

*A. L. Littell, Esq., formerly of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, but now of Cleveland, Ohio.

and it was sometimes the case that thirty stages, all fully loaded with passengers, stopped at one hotel in a single day.

During the year 1850 (the Monongahela Navigation Company having completed its slack-water improvements to Brownsville in 1844) the stage-lines on the National road carried over eighteen thousand passengers to and from the Monongahela river steamboats and Cumberland, and the number so carried had been considerably larger than this in each of the three preceding years. But the glory of the great thoroughfare was then nearing its close. Another year of prosperity followed, but from the opening of the Pennsylvania railroad to Pittsburgh, in 1852, and the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Wheeling, in December of the same year, the business of the National road suddenly and rapidly declined; travelers to and from the West were diverted to the new routes and easier mode of conveyance, and extra passenger coaches were no longer needed; finally, the western mails were sent by the other routes, and the stages were withdrawn from this, the rumble of the broad-wheeled freight wagons was gradually silenced along the rock-laid road-bed, and by rapid degrees the famous National highway lost its importance and became, as it is today, merely and only an avenue of local travel.

TURNPIKES AND STAGE-COACHES.

On April 9, 1792, the first turnpike company was incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania. It was known as the "Philadelphia and Lancaster Company." Others followed during subsequent years, but it was not until about 1814–21 that turnpike-building became general, or largely engaged the attention of the public mind. The "Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company," the "Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company," the "Stoystown and Greensburg Turnpike Road Company," and the "Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike Road Company," were the corporate titles of companies in which the people of these counties were most deeply interested, although the latter was not authorized until April 14, 1838. During the early years the state became a large subscriber to the stock of various turnpike companies, for the reason that the impression prevailed that the public treasury should aid in making improvements designed for the public benefit. Thus the Chambersburg and Bedford road received from the state the sum of $175,000. The commonwealth received in return but few and very small dividends on its investments, and a little more than thirty years ago these stocks were sold by the state treasurer at from fifty cents to a dollar per share. The roads, however, remain. They have been of vast benefit to the people and materially assisted to develop the regions through which they passed.

What has been said regarding the traffic and travel carried on over the National road can with equal propriety be applied to the great interstate route of which the Chambersburg and Bedford, and Bedford and Stoystown corporations formed a part. Taverns and inns stood at frequent intervals, and daily lines of stage-coaches afforded traveling facilities for thousands yearly. About 1830, the route from Bedford, westward by way of Somerset over the Glade Road,* became a favorite one with many travelers. The journey between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh was accomplished in less time; besides, Somerset, even then, was widely known for its excellent hotels. On December 31, 1830, the following editorial notice appeared in the columns of the *Bedford Enquirer:* "In the course of a few days a line of stages will be placed on the route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh by way of Somerset, to run through in *three* days. The proprietors are Messrs. Reeside (A. J.) & Slaymaker. Ten of their stages, which

*This road was improved and called the "Glade Road Turnpike" as early as 1820, as witness the following copy of a notice which was published in "The Somerset Whig" at the time indicated.

GLADE ROAD TURNPIKE.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT TRAVELLING.

Waggoners, travellers and the Publick in general, are now informed, that the two mountains, the Allegheny and Laurel-Hill are now completely turnpiked, five miles at the Allegheny and seven miles at the Laurel-Hill, the latter is the best road, without exception, of any road yet made over that mountain. This road branches off to the left, four miles west of Bedford, where five miles are now nearly completed, from thence for fourteen miles along the Dry-ridge is superior to any Turnpike for Waggons, Horse-men or Carriages, and the road on to Somerset and westward to Pittsburg and Washington, is now so well improved that it can be travelled with more ease both to the horse and to the rider, than any other road across the Mountains. — There are many good houses on this road, among which are the following, where a good and plentiful accommodation can at all times be had, viz.:

	Miles.		*Miles.*
From the forks of the road to the two taverns	4	to Heiple's	4
to Metzger's	5	to Somerset	1
to Statler's	4	to Musgrave's	4
to Job's	3	to Brugh's	1
to Imhoff's	2	to Grindle's	2
to White horse	1	to Big Spring	4
to Gebhart's	5	to Beymer's	1
to Cooper's	1	to Berkey's	1
to Will's	3	to Jones's Mill	4
		to Thompson's	6

A TURNPIKE MANAGER.

Somerset, 24th Aug., 1820.

☞ The Editors of the Newspapers in Bedford and Chambersburg, are requested to give the above one or two insertions.

are very splendid and do great credit to the proprietors, have already passed through this place to their several stations." However, with the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad on the north and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad on the south, the business of the stage proprietors was abruptly terminated. Hence, generations now frequent the scenes of former triumphs and defeats in the way of Concord stage-coaching who have never witnessed, nor can they form an adequate idea of, the commotion which was caused in all stage towns on this route forty years ago by the arrival or departure of half a dozen coaches of rival lines, with horns blowing, streamers flying, and horses on the full run.

RAILROADS.

The railroad companies now operating lines within these counties are the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania and the Huntingdon & Broad Top, though the first and last named are controlling roads which were constructed by other corporations under various names.

Of the companies mentioned, the Baltimore & Ohio was the first corporation to make an actual movement toward the construction of a railway line through this region. That company having been incorporated by the legislature of Maryland, in December, 1826, applied to the general assembly of Pennsylvania for authority to construct their road through this state to or toward a terminus on the Ohio. To this petition the assembly responded by the passage of "An Act to Authorize the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to Construct a Railroad through Pennsylvania, in a Direction from Baltimore to the Ohio River." The company was required to complete its road in Pennsylvania within fifteen years from the passage of the act, otherwise the act to be void and of no effect.

The time when the company commenced making surveys in Pennsylvania under authority of this act is not known, but the fact that the engineers of the Baltimore & Ohio company were engaged in preliminary surveys in the region embraced by Somerset county as early as 1835, for the purpose of securing a line of communication through to Pittsburgh, or other points on the Ohio, is substantiated by the newspapers of that day. Enthusiastic railroad meetings were held at various points, and the chief engineer of the company reported that a railroad could be built from Cumberland to Brownsville, and thence to Wheeling and Pittsburgh, "without the use of any inclined plane." Other accounts also show that the preparations of the Baltimore & Ohio Company for the construction of a railroad through Somerset and other counties to the westward embraced not only the making of elaborate surveys, but also the purchase of the right of way from a great number of land-owners in the year 1838. At that time, however, the attention of the company was almost wholly engaged, and their funds absorbed, in the construction of their road between Baltimore and Cumberland, and as it had become apparent that they could not complete the Pennsylvania part of the road within the required time of fifteen years from the passage of the act of 1828, they asked an extension, which was granted by the legislature of Pennsylvania in a supplemental act, approved June 20, 1839, by the provisions of which the time in which the company were required to finish their road or roads in Pennsylvania was extended four years, or to February 27, 1847.

In 1844, when the company had completed their road westward to Cumberland, there remained less than three years in which to construct the part lying in Pennsylvania, under the requirements of the supplemental act of 1839. A further extension of time was necessary, and was applied for to the Pennsylvania assembly; but, meanwhile, the Pennsylvania railroad was being pushed westward to cross the Alleghenies and make Pittsburgh its western terminus, and now the business men, manufacturers and people of influence in that city, who in 1828 and 1839 were ready to do all in their power to secure a railroad, even if it were but a branch from a main line, from the seaboard to Wheeling, were now, in view of the prospective direct connection with Philadelphia by the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, entirely favorable to the latter road, and as wholly opposed to the support of a competing line, commencing at the Maryland metropolis, and to have its western terminus, not at Pittsburgh, but at the rival city of Wheeling.

The Baltimore & Ohio company also had to encounter the determined opposition of the inhabitants of the country through which their railroad was to pass. This strong opposition arose chiefly from the belief that the proposed railroad would supersede and ruin the National

road, and consequently ruin themselves and the country. Hence all this contrariety of opinion, added to the combined influence of the city of Pittsburgh and of the Pennsylvania railroad, proved too powerful for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to overcome in the assembly of this state; and so that company, after repeated attempts to obtain a further extension of time for building their road through Pennsylvania, found themselves compelled to abandon the enterprise and complete their road from Cumberland to Wheeling through the State of Virginia. Years afterward, however, they accomplished one of the principal objects they then had in view (the extension of their line to Pittsburgh) by leasing roads already built by companies holding charters from Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company was the first to open a line of railway within any part of Somerset county. It was incorporated by an act of the general assembly approved April 3, 1837. The company was duly organized, but not having complied with the requirements of the act of incorporation — commencing the work of construction within five years from the passage of the act — their franchises were forfeited; but on March 18, 1843, an act was passed, renewing, extending and continuing in force the charter of 1837, upon the same terms, conditions and limitations as were embraced in the original act, and also making the additional provision, "that the said company shall have power and discretion to select any route from Pittsburgh to Turtle Creek, which may be deemed most eligible and advantageous, and may extend said road beyond Connellsville to Smithfield, or any other point on the waters of the Youghiogheny and within the limits of this commonwealth." The clause authorizing the extension of the road from Connellsville to the Maryland line was repealed the next day after its passage, but was re-enacted April 3, 1846.

The Maryland legislature, by an act approved April 21, 1853, granted the company authority to extend their road from the state line to Cumberland. On April 6, 1854, another act was passed, authorizing the Uniontown & Waynesburg Railroad Company (chartered April 18, 1853) to transfer all its rights, etc., to this company, and they were accordingly so transferred.

Early in the spring of 1854, the chief engineer of the road, Oliver W. Barnes, submitted to the president and directors a report on the several proposed routes, whereupon the board adopted "the line occupying the north bank of the Youghiogheny river from a point at or near the borough of West Newton, in Westmoreland county, to a point at or near the borough of Connellsville, in Fayette county, as the final location for the construction of that portion of the road." Southward from Connellsville the route adopted was on the same side of the Youghiogheny to Turkey-Foot, and thence along Castleman's river and Wills' creek (embracing a great tunnel at Sand Patch), through Somerset county to the Maryland line.

For purposes of construction and convenience the road was divided into five divisions as follows:

	Miles.
No. 1.—Pittsburgh to West Newton	32
No. 2.—West Newton to Connellsville	25
No. 3.—Connellsville to Turkey-Foot	30
No. 4.—Turkey-Foot to Summit	29
No. 5.—Summit to Cumberland	31

During the year 1854, work was commenced upon division No. 2, and the Sand Patch tunnel. Upon division No. 2, because as a starting-point it was easy of access by river in furnishing men, material and provisions from the city of Pittsburgh, and when completed would materially accelerate the extension of the work to its western terminus; upon the tunnel, for the reason that the heavy character of the work there demanded that it should be put under contract simultaneously with the first work, to secure its completion within the period allotted for the entire line. The road was opened from West Newton to Connellsville in 1855, but beyond the latter place the amount of work done was small, only $9,674.22 having been expended on division No. 3 prior to December 1, 1854, and for a number of years after the opening of the road to Connellsville very little was done on the line southward and eastward from that point. Strong opposition to the road was developed among the people living along that part of the route, their principal argument against it being that the opening of a railroad through that section would ruin the traffic on the old National road, which latter appeared to be regarded by them as paramount in importance to the securing of railroad facilities.

At last, on the 29th of April, 1864, the legislature of Pennsylvania, for various reasons set forth, passed an act *revoking* all the rights, powers, franchises and privileges of the Pittsburgh

& Connellsville Railroad Company, but providing that all the outlay and expenditure already made by the company on the line south and east of Connellsville should be reimbursed by any other company which might be empowered to complete the construction of that portion of the line. On the same day on which this repeal was passed, the general assembly also passed an act incorporating the "Connellsville & Southern Railway Company," with power to construct a railway from Connellsville to the Maryland state line.

The new company, however, did not comply with the requirements of the act as to the commencement and completion of the line. Meanwhile, legal measures were taken on behalf of the old company to secure a restoration of their charter for the line south and east of Connellsville, and this was finally accomplished by the passage of an act January 31, 1868, repealing the act of April 29, 1864. Thus was the company reinstated in the possession of its original powers and franchises, as to the line from Connellsville to the Maryland boundary, but it was required to commence the work of construction within six months, and to complete it within three years from the passage of the act. Another act was passed April 1, in the same year, authorizing the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company to construct branch roads, for the development of contiguous regions of country, from any point or points on their main line.

The work of construction was now pushed vigorously to completion. In February, 1871, the road from Connellsville to Falls City was finished, and trains ran regularly between those points on and after the 20th of that month. As early as the 23d of the same month trains were announced to be running on schedule time from Sand Patch to Cumberland. At about three o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, April 10, 1871, the track was finished between Pittsburgh and Cumberland, by the laying of the last rail, at a point where the track-layers from both directions met, near Forge Bridge, three miles west of Mineral Point in Somerset county. Immediately after, a passenger train from Pittsburgh took aboard all present and started directly to Cumberland, which place was reached about dark. The road is now operated as a part of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, having been leased by that company in December, 1875.

The Berlin Branch railroad, eight and one-fourth miles in length, extending from Garrett on the Baltimore & Ohio road to Berlin, was built in 1871 by the Buffalo Valley Railroad Company. The company was composed of citizens of Berlin and property-holders living along the route of the road. The branch is now owned and operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

The Ursina Branch railroad, four and one-quarter miles in length, was built in 1871–2 by the Pittsburgh & Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Company, for the purpose of developing the coal and timber resources along its line. The road was in operation about three years. The panic caused it to be abandoned. It has since been sold, and the rails have been taken up.

The Salisbury railroad, twelve miles in length, from Salisbury Junction to Salisbury, was commenced and graded by the Salisbury & Baltimore Railroad and Coal Company. In 1875 it was bought at sheriff's sale for $75,000 by Col. E. D. Yutzy and Noah Scott, of Ursina, who completed the greater portion of the road and operated it for two years under the name of the Salisbury Railroad Company. They then sold out to a private company of prominent railroad men, who in turn disposed of the road to the Baltimore & Ohio company. The business of the road is mainly dependent upon mining and lumbering.

Meanwhile the Somerset & Mineral Point railroad, connecting the county seat of Somerset county with the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad at Rockwood, was built by the people of the town of Somerset and others along the line. It proved to be a convenient and favorite route of travel with the general public, but like many other enterprises of this kind throughout the country, a non-paying investment on the part of its original owners. During the past five years the Johnstown & Somerset railroad, connecting the towns thus indicated, has been completed along the valley of Stony creek. This, with the Somerset & Mineral Point road, forms a continuous line from Rockwood, by the way of Somerset and Stoystown, to Johnstown, on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and, operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, is now known as the *Somerset & Cambria branch.*

The Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad, the first railway line to penetrate the confines of

Bedford county, was completed to Hopewell, in September, 1860, but did not reach Mt. Dallas, its southern terminus, until sometime after the close of the late war. It branches off from the Pennsylvania railroad at Huntingdon and follows up the valley of the Raystown branch of the Juniata to Mt. Dallas, a station one mile west of the thriving town of Everett. The road was built by eastern capitalists for the purpose of opening the immense coal deposits of the Broad Top region. About thirty-two miles of the road-bed lies in Bedford county. Three branches from the main line — Shoup's Run, Six Mile Run and Sandy Run — lead to the various coal-fields now opened in the Broad Top district.

The Bedford & Bridgeport railroad was, from its inception, a Bedford county enterprise. It also reflects great credit upon all who were instrumental in its construction, for it was the link by which an important, though to that time isolated, locality was connected with the great markets reached by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroad systems. Connecting with the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad at Mt. Dallas, it follows up the Raystown branch to Bedford, thence through Bedford, Napier and Harrison townships, to Mt. Savage Junction in Londonderry township, thus effecting a connection with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the great Cumberland coal-fields. The road is thirty-nine miles in length. Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, has served as president of the company since 1870, though for several years the road has been leased and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Dunning's Creek railroad branches off from the Bedford & Bridgeport railroad at Bedford and follows up the stream from which it derives its name, to Cessna station, a distance of about nine miles. By means of it the extensive iron ore deposits owned by Hon. John Cessna, John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., and others are rendered valuable as well as accessible.

HISTORY OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

CHAPTER XVI.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES, MINERAL WATERS.

General Description — Drainage — Surface — Altitudes — Coal Interests — Iron Interests — Furnaces — Ores — Analyses of the Various Kinds — Quality of the Iron Produced — Limestone — Building Materials — Fire-Clay — Timber — Mineral Waters — Agricultural Resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE county of Bedford, containing one thousand and three square miles, or six hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, lies upon the southern border of Pennsylvania, and includes territory extending from Ray's Hill and Broad Top mountain on the east, to the Great and Little Allegheny mountains on the west, and from Mason and Dixon's or the Maryland line, northward to Blair and Huntingdon counties. In other words, a region of mountains, hills and dales, rich in minerals, and always picturesque. Its length from north to south is forty miles, its width twenty-five miles.

The central portion of the county is traversed by several mountain ranges: Terrace, Tussey's, Dunning's, Evitt's, Will's and Buffalo. All form part of the great Appalachian chain (trending northeast and southwest), and all contain one or more valuable seams of fossil iron ore, with the exception of Terrace mountain, which has an excellent red hematite ore. It is claimed that the county contains more than two hundred square miles of fossil iron ore, while the valleys known as Morrison's cove, Friend's cove, Milligan's cove and Snake Spring valley, are quite generally underlaid with a very rich brown and red hematite ore. Indeed, a recent writer has asserted that "there is not a county in Pennsylvania that surpasses Bedford, and it is a question if there is one that equals it in iron ore, with respect to either quality or quantity."

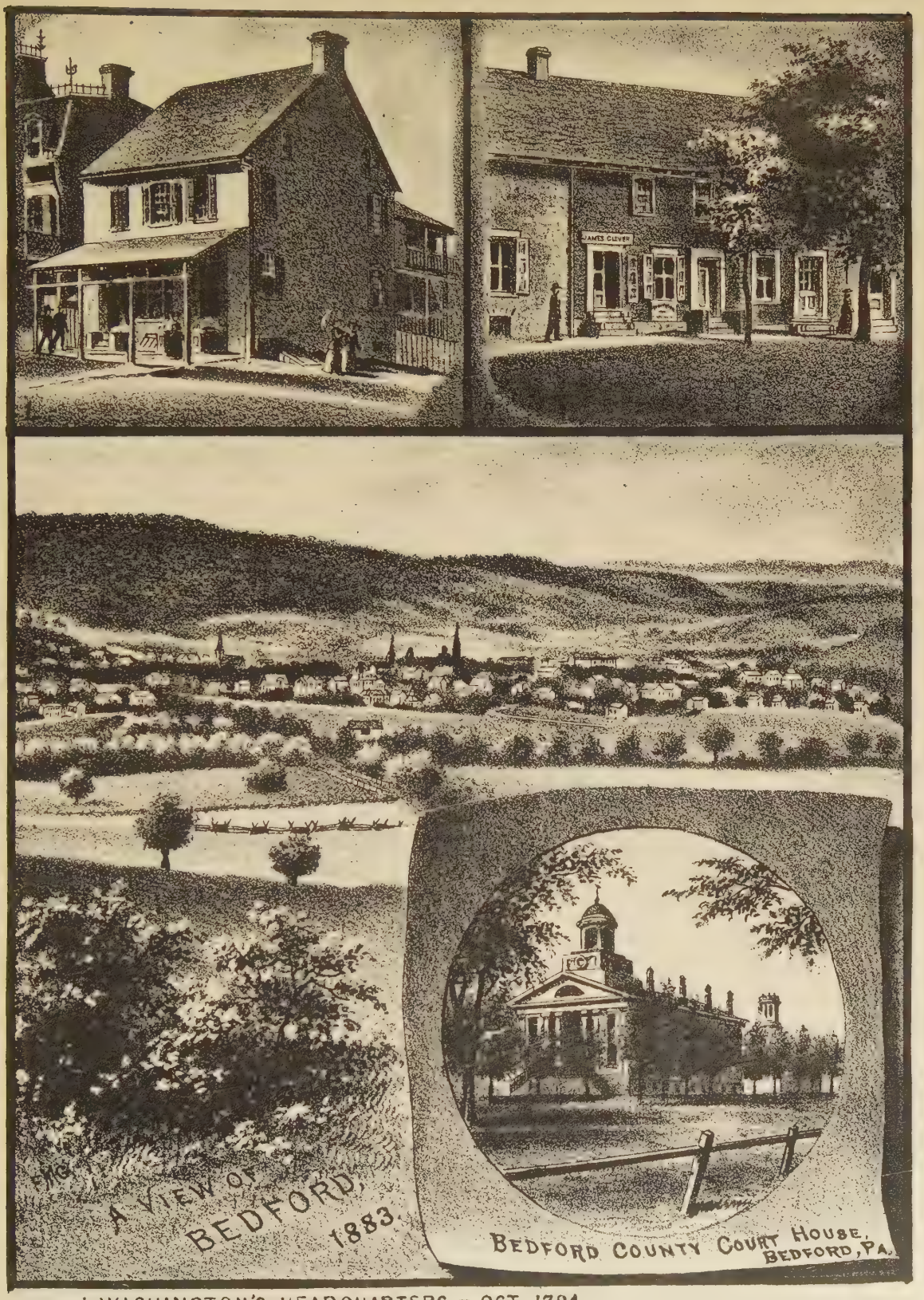
The coal of the county is confined almost exclusively to Broad Top township, with perhaps a little in Liberty township, the remainder of the field lying in Huntingdon county. This coal is semi-bituminous. It is celebrated for its steam-producing qualities, and cokes equally as good as that mined in the Connellsville region. Large shipments of it are annually made to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and to various points in New England and the South.

The coves and valley already mentioned, as well as the country surrounding the town of Bedford, in Cumberland valley, Dutch Corner, St. Clair, Will's Creek valley, and in the vicinity of Schellsburg are also famed for their beauty and fertility. In brief, Bedford county cannot easily be excelled in soil, scenery, minerals, mineral waters, the sterling qualities of its people, and its pure, healthful climate.

Its drainage belongs to two systems: the Susquehanna and Potomac. The Raystown branch of the Juniata is the most important water-way, and drains fully four-fifths of this division. It rises in the Allegheny mountains and follows a generally eastward course across the county to the edge of East Providence township, when it turns northward and flows in that direction until it passes into Huntingdon county. Dunning's creek, its chief tributary, drains the whole northwest corner of Bedford county, and enters the river just below the town of Bedford at the west foot of Evitt's mountain. Brush creek, entering from the south, drains much of Monroe, East and West Providence townships. The important streams belonging to the Potomac area are Will's, Evitt's, Flintstone, Town, Fifteen-Mile and Sideling Hill creeks, of which the first and last named are the largest.

Prof. J. J. Stevenson, in his "Report of Progress," Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, says:

> As the secondary drainage rudely follows the strike of the rocks and evades the softer beds, the surface of the district [Bedford and Fulton counties] shows alternating valleys and ridges.
>
> The hard *Medina* sandstone forms Will's, Dunning's, Evitt's, Tussey's, Black Log, Shade, Cove, Tuscarora



1. WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS. – OCT. 1794.
2. COMMANDANT'S HOUSE – FORT BEDFORD.

and Dickey's mountains; the *Pocono*, Ray's, Sideling and Town hills, Meadow Ground mountain and Scrub Ridge or Licking Creek mountain. All of these are bold mountains. The sandstones of the *Catskill*, *Chemung*, *Hamilton* and *Oriskany* form distinct ridges, some of which, especially near the Maryland line, rival in hight the mountains of Pocono and Medina.

The frequent occurrence of diminishing anticlinals and widening synclinals in close proximity gives origin to "coves" in both counties. These are inclosed by the mountain ridges which lock at one or both ends of the "cove." This complicated topography renders the region especially difficult for the railroad engineer, as a gap through one of the mountains may lead only into a cove from which no exit is possible, while at best the gaps through the several mountains are arranged geographically so as to be of little service.

No water-gap occurs in Will's mountain or in Dunning's mountain within Bedford county, but the Juniata river and Dunning's creek flow across the low area between those mountains; only one water-gap is found in the Medina ridge of Dunning's-Evitt's mountain, and wagon-roads can reach the wind-gaps only by long approaches. Tussey's mountain is cut by the Juniata and Yellow creek; but the Raver's Creek gap is incomplete, as the stream heads in a cove. Ray's Hill is broken by Brush creek and by Sideling Hill creek, the latter near the Maryland line; but good wind-gaps are found in Monroe and East Providence townships of Bedford county.

The minor ridges are more difficult to overcome than the mountains are. Their number is so great and their slopes are so abrupt that the grades of wagon roads are usually tedious and painful.

According to the authority just quoted, the altitudes above the sea-level of various points in Bedford county are as follows:

	Feet.
Marietta, Union township	1,474
Dunning's mountain, King township	2,040
Pleasantville, West St. Clair township	1,205
Top of Allegheny mountain, St. Clair township	2,609
Bench of Allegheny mountain, St. Clair township	1,995
St. Clairsville, East St. Clair township	1,251
Chestnut ridge, Napier township	1,907
New Paris, Napier township	1,195
Millerton, Napier township	1,744
Buena Vista, Juniata township	1,298
Summit of Dry Ridge pike, Juniata township	2,126
West End P. O., Juniata township	1,831
County line on Dry Ridge pike, Juniata township	2,079
Summit at north end of Snake Spring township	1,744
Rainsburg, Colerain township	1,335
Neal's Gap, on Tussey's mountain, Monroe township	1,915
Round Knob, Broad Top township	1,990
Summit, head of Six-Mile run	1,805

On the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad:

	Feet.
Cook's Mills	774
Hyndman	941

On the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania railroad:

	Feet.
Hyndman	930
Fossilville	1,091
Buffalo Summit	1,356
Mann's Choice	1,136
Napier	1,108
Wolfsburg Summit	1,118
Bedford	1,062
Lutzville	1,045
Cove creek	1,033
Mount Dallas	1,053

On the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad:

	Feet.
Mount Dallas	1,053
Everett	1,118
Bloody Run summit	1,234
Tatesville	1,096
Brallier's summit	1,108
Piper's run	947
Hopewell	898
Riddlesburg	865
Saxton, new depot	849

On the Six-Mile Run branch of this road:

	Feet.
Riddlesburg	865
Riddlesburg coal mine	962
Coaldale, or Fairplay	1,126
End of third mile	1,194
North point	1,311
End of fourth mile	1,374
End of track	1,416

On the Sandy Run branch of the same road:

	Feet.
Hopewell	898
Railroad track, opposite Chivington mine	1,297

THE COAL INTERESTS.

For what follows regarding the coal and iron interests, building materials, mineral springs, and agricultural resources we are again indebted to Prof. Stevenson's report.

The coal area of Bedford county comprises about two-thirds of Broad Top township. Even of this, not all is available. For along the whole length of the Broad Top anticlinal, the Pottsville conglomerate is at the surface, and on each side of the Pottsville space the covering of the *coal* is so thin as to destroy the value; while around the whole field is a strip of barren area, either without coal or with the cover too thin.

The structure of the region presents obstacles to mining which are very serious. On Sandy run, in the second basin, the energetic folding of the beds along the east side of the Grey's Run anticlinal has crushed the coal to such an extent as to render it worthless economically, while in the Cunard basin, on the same run, a large part of the workable coal on the west side has been rendered worthless by the same agency. A similar difficulty has been encountered in the first basin, and to a moderate extent in other basins on Six-Mile run.

Irregularity of the folds produces further complications interfering with the drainage and compelling a zigzag course in the gangways. Abrupt, though short, rolls are common, perplexing faults occur, such as have been found in the old workings at Mount Equity and in the headings of the Cunard shaft; horse-backs or rolls of the roof are sometimes of great extent, and the coal is more or less crushed and twisted in their neighborhood. The beds themselves show great variations in thickness and serious variations in the quality of their coal.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, which would almost destroy the value of the property in the eyes of one accustomed only to the regular and gently dipping coals of western Pennsylvania, the beds of the Broad Top coal-field have great economical importance, not only because of their proximity to market, but also of the decided excellence of the coal obtained from any of the mines.

The important beds are the *Kelly* and the *Barnet*. The *Cook* has been mined to a slight extent in one of the basins, but for the most part, the variations in thickness and quality of its coal are too great to permit profitable mining.

The *Kelly coal-bed* is worked in the first and third basins of Six-Mile run, and mines have been operated in this bed in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and ninth basins. It is mined in the fifth basin on Sandy run, and it has been mined in the second. It has been opened on the waters of Long run in the fifth, sixth and seventh, but no mining was doing at the time the area was examined.

On Six-Mile this bed shows a thickness of four feet in the first basin, and the thickness is maintained with great regularity, except where a roll in the roof reduces it. The coal is much esteemed as fuel for steam purposes, but especially for the manufacture of coke. The quality of the coal is poorer in the other basins along this run. It is fair shipping coal in the Duval or third basin, but thence eastward it is so poor that it cannot be sold; at least such is reported to be the experience of those who have mined it. The crushing in the second basin on Sandy has destroyed the market value of the coal, but in the fifth or Cunard basin, the quality is satisfactory, and extensive mining operations are carried on. The following analyses show the character of the coal at different localities:

1. Mount Equity mine, first basin on Six-Mile.
2. R. B. Wigton's mine, fifth basin on Six-Mile.
3. Cambria mine, fifth basin on Sandy run.

Water	0.435	0.610	0.575
Vol. combust. matter	19.245	20.375	16.515
Fixed carbon	73.865	67.497	76.720
Sulphur	1.039	3.583	1.230
Ash	5.416	7.935	4.960

The analyses are by A. S. McCreath.

The coal from Mount Equity mine yields a very superior coke, which is used by the Kemble Coal and Iron Company in their furnaces at Riddlesburg. No attempt has been made to manufacture coke at any other mine, but a sample of pit-coke was obtained from the Cambria mine on Sandy, which was made from slack alone, and so fails to give a just impression respecting the character of coke such as would be made from "run-of-mine" coal. An analysis of Connellsville coke, also by Mr. McCreath, is given for comparison:

1. Coke from Mount Equity works, Six-Mile run.
2. Pit-coke from Cambria mine, Sandy run.
3. Coke from H. C. Frick's works, near Connellsville.

Water	0.095	1.015	0.000
Vol. combust. matter	0.575	2.297	0.000
Fixed carbon	89.083	86.782	87.259
Sulphur	0.925	1.928	0.746
Ash	9.322	7.978	11.995

Though these Broad Top cokes are inferior to the Connellsville in respect to sulphur, yet they are superior to it in point of ash. The coke is hard, and bears well the burden of the furnaces at Riddlesburg.

THE IRON INTERESTS.

Furnaces.

The earliest attempt to manufacture iron within this district was made by Messrs. Lane & Davis in 1802, when they built Hopewell

furnace on the Juniata river, opposite the mouth of Yellow creek. It was supplied with ore from the base of Mauch Chunk, and some ore was obtained from the Lower Helderberg of Warrior ridge. The furnace was run with more or less success until 1830 or 1831, when the stack was rebuilt by Mr. Lesley. It has been in blast almost constantly since that time. The present owners are Messrs. Lowry, Eichelberger & Co., and the ores are obtained from the Clinton and Lower Helderberg, near Everett, in West Providence township. The statistics of the furnace are :

Hight of stack	31 feet.
Diameter at boshes	8 "
Diameter at tunnel-head	2½ "
Pressure of blast	1½ lbs.
Temperature of blast	850
Fuel	Charcoal.

The burden is : Charcoal, 400 lbs ; ore, 1,000 lbs ; limestone, 50 to 60 per cent of the ore.

Six charges yield one ton of metal, and the daily yield is about five tons. The mixture employed is, brown hematite, *four-fifths ;* fossil ore, *one-fifth.* In former times, when the furnace was run with cold blast, the yield was not far from fifteen tons per week.

Mr. J. W. Swank says that in 1806 Mr. Lane built Lemnos forge on Yellow creek at two miles from Hopewell. With it a slitting-mill was erected. But these works have been abandoned for many years. Bedford forge was built either in 1812 or 1816 on the same creek by Messrs. King & Swope.

Elizabeth furnace was built near Woodberry, in Morrison's cove, in 1827, by Messrs. King, Swope & Co., Dr. Shoenberger being the company. The ore was obtained from the surrounding country and belonged to the Calciferous. After running nearly twenty years, the stack was torn down and removed to Bloomfield, near the line of Blair county, where an important deposit of wash-ore had been discovered. At a somewhat later date the stack was again taken down and was removed into Blair county, where it was rebuilt as Rodman furnace. The weekly product at Bloomfield was not far from fifty tons.

The furnaces of the Kemble Coal and Iron Company are at Riddlesburg on the Juniata river. They were begun in 1868, and filled for the first time on July 1, 1869. With the exception of short intervals, they have been in constant operation. The statistics as given by Mr. Kelly, the superintendent, are :

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Hight	60 ft.	60 ft.
Diameter at boshes	14 ft. 10 in.	15 ft.
Diameter at tunnel-head	8 ft. 3 in.	8 ft. 6 in.
Number of tuyeres	4	6
Pressure at engines	6 to 7 lbs.	
Pressure at stack	3 lbs.	
Temperature of blast	880	

The blast is heated by four Thayer stoves. The charge is : Coke, 2,400 lbs ; ore, 2,500 to 3,200 lbs ; limestone, 50 to 75 per cent of the ore.

The ores used are altogether *fossil*, but these contain no inconsiderable admixture of *brown hematite.* They are obtained from Dutch Corner and Wolfsburg in Bedford township, Everett and Tatesville in West Providence, and the Cambria mine in Hopewell township. The variations of ore and limestone in the charge are due to the varying proportions of silica in the ore. Two charges give one ton of metal. The quantity of coke per ton varies from 2.6 to 2.8 tons and that of limestone from 1.5 to 1.8 tons. The mixture of ores used in making the irons, of which analyses are given beyond, are : Dutch Corner, one-fourth ; Tatesville, one-half ; Everett, one-eighth ; Wolfsburg, one-eighth.

Analyses of these ores are given beyond.

Only one of the furnaces was in operation at the time of visit, as the other was undergoing repairs. The daily yield of the single furnace was from thirty-six to thirty-eight tons. The fuel is supplied by eighty beehive coke ovens, and the coal is obtained from the Mount Equity coal mine on Six-Mile run.

Since the foregoing was written Mr. Robert Hare Powel (now deceased) has erected a large furnace on the Juniata river, near Saxton. A full account of it will be found in the history of Liberty township.

Ores.

Iron ore occurs to a greater or less extent in all the groups exposed within the district, so that loose lumps are found on farms everywhere, often leading the farmers to entertain false hopes of future wealth.

Coal Measures Ores.

No ore of economic importance was discovered in the coal measures, but, at many localities, a very considerable deposit of clay ironstone is present under the *Barnet coal-bed.* This

bears much resemblance to the "Blue Lump" of Fayette county. No explorations of this ore have been made.

Mauch Chunk Ore.

Brown hematite occurs in the Mauch Chunk within a few feet of the bottom of the group. It was seen in Hopewell township, opposite Hopewell; at Hopewell, and at several places in Ground Hog valley of Broad Top township. This ore has been mined only in Hopewell township, and in Ground Hog valley of Broad Top township, both in Bedford county. The mining at the latter locality was extensive, and some hundreds of tons were shipped to Johnstown to secure a thorough test. But the ore was condemned as too cold short. Mr. McCreath's analysis resulted as follows:

Metallic iron	41.450
Sulphur	0.026
Phosphorus	1.257
Silicious matter	16.340

Pocono Ores.

No deposits of economic importance have been found in the Pocono; but iron ore is present at several horizons, and in such quantity that when set free by decomposition of the rock, it seems to indicate the presence of a considerable body. Nodules of *brown hematite* are scattered in great numbers throughout the topmost sandstone of the group; *brown hematite* and *pyrolusite* are present as nodules in the lower beds. The quantity, altogether, must be very great, and the surface indications have led the county map-makers to place patches of iron ore along the west side of Ray's Hill, in Bedford county. But the material is unavailable, as it does not occur in bodies.

Chemung Ores.

Small pots of *brown hematite* occur at many localities in the lower part of the Chemung series, and these have given rise to false estimates of the value of property at more places than one. Ore was seen in the hills west from Buffalo mountain; at a mile or so southwest from Saxton, and at many places in Monroe and Southampton townships. The ore appears to be of moderately good quantity, but nothing definite can be learned respecting the quantity, except that the scattered fragments do not indicate the existence of an extensive deposit at any locality examined.

Hamilton Ores.

Ore occurs at the lower horizon along Warrior Ridge, south from the Juniata, in Bedford county. Nothing is known, however, respecting the quantity, as the pits were of insignificant size at best, and now they are filled with rubbish. But there must be much in southern Monroe, for an extensive deposit of bog-iron ore was seen north from Cheneysville. Samples of *brown hematite* were obtained from the Barndollar andBaughman place, one mile south from Everett, which have the following composition:

Metallic iron	53.050
Sulphur	0.056
Phosphorus	0.087
Silicious matter	7.800

Lower Helderberg Ores.

Brown hematite occurs at many localities in the Lower Helderberg. It was mined at one time at two places on the west side of Warrior ridge, in Hopewell township, of Bedford county, to supply the old furnaces and forges on Yellow creek; and, if one may judge from the extent of the excavations, the mining operations must have been important. Small quantities of the ore have been found along the ridge in West Providence, south from the river, as well as in Monroe township, where the quantity seems to be considerable. The only locality at which mining is now carried on is in West Providence township, on the Juniata river, west from Everett, There the ore occurs in the decomposed shaly limestones belonging at the base of the group, whereas at the other localities it is found in the compact limestones high up in the series. The peculiar occurrence of the ore at Lowry, Eichelberger & Co's mines is described in the chapter on Black valley. The ore is mined to supply Hopewell furnace, and its composition according to McCreath is:

Metallic iron	42.650
Sulphur	0.099
Phosphorus	0.182
Silicious matter	18.730

Iron ore occurs in the upper part of this group near Bedford, and a large pocket was opened during the construction of a reservoir south from the borough; but the ore is evidently sandy and of little value. The same ore is present at many localities along the west foot of Will's mountain, and it has been mined on the property from J. Wolford, in Londonderry township, north from Fossilville. Some ore has been shipped from this farm, and it is said to be very good.

The Clinton Ores.

The Clinton is the most important ore-bearing group of the district. Three ore-beds were recognized:

The Fossil.
The Frankstown.
The Block.

Besides these, some thin, indefinite seams occur in the highest parts of the group, but they have no economic value.

The Fossil Ore-Bed.

This is the important bed which is mined at Powel's Cove mines, in Liberty township; by the Kemble Coal and Iron Company at the Cambria mine in Hopewell township; by the same company and by Lowry, Eichelberger & Co., in West Providence township, north from the Juniata river; it has been well exposed south from that river by Scott & Russell, in West Providence and at many localities in Monroe and Southampton townships by J. B. Williams. It has been prospected, on the west side of Evitt's mountain, by Robert Hare Powel and E. F. Kerr, while the Kemble Company has had extensive mines along the same line, but further north. On the east side of Will's and Dunning's mountains it has been mined extensively by the Kemble Company, and it has been prospected to the Maryland line by E. F. Kerr and others. It has been prospected and mined on the west side of Will's mountain by John Cessna and by the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company. It is the main source of supply for the Kemble Coal and Iron Company's furnaces at Riddlesburg, and from it must come the ore for Mr. Powel's new furnace at Saxton.

This bed has been proved to exist along the west side of Will's mountain, from the Maryland line to beyond the Juniata river, and mining has been done in Londonderry, Harrison and Napier townships. The bed is single in Londonderry, and its thickness varies from six to twenty-three inches, with an average of fifteen to eighteen inches, but in Harrison the bed is double, showing two layers, eighteen and two inches, separated by two feet of sandstone. When thus double, the lower bed is usually known as the *Twin seam.* The ore is fine-grained, with some specular ore. The following analyses, by Mr. McCreath, show the character of the ore:

1. Fossil ore, Adam Wolford's farm, Londonderry.
2. Fossil ore, Jacob Hardman's farm, Harrrison:

Metallic iron	45.225	49.875
Sulphur	0.025	0.013
Phosphorus	0.454	0.422
Insoluble residue	21.620	13.890

In each case the samples had been exposed for a long time to the weather.

In considering these, as well as the other analyses of iron ore given in this chapter, one should remember that they represent the dried ore; but as the material comes from the mine it will contain no inconsiderable percentage of water, whereby the relative percentage of iron will necessarily be less than that shown by the analysis.

The bed becomes more complex in structure in Napier township, the following being the section:

	Ft.	In.		In.
Ore	0	10		
Shale	0	6		
Sandstone	2	0		
Ore	1	6	to	10
Shale	1	3		
Ore	0	10		

The ore from the lowest bed is said to be the best.

All of these mines have been idle for several years, little work having been done on any of them since 1873. No other mining operations have been carried on along this side of the Wills-Dunning anticlinal, except in the neighborhood of Dutch Corner, where the features are the same with those observed on the east side of that anticlinal in Dutch Corner.

Many openings have been made between the Maryland line and the Juniata river along the east side of Wills-Dunning anticlinal, and systematic mining has been carried on by the Kemble Coal and Iron Company northward from the Juniata river. No exposures now remain south from the river. According to the best information attainable, the thickness of the bed does not average more than fourteen to sixteen inches in Cumberland Valley township, although it is said to be twenty-three inches at one locality and three feet at another. In Bedford township near the southern line it is said to be but fourteen inches. Only prospecting pits have been digged south from the Pittsburgh pike, and in these the structure of the bed appears to have been found simple in all cases. But further north, opposite Wolfs-

burg, the structure is complex as in Napier, the following being given as the section :

	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.
Ore	0	8	to	1	2
Shale	0	6	to	1	0
Blue Sandstone	2	0	to	2	6
Ore	0	8	to	1	6
Shale	1	6			
Ore	0	4			

The main source of supply is the upper bed, which averages about ten inches, while the middle bed is very uncertain, sometimes being wholly cut out by variation of the sandstone. The mines in Dutch Corner, the northwestern part of Bedford township, have been operated for a number of years by the Kemble Coal and Iron Company. Two sections taken half a mile apart show these variations :

	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		In.
Ore	2	4	3	0		
Shale	4	0	3	0		
Ore	0	9	0	4	to	2
Shale	0	4	1	0		
Sandstone	0	11	1	6		
Ore	1	2	0	7		

Only the upper bed is mined. Near the outcrop, where the ore was stripped, soft ore was found, but after solid cover was reached the ore became hard almost at once. The available ore varies little from two feet.

The following analyses have been made by Mr. A. S. McCreath :

1. County Farm, Bedford township.
2. Kemble Co's Mine, Wolfsburg.
3. Kemble Co's mine, Dutch Corner, hard ore.

Metallic iron	44.400	46.450	25.725
Sulphur	0.017	0.011	0.034
Phosphorus	0.161	0.344	0.251
Insoluble residue	22.270	12.770	9.020
Carbonate of lime		11.607	46.339
Carbonate of magnesia		1.136	2.648

Prospecting pits have been sunk at several places along the west side of Evitt's mountain, to prove the presence of the fossil ore-bed, and mining operations were carried on extensively by the Kemble Company at the Juniata gap. But the mines have been abandoned and the prospecting pits have become full of rubbish, so that no sections can be obtained now. Mr. Franklin Platt's section in the Kemble Company's tunnel is as follows :

	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.
Ore	1	0	to	1	5
Sandstone	1	1	to	2	6
Ore	0	4	to	1	4
Sandstone	2	0	to	2	4
Ore	0	6	to	1	8

The ore obtained here is very good, but the shales cannot be separated easily, and the temptation to mix shale with ore appears too great to be resisted by the diggers. So the mines were abandoned.

The most important area of this fossil bed is Black valley, which lies between Tussey mountain and Warrior ridge. The ore has been proved by J. B. Williams from the Maryland line to West Providence ; by Scott & Russell in West Providence south from the Juniata ; by Lowry, Eichelberger & Co., the Kemble Coal and Iron Company and Robert Hare Powel from the Juniata river to the line of Huntingdon county.

Ordinarily the bed is double in this area, the upper division being known as *Fossil* and the lower as the *Twin*. The upper is usually the more important.

No mining has been done south from the Juniata, but the extensive prospecting pits belonging to J. B. Williams and Scott & Russell show the character very well. The exposures in Southampton township give :

	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Ore	3	0	1	6	1	1
Clay	0	4	0	2	0	1
Ore	1	3	0	10	2	3

and at all of these the ore is very good. The lower bed is softer than the upper, the latter usually containing not a little of *brown hematite.*

The exposures in southern Monroe are not wholly satisfactory and the surface ore is somewhat inferior, showing many small amygdules of quartz, which, however, may disappear at an inconsiderable depth below the surface. Further north in this township numerous pits have been sunk on the farm of John Pennel, Sr., on that of B. B. Steckman, as well as on several other farms. None of these show the structure in detail. The ore changes in some of them from ordinary *fossil* to *brown hematite.* The thickness in some pits is almost six feet, but the ore is not compact and the pits probably have not passed beyond the broken outcrop. The ore is of very fair quality at all of these pits, as appears from the analyses.

The Scott & Russell pits begin north from the Monroe line and show some variation in structure. Three measurements give :

	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In
Ore	3	0	1	6	0	6	to	0	8
Shale	0	6	3	2	0	3			
Ore	3	0	1	2	1	5	to	1	8

A fourth measurement shows four divisions of the ore. Some *brown hematite* always occurs in the upper division, which, however, is often sandy. The following analyses, by Mr. A. S. McCreath, show the variations of the ore south from the Juniata river:

1. Isaac Wilson's farm, Southampton township.
2. William Barkilow's farm, Southampton township.
3. John Pennel's farm, Monroe township (*brown hematite*).
4. B. B. Steckman's farm, Monroe township.
5 and 6. Scott & Russell openings, West Providence township.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Metallic iron	48.150	54.150	53.850	45.225	17.125	54.950
Sulphur	0.022	0.022	0.025	0.022	0.017	0.019
Phosphorus	0.298	0.232	0.723	0.175	0 161	0.318
Insoluble residue	13.810	7.790	3.770	22.610	69.130	9.600
Water			12.534			

With the exception of No. 6 these analyses are of specimens which had been exposed to the air for from two to five years. But the sample for No. 6 was a section of the bed taken from a pit newly digged. The sample of No. 5 was probably not a fair one, but the pit contained so much water that the samples had to be taken from such material as lay on the surface.

The extensive mines of the Kemble Coal and Iron Company in West Providence and southern Hopewell extend for upward of three miles along the bed, and the tunnel reaches the ore at three hundred and twenty-five feet below the outcrop. The bed shows the following section:

	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.
Fossil	2		to	6	
Interval	0		to	6	
Twin		2	to	6	

Brown hematite and *fossil* ores occur together in the upper division, but the former is said to disappear gradually beyond fifty feet from the outcrop. A nest of calcareous ore was found at three hundred and twenty-five feet below the outcrop, which led to the fear that the ore had changed its character, but the variation proved to be merely local and the ore now obtained, though somewhat silicious, is of very fair quality. The bed shows noteworthy variations in thickness, occasionally becoming very thin or almost disappearing, but again thickening to far beyond the average, there being one stretch of more than one thousand feet in which the combined thickness of the two divisions is nearly twelve feet, while the parting has diminished to a mere knife edge.

A long prospecting tunnel was driven to reach the ore, at somewhat more than a mile south from Yellow Creek gap, in Hopewell township. It is supposed to have reached the horizon of this bed, but instead of ore only ocherous clay was found. Exploration was made along the line of this clay, but no ore was obtained and the enterprise was abandoned. This failure has given rise to the belief that the ore is wanting for some distance on the south side of the great gaps, or that when not wanting, it is of decidedly inferior quality. This theory may be true or it may not be true; but one thing is very certain, the present state of knowledge affords no basis of facts for any such theory, so that the proposition is wholly gratuitous. Had the Tatesville tunnel been driven further south so as to reach the ore-line in one of the "wants," a similar generalization might have been made respecting the north side of the great gaps. Failure to discover the ore within a mile and a half south from the Juniata, in West Providence township, seemed to give the necessary basis for the theory; but the failure to discover ore there has proved to be due to circumstances other than the absence of ore; for ore is present in abundance and in good quality where its absence was asserted as proved by actual and thorough investigation.

In the Cambria mine the ore runs from two to five feet, and from two to four feet in the Powel mines. Mr. Powel has reached the ore in his Cove tunnel at two hundred and forty feet below the outcrop. The following analyses show the variations north from the Juniata river:

1. Kemble Co's mine at Tatesville. McCreath.
2. Cambria mine in Hopewell township. McCreath.
3. Stoler farm, Liberty township, *brown hematite*. Britton.
4. Cove tunnel, Liberty township. F. A. Genth.

	1	2	3	4
Metallic iron	38.600	55.425	58.12	41.80
Sulphur	0.018	0.018	0.00	0.00
Phosphorus	0.213	0.229	0.27	Trace
Insoluble residue	30.990	5.740	4.11	35.57
Water	.....	.....	11.20	4.24

Another sample from No. 4 showed 44.36 of metallic iron and 0.023 of phosphorus.

The Frankstown Bed.

This is about three hundred and eighty feet below the "*fossil*" bed, but it does not appear so persistently as the other. It certainly exists on the west side of Dunning's

mountain in East St. Clair township, on the east slope of Will's mountain in Cumberland Valley township, but it was not seen on the west side of Will's mountain, nor does it appear to have been discovered anywhere in the Black valley. It has been prospected in St. Clair township for Robert Hare Powel, where its thickness is from ten to twelve inches; and pits were found at two places in Cumberland Valley township, where, however, its thickness could not be ascertained. Two analyses of this ore have been made by Mr. A. S. McCreath:

1. L. Geisler's farm, East St. Clair township.
2. M. S. Bortz's farm, Cumberland Valley township.

	1.	2.
Metallic iron	49.550	43.825
Sulphur	0.017	0.018
Phosphorus	0.137	0.544
Insoluble residue	20.530	17.410

It seems to be altogether probable that this bed does not attain economic importance within Bedford county.

The Block Ore.

This lies at the very bottom of the Clinton at approximately two hundred and eighty feet below the *Frankstown* bed. Proofs of its existence were found on the west side of Dunning's mountain in East St. Clair township; on the east side of Will's and Dunning mountains in Bedford and Cumberland Valley townships; on the west side of Evitt's mountain in Bedford township, and on the east side of Tussey mountain in West Providence township. It contains some *fossil* ore in East St. Clair, but elsewhere only lumps of *brown hematite* were seen at its horizon. This bed has not been opened at any locality within the district, except in West Providence on the Scott & Russell tract, where the thickness is said to be two feet. The quantity of ore appears to be considerable at the head of the Juniata gap through Evitt's mountain.

Ores of the Calciferous.

These occur in Colerain, Snake Spring, South Woodberry, Woodberry and Bloomfield townships.

Within Bedford county these ores do not occur in place, but are found in loose sand, mingled with fragments of chert and sandstone, the latter coming from the Lower Medina and the Hudson. Fragments of white Medina are common, but those from the other groups predominate. The detrital deposits appear to follow definite lines, forking again and again like water-courses, so as to suggest the possibility of their marking the old drainage lines of the area. These sandy deposits form ridges, known in Morrison's cove as "barrens." A single ridge only is found in the narrow Friend's cove, where it is known as Middle ridge.

No development of these ores has been made to any extent within Colerain township, and the only one of any importance in Snake Spring is that made by the Kemble Company on John G. Hartley's property, between the Chambersburg pike and the Juniata river. The quantity of ore is considerable, but the greater part of it is in small fragments. The existence of ore at many places along this Middle ridge is undoubted, as may be seen by reference to the chapter describing the area between Evitt's and Tussey mountains; but no conclusions respecting its quantity would be judicious unless based on actual development far beyond that which has been made.

The most marked line of ore-bearing sands is in South Woodberry and Bloomfield townships. It has been broken badly by erosion, which renders direct tracing not always easy. A sandy ridge can be followed from Beaver creek northward to the line between South Woodberry and Bloomfield, not following the strike of the rocks, but bearing almost north and south. Its width is not far from one mile, and its eastern edge passes at somewhat more than a mile and a half west from New Enterprise. There it is narrow, owing to erosion by Beaver creek, but it widens northward so as to come very near the road leading through Lafayetteville. As this ridge approaches the northern edge of South Woodberry township it is joined by a similar but narrower ridge, which begins at about a mile west-northwest from New Enterprise, and continues to its junction with the other at the township line, where the width of the combined ridges is nearly a mile and a half. Thence northward for some distance it becomes narrower, owing to erosion by Yellow creek, but beyond that stream it widens again and is readily traced to Blair county.

The existence of ore along this ridge has been fully proved by prospecting pits and extensive mining operations made by Dr. Shoenberger, the Cambria Iron Company and

others at comparatively short intervals. In South Woodberry the ore has been opened on the Ripley and Ebersole properties; in Bloomfield, on the Bender, Stuckey and Longenecker properties south from Yellow creek; while north from that stream it has been prospected on the Bailey and Long farms, and mined at Baker's Summit and on the Bloomfield property.

Another strip begins in Woodberry near the southern edge of the township, between the forks of Yellow creek, and goes northward for certainly four miles. The ore is shown on the Hoffman, Fox, Hoover and other farms, and many years ago mining was done on some of them. The width of this strip was not determined. It is less important than the other.

As these ores are loose they must be separated from the clay and sand either by screening or washing. Where fragments of chert are not abundant the ore can be cleaned without difficulty by washing. The process is a simple one. The machinery consists essentially of a trough, eighteen inches wide and less than a foot deep; in this revolves a wooden shaft fitted with iron flanges, so arranged as to push the material forward, while they agitate it. Water flows through the trough, and the finer particles are removed. A more primitive method is to use a hollow wooden cylinder, four or five feet in diameter, fitted with a rim of six inches at each end, while small spaces are left between the slats covering the frame. The sand and ore are thrown into the revolving cylinder, the finer particles are washed out through the spaces, while the coarser lumps remain in the box.

The mode in which these ores occur has been described in detail by Mr. Franklin Platt in Report T of the survey. For further description, the reader is referred to that report. Analyses for this report were made as follows by Mr. A. S. McCreath:

1. John G. Hartley's ore, Snake Spring township.
2. Jacob Ripley's ore, South Woodberry township.

	1.	2.
Metallic iron	57.400	52.750
Sulphur	0.025	0.026
Phosphorus	0.119	0.096
Insoluble residue	4.040	9.910

Unfortunately, these analyses do not represent the shipping ore. They were made from samples obtained by taking chips from piles of ore thrown out from pits and therefore freed as far as possible from foreign matter. Despite the utmost precaution, more or less silicious matter is retained after the washing, so that the ore as shipped shows material variations in quality. Analyses made by Mr. A. S. McCreath, for the Pennsylvania Steel Company, are repreduced here to show the general character of the ore as shipped:

	Metallic iron.	Phosphorus.
July, 1873	32.25	0.053
March, 1874	39.06	0.041
April, 1874	33.50	0.039
April, 1874	35.00	0.059
May, 1874	36.60	0.053

Quality of the Iron Produced.

At present [this was written before the completion of Powel's furnace at Saxton] only the furnaces at Hopewell and Riddlesburg are in blast. That at Hopewell uses charcoal and a mixture of Lower Helderberg and *fossil* ores. The iron is mostly mill, very little foundry being made. The following analyses are by Mr. McCreath, No. 1 being that of the mill and No. 2 that of the foundry:

	1.	2.
Silicon	1.960	1.708
Sulphur	Trace	0.026
Phosphorus	0.507	0.429

The Riddleburg furnaces use coke as fuel and have no ores aside from those of the Clinton. For some time they have been producing only foundry iron. But formerly mill iron of excellent quality was made. Five tons of it were tested by Messrs. Marshall, Phillips & Co., of Philadelphia and manufactured by them into bar and sheet iron. Their report was as follows:

> The bar iron, when bent hot or cold, showed no indications whatever of a fracture in the fiber; in fact, the best judges could have been deceived as to the hot and cold ends of the bar.

The hematites of the Lower Silurian are no longer reduced within this district, and the whole product of the Bloomfield mines is shipped elsewhere. The Rodman furnaces on the Bloomfield estate used these ores exclusively, with Connellsville coke as the fuel and Trenton limestone as the flux. The metal was used by the Pennsylvania Steel Works, where Mr. McCreath made the following analyses, which are reproduced from Mr. Platt's Report T:

	1.	2.	3.
Silicon	4.004	3.184	2.713
Sulphur	0.035	0.082	0.123
Phosphorus	0.195	0.195	0.192
Manganese	....	0.144	0.864

No. 1 was made in 1872, No. 2 in March, 1874, and No. 3 in May, 1874. This metal was used with other brands in the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

The charcoal irons made at the old Bloomfield furnace from these ores were so superior "that after a long and complete series of tests, the Bloomfield pig metal was chosen by Capt. Rodman for use in making the heavy ordnance for the United States government, and he strongly urged that the government should purchase the whole Bloomfield ore deposit and thus procure a permanent supply of this valuable ore."

LIMESTONE.

Limestone of an excellent quality abounds in many parts of the county. The lime produced from it is strong, but is almost wholly used for agricultural purposes.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Timber is so plentiful that few houses are constructed of stone. The Lower Silurian limestones are used somewhat in the localities where they occur, and they answer admirably, being durable and of good color. Excellent sandstone can be obtained from the Pocono, Portage and Medina, but the Medina is very hard to dress. The Portage flags break out nicely and are easily trimmed, but they, like the Lower Medina, though very durable, have a somber tint, which is not altogether agreeable. The Oriskany is used occasionally, but care must be used in selecting the stone, as many parts of the group do not resist the weather.

Clay for the manufacture of ordinary brick can be obtained from the subsoil everywhere.

No good plastic fire-clay was seen in the Broad Top region, there being a considerable amount of oxide of iron in all the beds. Nor does the hard clay appear to be present there, no fragments of it having been seen at any locality, though its horizon in the Pottsville is exposed at many localities.

The Savage Mountain fire-clay reaches the southwest corner of Bedford county in Londonderry township. No exposures of it were found within the district, but an extensive mine has been opened on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Somerset county just beyond the line of Bedford county. There the clay is mined for the Savage Fire-Brick Company, which has works at Hyndman, in Bedford county, and at Keystone junction in Somerset county. The thickness of the deposit varies from nothing to twenty-one feet, a room with the latter thickness having been reached since the examination was made. Much of the clay makes only bricks of the second grade, but fully one-half of the ordinary run and the whole of the mass in the present workings makes bricks of the first quality.

The capacity of the works at Hyndman is 4,000,000 of bricks per annum, and their product has been continually sold ahead. The Savage Mountain bricks are believed to be equal to any made in the country, and they are widely used in the construction of coke-ovens and in lining furnace-stacks. It is possible that the high reputation is due quite as much to care in selecting the clay as to the general character of the clay itself.

TIMBER.

Much of the district is uncleared, but over a great part of the area the choicer trees have been culled, so that the original forest has practically disappeared. Oaks, chestnut, pine and spruce are shown on the mountain ridges, on the lower hills and in swales are found maples and poplars, while still lower are walnut, hickory and ash, with here and there some gum, cucumber and butternut.

Oaks grow luxuriantly on Medina, Oriskany and Portage; pines and spruces grow with equal luxuriance on Catskill and Mauch Chunk; while both oaks and pines thrive well on the Pocono soils. Eastern Bedford and western Fulton still contain much excellent pine timber, many trees of nearly two feet in diameter having been seen. But the many sawmills are fast utilizing the larger trees, so that within a very few years prime lumber will be an insignificant item in the list of products. Oaks are rapidly disappearing to supply ties to the railroads and bark to the tanneries, while, in much of the district, forest fires effectually destroy the young trees.

Chestnut, maple and poplar are still in sufficient quantity to be important. Chestnut abounds on the limestone ridges. The other woods previously mentioned are found only in small quantities. The supply of black-walnut timber has become insufficient everywhere in our country, and farmers would do well to plant walnut-trees. There are extended strips of rich bottomland, which are too stony for cultivation, but which would answer admirably for walnut, hickory and ash.

Chestnut oak is abundant in the region lying west from Wills-Dunning mountain, and it is present in the Catskill swales along the foot of the Allegheny mountain. A great quantity remains on both sides of Evitt's and Tussey mountains, and much remains untouched along Ray's hill.

The abundance of this timber led to the establishment of tanneries at many places in both sides these, there are many small tanneries in both counties, while a very large one in Maryland, on Flintstone creek, draws such of its supply from Bean's cove and Black valley.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

Bedford and Fulton, and extensive tanneries are now in operation at Pleasantville, Mann's Choice, Rainsburg, Everett and Fairview, in Bedford county; at Franklin Mills, Well's Tannery postoffice, Saluvia and McConnell's cove, in Fulton. The amount of bark consumed is enormous; the larger tanneries of Bedford county use about 17,000 cords per annum, and those of Fulton county about 4,500 cords. Be-

MINERAL WATERS.

About one mile and a half south of the borough of Bedford are celebrated springs of this name. The little valley in which they are found is not far from eleven hundred feet above tide. It appears that the tract of two hundred and four acres upon which the springs proper are situated was purchased by Dr. John Anderson from Frederick Nawgel, in 1808. The other tracts adjoining this (in all some fifteen hundred acres) were taken up on warrants by Thomas Anderson, the father of Dr. John Anderson, and the great-grandfather of the present Anderson heirs, in 1788. These lands have never been out of the possession of the Anderson family from their first ownership, with the exception of the sale to the Bedford Mineral Springs Company, in 1857. This company made many improvements about the grounds, and built the cottage and bathing-houses. However, after two or three seasons the springs again came into the possession of the Andersons, through Espy L. Anderson, Esq., who held a large amount of the company stock. According to Gordon, the medicinal value of these springs was discovered in 1804 by a mechanic of Bedford, who, while fishing in Schober's creek near the large spring, drank freely of the water flowing from the bank. This proved purgative and sudorific. He had suffered for many years from rheumatic pains and from severe ulcers on the legs. The comfort resulting from the first use of the water led him to drink it and bathe in it daily. A cure resulted within a few weeks. Others learning

of this incident came to the springs for relief, and the summer of 1805 brought many who were suffering from chronic diseases. Since that time the Bedford Springs have been a summer resort for great numbers, both of the sick and the well.

The important spring of the series, medicinally considered, is the Magnesia Spring. The water of this spring is diuretic and cathartic. It is believed to be useful in chronic liver derangements, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys and in cases of general debility following the cure of acute diseases. The water admits of transportation and much is shipped to distant points.

The Sulphur Spring is nearly two hundred yards from the main spring. It exhales a strong odor of hydro-sulphuric acid. This spring certainly should be little inferior to the main spring in cathartic properties. The Magnesia Iron Spring is in the immediate vicinity of the last. In the vicinity of these springs are several limestone springs, one of which is of great volume and is familiarly known as the Large Limestone Spring. Unlike the other springs, it contains a comparatively small amount of saline ingredients.

But at the hotel is a spring of the purest soft water, containing, according to Dr. Genth's analysis, little more than one grain of mineral matter to the gallon of 231 cubic inches. All of these springs, except the sweet or soft water springs, issue from the Lower Helderberg limestone, which forms the cliff-like walls enclosing the narrow valley. A chalybeate spring issues at three-fourths of a mile southwest from the hotel. It evidently comes from the Marcellus shale. The analyses show that there is no material difference between the water of the Magnesia Spring and that of the Magnesia Iron Spring, although there is supposed to be some healing virtue in the latter which is not possessed by the former; and that in like manner the Magnesia Spring has some excellence which the Magnesia Iron has not.

The Chalybeate Spring

is located north from the Juniata river, about a mile northeast from the borough of Bedford. This spring issues from near the junction of the Oriskany sandstone with the Marcellus shale. The water differs from that of the Bedford Chalybeate in an increased proportion of carbonate of calcium and carbonate of manganese, while sulphate of magnesium is absent, and iron is in less proportion. This water contains less of iron than that of the Reed & Lyon White Sulphur Spring.

The Reed & Lyon White Sulphur Spring.

This is in Harrison township, within Milligan's cove, and is opposite the gap in Buffalo mountain, through which the road leads to Sulphur Spring station, on the Bedford railroad. The spring issues from Utica shale. The presence of sulphuretted hydrogen is very perceptible. Though small, this spring is in high repute, and two small hotels are well filled during the summer season.

A. M. May's Springs.

These are also in Milligan's cove, half a mile south from the Reed & Lyon Spring, are reputed to be of medicinal value, and the house is well filled with visitors during the summer. The springs issue from Utica shale, and are comparatively small. The westerly spring is a white sulphur, but it seems to contain less of sulphuretted hydrogen than is found in the Reed & Lyon spring. The water is utilized for bathing. The other spring is separated from it by about seven feet, and it is supposed to be a chalybeate spring.

Wolford's White Sulphur Spring

issues from the Lower Helderberg limestone. The volume is very small and the sulphuretted hydrogen only perceptible. In a general way it resembles the sulphur spring on A. M. May's property.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Soils.

The soils of this district are of local origin, and are due, for the most part, to decomposition of the rocks on which they lie.

The distribution of *limestone* soils are confined to the outcrops and areas of the Lower Helderberg, Trenton and Calciferous limestone groups. They are found in Morrison's and Friend's coves. A petty area also exists on Chestnut ridge. These soils invited the earliest settlers, so that they have been long under cultivation. Little woodland remains in any of the coves, except along the borders, where sandstone débris covers the surface and renders farming difficult. In Morrison's cove,

the "barrens" or ridges, covered by loose clay and sand, have still much timber.

There seems to be but little difference, in point of fertility, between soils derived from the Lower Helderberg, and those derived from the Trenton or Calciferous. On all, the farming has been exhaustive for nearly one hundred years, and the crops are now much less than they should be. In Morrison's cove, the yield, in an ordinary year, is, per acre: Wheat, twenty bushels; corn, one hundred bushels of ears; oats, thirty-five bushels.

At all localities the crops are much smaller than they were fifty years ago. The land is limed heavily, but a large proportion of the farmers fail to appreciate properly the necessity of other amendments, so that the soil is forced.

Calcareous soils of mixed origin occur along the foot of Will's and Dunning's mountains; in the Bedford basin, and along the east foot of Tussey mountain, in Bedford county. The soils at these localities are composed of materials derived from Medina, Clinton, Lower Helderberg and Oriskany. The mixture of sands renders these less heavy and pasty than the more distinctively lime soils of the coves; but their fertility is less durable, more care being required to keep the farms in good condition.

The wheat yield per acre in Black valley varies from twelve to eighteen bushels; corn, from thirty-five to sixty bushels of ears; oats, from twenty to twenty-five bushels; in Bean's cove, the wheat crop is from eight to fifteen bushels, and that of oats from twenty to forty bushels; very little corn is raised.

These mixed soils produce much good timber. Black-walnut is plentiful on the flats and in the lower part of swales extending into the ridges; maples are large near the streams, while much oak, hickory and linn are found somewhat higher up.

The *shale* or *slate* soils rest on Mauch Chunk, Devonian, Utica and Hudson outcrops. They show much variation in quality.

Soils derived from Catskill rocks are fairly good, as those rocks disintegrate readily and form a fine though somewhat sandy soil. The Chemung beds above the *upper conglomerate* are equally good. Where lime can be obtained without difficulty these "red-slate" soils are easily rendered productive, lime being apparently the chief amendment needed; but elsewhere the crops are poor. Wheat yields from ten to twenty bushels, corn from fifty to seventy-five bushels of ears, and oats from twenty to twenty-five bushels, on unlimed and limed soils respectively. These soils carry rock-oak, poplar, white-oak, walnut and abundance of pine.

The lower Devonian rocks do not give good soils. The shales are fissile and the sandstones tough, so that disintegration is ordinarily slow. On some farms that have been cultivated for nearly one hundred years, the soil is so thin that clover will not take good hold. Lime is of no little service, but its effects are far from being so marked as on Catskill soils. Bone-dust acts admirably for two or three seasons.

Soils of this character prevail east from Warrior ridge in West Providence, Monroe and Southampton townships, where wheat yields from seven to ten bushels, corn thirty to fifty bushels of ears, and oats ten to twenty bushels. On new land, wheat yields twenty bushels for two or three years, and in a few instances thirty bushels have been obtained. Better crops are obtained west from Will's mountain in Londonderry and Harrison townships, of Bedford county, where the Lower Helderberg limestone is within easy reach. Though unprofitable when sown in grain, these soils yield large crops of excellent potatoes and are well adapted to fruit-raising. White and red oak, maple, chestnut and beech thrive on them.

The Hudson and Utica shales, like the Hamilton, disintegrate slowly, and give a soil which is thin and far from productive. That of Milligan's cove in Bedford county yields only ten bushels of wheat and twenty bushels of oats.

The greater part of the *sandstone* area is practically worthless for agricultural purposes. The Medina resists the weather, and the slopes of its ridges are covered with angular fragments which makes plowing impossible. On some ridges, the Oriskany and Pocono have yielded to the weather so as to break down into fine sand, which is rich in vegetable matter derived from decaying leaves. Some very fair farms were seen on the Bedford pike and the Old State road, east from Ray's hill, where only Pocono sandstone underlies the surface. These are said to yield much better crops than can be obtained from Chemung or Hamilton shales, when no lime is used. New ground yields nearly thirty bushels of wheat per acre.

Water.

Though streams flowing across the Devonian beds are liable to become very low during prolonged drouth, yet, as was proved during the excessively dry season of 1881, there is at most localities an ample supply of water for domestic use and for cattle. Springs occur abundantly, and many of them, especially those in limestone regions or their vicinity, are of great size. Those at Spring Hope, Spring Meadow, Bedford Springs and McConnell's cove have volume to run large mills. The numerous forks of Dunning's, Bobb's and George's creeks afford excellent mill-sites at the mouths of their gaps through the *Chemung conglomerate* ridge.

CHAPTER XVII.

COUNTY BUILDINGS — TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

Commissioners Appointed in 1771, to Select Site for Court-House and Prison — Their Proceedings — A Court-House Built in 1774-5 — Another Public Building Erected in 1795 for Use of County Officials — The Court-House of the Present Built in 1826-9 — The Jail in 1836 — Their Builders — Final Disposition of the Old Structures — Original Townships of the County — Sixteen of them Embrace the Entire Southwest Quarter of the Province — Date of Erection of Subsequent Ones — Occasional Descriptions of Original Boundaries — Names of the Twenty-Three Townships and Eleven Boroughs Existing at the Present Time.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

THE act of 1771, providing for the erection of Bedford county, also contained the clause: "That it shall and may be lawful to and for Arthur St. Clair, Barnard Dougherty, esquires; Thomas Coulter, William Proctor and George Woods, gentlemen; or any of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their heirs of a piece of land, situate in some convenient place in said town (Bedford), in trust and for the use of the inhabitants of the said county, and thereon to erect and build a court-house and prison, sufficient to accommodate the public service of said county, and for the use and conveniency of the inhabitants."

On November 13, 1771, in accordance with the provisions of the act quoted above, "Arthur St. Clair, Barnard Dougherty, George Woods and William Proctor, esquires, and Thomas Coulter, gentleman, trustees appointed by the general assembly of the said province to erect a gaol and court-house in the county of Bedford aforesaid," purchased of James McCashlin, of the town and county of Bedford, "all that messuage and tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the main cross street in the town of Bedford aforesaid, known by (No. 6) in the general plan of the said town. Bounded on the west by the said street, on the south partly by the public square and partly by lot No. 7, on the east by a twenty-foot alley, and on the north by lot No. 5. Containing in breadth on the said street sixty feet, and in depth two hundred and forty feet."

For the land, "tenement," etc., McCashlin was paid £100. But why the public buildings were not erected on lot No. 6, and were built on the northwest corner of Juliana and Penn streets, it is now impossible to determine. Early residents have stated, however, that the first court-house — a rude log structure — *was* erected on the corner of lot No. 6, and near by it a low, one-story log jail, and that these primitive buildings served as the public edifices of the county while the stone court-house and jail-building, combined, was undergoing the slow process of construction.

It appears that the old provincial court-house and prison, which for so many years occupied the corner north and directly opposite the present court-house, was chiefly built during the years 1774–5. As proof of this assertion we find that at a meeting of the board of county commissioners held May 31, 1783:

> George Woods, Esquire, drew an order for the sum of £43:10:0, it being for 116 days service attending at the Building of the Court House & prison at 7 shillings 6 pence per Day as Trustee in the years 1774 & 1775.

It is not shown how much the building referred to cost, but it was an extensive and substantial building for that period; it walls being constructed of massive blocks of blue limestone obtained in the vicinity. John Mower, Esq., the oldest living member of the Bedford county bar, has drawn, from memory, a pencil sketch of this historic structure, which is pronounced, by those who saw the building years before its demolition, as perfect. The jail with its dark dungeon for convicts, its cell for ordinary criminals, and its debtors' prison with the grated window, occupied the lower story to the left of the center door. The balance of the first floor, on the right, was the jailer's residence, in the wings of which, in early days, the elections were held. The courtroom comprised the en-

tire second story, and was entered by the staircase from without. In one corner of the court-room a flight of steps led to the third story, or attic, under the high roof, in which were the grand jury and other jury rooms. We will add that within the jail yard, which was enclosed by a high wall, also constructed of limestone, stood the dreaded whipping-post and pillory alluded to in other pages of this work.

Meanwhile, and until about the year 1795, the offices of the county officials were located in various places about the town. Thus, Capt. (afterward Maj.-Gen.) Arthur St. Clair, the first prothonotary, register, recorder, etc., of the county, occupied, during the years 1771 and 1772, the basement of the rear building known as the "Espy house," a building which still survives the ravages of time, and around which additional interest clusters by reason of the fact that within its walls in October, 1794, President George Washington sought rest and retirement for two or three days at the time of his visit to Bedford during the whisky insurrection; where Gen. St. Clair's immediate successors in office, namely, Col. Thomas Smith, Col. Robert Galbraith and Col. David Espy, held forth officially.

As for the county commissioners their business meetings were held in rooms provided by the enterprising innkeepers of that day, notably Frederick Nawgel, George Funk, Henry Wertz and Anthony Nawgel. About 1795, however, a building which is mentioned in the records as the "Public Building," was erected for the purpose of supplying the county officers with permanent official quarters. It was constructed of brick, and fronting on Penn street, stood between the old provincial court-house and the site of the present Lutheran church.

Although the structures heretofore described were neither convenient nor commodious, and notwithstanding the fact that grand juries had frequently declared the jail "insufficient for the confinement of criminals," they sufficed until the expiration of the first quarter of the present century. It was then considered that for public purposes they had outlived their usefulness, and during the year 1826 county commissioners Richard Silver, Abraham Folck and John Bowser contracted with Solomon Filler for the erection of a new (the present) court-house. Filler agreed to complete the building for seven thousand five hundred dollars, and his sureties for double that amount were J. S. Morrison and John Keeffe. The structure was finished and occupied in 1829. In August, 1832, commissioners John Bennett, William Clark, Jr., and George Fore ordered that the court-house "shall not be used in any way but for the purpose of the business of the courts, the public offices of the sheriff, prothonotary and commissioners, the remainder only to be used for business relating to courts and county purposes, and for the meeting of the council of the borough of Bedford, and holding the several elections for the borough and county."

In August, 1833, the grand jury again condemned the old jail and advised the erection of a new one. On the 8th of April, 1834, Henry Leader agreed to deliver at the court-house two hundred thousand feet of lumber at the rate of four dollars and twenty-five cents per thousand feet, "to be used in the construction of a new jail." The commissioners were authorized to build a new jail at the April sessions of the court of quarter sessions in 1835, and on the 8th day of March, 1836, commissioners Gibson, Sipe and James concluded a contract with Abraham Kerns, the latter agreeing to construct a new jail for the sum of seven thousand nine hundred and forty dollars. Mr. Kerns completed the work of construction promptly, and the structure, although extensive repairs have since been made, is still used as the county prison.

On April 21, 1842, the old provincial "court-house and jail, standing on the center square of Bedford," also the "public building," were sold by the county commissioners to Alexander Henry and William Fletcher, for the sum of ninety-three dollars. The court-house and jail building erected in 1774–5 was demolished in 1842, but the building which had formerly been occupied by the county officers remained a few years longer and ultimately afforded material for a warmly contested suit in the court of quarter sessions.

The building was used for the occupancy of the various county officers from the time of its erection until the year 1829, when a new building was erected in which the respective public offices above mentioned have been kept since that time. A part of the said building mentioned in the indictment was used at the time of the suit as an office by one of the defendants, who was the county treasurer, and the other part was occupied by the other defendant as a printing-office, the

commissioners having leased it to him, receiving a certain yearly rent to be paid into the county treasury.

"The house is built on the great square of the town of Bedford, as laid out on the plan remaining in the surveyor-general's office, *pro ut* certified copy thereof. The town was laid out by the proprietary in 1766. The building aforesaid is built at the place on the Great Square marked with red ink on the copy of the plan referred to. The square is three hundred and twenty feet long by three hundred feet wide. The court-house, with offices, etc., which is now used as such, is built on the same great square at the place marked on the plan in dotted lines in red ink. The building used by the county as court-house and jail previous to 1829 was also built on the great square at the place marked on the plan in dotted lines of black ink."

In March, 1857, the county commissioners appropriated two hundred and fifty dollars for the town clock, which from the tower of the edifice now marks the passing hours. On the 3d of March, 1876, the court issued an order authorizing the enlargement and repair of the court-house. The contract to perform the work for the sum of twelve thousand dollars was let to William L. Horn, April 5 of that year, and before the beginning of the following October the work (besides various repairs to the jail building) was completed in a very satisfactory manner. Although the exterior of the Bedford county court-house of today does not present a very pleasing appearance, yet its interior arrangements are ample and convenient. The courtroom and the public offices are well lighted and ventilated. Spacious fireproof vaults afford protection for records of great value, which have accumulated during a period of more than one hundred and twelve years.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

Since the organization of Bedford county, by the passage of the act of March 9, 1871, the following townships and boroughs have formed part of it:

Air township (now written Ayr) was created by the Cumberland county court prior to 1761. At the October sessions, 1767, Dublin, Colerain, Cumberland, Bedford and Barree townships were created — Dublin "bounded by Air and Fannet townships on the one side and Colraine and Barre townships on the top of Sidling Hill on the other side." "Colraine, bounded by Dublin township as above, by the provincial line and top of Dunning's mountain (so as to join Cumberland and Bedford townships) to the gap of Morrison's cove; from thence to the mouth of Yellow creek (joining Barre township) to strike Sidling Hill."*

Bedford, still forming part of Bedford county, was organized as a township in Cumberland county. It is mentioned for the first time in the records of that county, in 1769, but the court minutes fail to show any proceedings giving metes and bounds.

Cumberland (now termed Cumberland Valley) was formed as a township in Cumberland county, at the same time, probably, as Bedford township.

Barree, organized as a township in Cumberland county prior to 1771, now forms part of Huntingdon county.

Dublin, same as Barree.

Colerain (originally written Colerane), same as Bedford and Cumberland Valley townships.

Brother's Valley, which originally comprised all the territory lying between the crest of the Allegheny mountain, the Youghiogheny river and the western foot of Laurel Hill, and from the Maryland line northward to the Conemaugh river, was formed as a township in Bedford county during the first session of the Bedford county court, April 16, 1771. It was the first township organized west of the Alleghenies in the province of Pennsylvania.

Fairfield, organized during the April sessions in 1771, is now within the limits of Westmoreland county.

Mount Pleasant, same as Fairfield.

Hempfield, same as Fairfield and Mount Pleasant.

Pitt, which originally embraced large portions of the present counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Washington, was organized during April sessions, 1771. The term has become obsolete in the counties mentioned.

Tyrone was formed at April sessions, 1771, and then included portions of the present counties of Westmoreland and Fayette. The name is still perpetuated in the latter county.

Spring Hill was organized during April sessions, 1771. Originally it included the whole of the present county of Greene, part of Wash-

* These data were furnished by Hon. J. Simpson, Africa.

ington, and nearly the whole of Fayette. The name still exists in Greene and Fayette counties.

Ross Straver, organized at April sessions, 1771, then embraced parts of the present counties of Allegheny and Westmoreland. The name is still maintained in the latter county, though now written *Rostraver*.

Armstrong was also organized at April sessions, 1771. Within its original limits were embraced portions of the present counties of Cambria, Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana and Clearfield. The name has been perpetuated in Indiana county.

Tullileague, the last township organized at April sessions, in 1771, embraced parts of the divisions now known as Blair, Centre, Clearfield and Cambria counties. The name, though unusual and rather musical, has not been preserved in these counties or in any other part of the state.

The foregoing were the sixteen townships with which the grand old county of Bedford began its existence in 1771. Their boundaries are fully described in the ninth chapter of this work. Since 1771 townships and boroughs have been organized as indicated below. The reader must bear in mind, however, that part of Northumberland, in 1772, Westmoreland (including Fayette, Washington and Greene, and part of Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana and Cambria), in 1773, Huntingdon (including the major part of Blair and parts of Cambria, Centre and Clearfield), in 1787, Somerset, in 1795, part of Cambria, in 1804, the southern part of Blair, in 1846, and the whole of Fulton, in 1850, were all carved from the magnificent domain once known as the county of Bedford.

Bethel, erected in January, 1773, is now a township in Fulton county.

Turkey-Foot, now part of Somerset county, was erected from Brother's Valley during July session, 1773. Its original boundaries were as follows: "Beginning where the chestnut ridge crosses the line, dividing this province from Maryland, thence along the summit of the said chestnut ridge to where it crosses the great road leading from Bedford to Fort Pitt, thence along the said road to where it crosses the Quemahoning creek, thence down the said creek to its junction with Stoney creek, thence down Stoney creek to the mouth of Little Conemaugh, thence down Conemaugh to where the line dividing Bedford county from Westmoreland crosses it, thence along the said line to the provincial line, and thence along the provincial line to the place of beginning." James Spencer was the constable appointed in 1773.

Hopewell, now forming part of Bedford county, was organized from Barree township during the October sessions in 1773. Originally it included "all the waters that empty into the Raystown branch of the Juniata, below the mouth of Yellow creek, and up that creek to Tussey's Mountain."

Quemahoning, now part of Somerset county, was organized from Brother's Valley township during the April sessions of court in 1775. Originally its boundary lines ran as follows: "Beginning where the Great road, which is laid out through the Glades, crosses the Allegheny mountain near Burd's gap, and along the said road to where it crosses the Laurel Hill at Matthias Ditch's gap, then along the Laurel Hill by the line of Westmoreland county, to the head of Little Conemaugh, and from thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of the Susquehannah and Little Conemaugh to the Allegheny mountain, and by the same mountain to the place of beginning."

Frankstown, now part of Blair county, was formed from portions of Bedford and Barree townships during April sessions in 1775.

Providence, now divided into East and West Providence in Bedford county, was organized as early as 1780, but the court records do not show the precise date, nor its original extent.

Huntingdon and Shirley, now in Huntingdon county, and Milford, now part of Somerset county, were also organized about the year 1780, but the records fail to show anything definite.

Elk Lick, now part of Somerset; Londonderry, now part of Bedford; Belfast, now part of Fulton, and Woodberry, now lying partly in Bedford and partly in Blair counties, were organized about the year 1785, but (as with many other townships organized in Bedford and Somerset counties) the records are defective and fail to show date of formation or boundaries.

Tyrone, now part of Blair county, was formed about 1786.

Dublin, now part of Fulton county, was organized about 1790.

Stoney Creek, now part of Somerset county, was erected about 1792.

St Clair, now divided into East and West St. Clair, Bedford county, was formed about 1794.

Bedford borough was incorporated in 1795.

After the erection of Somerset county in 1795, the twelve townships remaining in Bedford county were Ayr, Bedford, Bethel, Belfast, Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Dublin, Hopewell, Londonderry, Providence, St. Clair and Woodberry. In 1797, the total amount of taxes levied upon the owners of property in these townships was as follows: Ayr, $304.96; Bedford, including the town of Bedford, $671.15; Bethel, $235.46; Belfast, $165.90; Colerain, $271.55; Cumberland Valley, $210.20; Dublin, $187.05; Hopewell, $197.09; Londonderry, $211.07; Providence, $406.41; St. Clair, $415.39; Woodberry, $489.16.

Greenfield, now a township in Blair county, was formed from Woodberry and St. Clair townships during the November sessions in 1798. The following is a description of its original boundaries: "Beginning in the road leading from Bedford to Frankstown on the ridge which divides the waters of Dunning's creek and the Three Springs branch, at the place where the division line between Col. Boquet's two tracts of land crosses said road. Thence north fifty-five degrees west, such a distance as to intersect an east line run from the top of the Allegheny mountain, dividing eight tracts of land, namely, Henry Flip and John Deverin, John Dunbar and Charles Young, John Simpson and William Dunning, and James Dunlap and Hugh Doyle, thence by the said line west to the line of Somerset county on top of the Allegheny, thence by Somerset county or summit of the said Allegheny mountain to the line of Huntingdon county, thence by the same to the middle of the Frankstown gap of Morris' cove, thence by the summit of Dunning's mountain so far southwardly as to extend a line from thence south fifty five degrees west to strike the place of beginning."

Southampton, now part of Bedford county, was erected by order of the court of quarter sessions during the April term in 1799. Its boundaries were then described as follows: "Beginning at the province line near the house of Joshua Lewman, thence along the top of Evitt's mountain to the dividing ridge between the waters of Flintstone and the Cove creek about nine miles, thence along the top of said ridge to Terrace mountain about two miles, thence along the top of said mountain to the dividing ridge between the waters of Town creek and Sideling hill creek and the waters of Juniata about six miles, thence along the top of said ridge to the top of Town hill about ten miles, thence along the top of said hill to the province line about ten miles, thence by said line to place of beginning."

Napier was organized about the year 1811.

McConnellsburg, the county seat of Fulton county, was incorporated as a borough about 1816.

Martinsburg, a town in the present county of Blair, was incorporated about 1830.

Union township was erected about 1834.

Licking Creek, a township in the present county of Fulton, was also formed about the year 1834.

Broad Top was organized about 1835.

North Woodberry, now a township in Blair county, was erected from Woodberry, about the year 1838.

South Woodberry, of Bedford county, was also formed from Woodberry about 1838. The term *Woodberry* then becoming obsolete.

Schellsburg borough was incorporated March 19, 1838.

Harrison township was organized during the days of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"—about 1840.

Monroe, erected from parts of Providence and Southampton, was also organized about the year 1840.

Middle Woodberry, now known as *Woodberry*, in the county of Bedford, was formed from portions of North and South Woodberry, about 1843.

East and West Providence were organized from the old township of *Providence*, about 1844, when the latter term was dropped.

Liberty was erected about 1845.

Thomson (named after Judge Thomson), now forming part of Fulton county, was organized about the year 1847.

Taylor, Tod (named after Judge John Tod) and Wells townships, in Fulton county, were erected with that county in 1850, but during the year last mentioned were assessed as townships in Bedford county.

Thus we find that after Bedford county was shorn down to its present proportions by the organization of Fulton county in 1850, the seventeen townships and two boroughs remaining in the old county were as follows: Bedford,

Wm. Maclay Hall

HON. WILLIAM MACLAY HALL.

William Maclay Hall was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1828. His father was Rev. William Maclay Hall, a Presbyterian minister. Rev. William Maclay Hall was the son of Dr. Henry Hall, of Harrisburg. Dr. Hall married Hester Maclay, daughter of Hon. William Maclay, of Harrisburg, who was a member of the bar of York and Dauphin counties, and a man of wide reputation. He and Robert Morris were the first United States senators from Pennsylvania. William Maclay Hall moved to Bedford with his parents in October, 1844, his father then taking charge of the Bedford congregation of the Presbyterian church. Prior to this, however, he had received a thorough preparatory education, and entered Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. He completed his college course and graduated in July, 1846, delivering the valedictory oration—the highest honor of his class. After reading law in Bedford, in the office of William Lyon, Esq., he was admitted to the bar in August, 1849. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and soon achieved honorable distinction as a member of the Bedford bar. Judge Hall was appointed judge advocate, with the rank of major, by President Lincoln, in January, 1865, and served one year. During this term, as inspector of military prisons and camps; he was engaged, under the special direction of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, in examining the cases of military prisoners with a view to their being pardoned by the president when it could be done without prejudice to the service or injury to the country. In 1868 Judge Hall served on a commission to revise the statutes of the State of Pennsylvania with Judge Derrickson and Wayne McVeagh. After the death of Judge King, in January, 1871, he was appointed by Gov. Geary president judge of the sixteenth judicial district, then comprising the counties of Bedford, Somerset, Franklin and Fulton. At the next election, in the fall of 1871, as the candidate of the republican party, he was elected to the same important office, receiving a majority of two hundred and seventy-seven votes in the district. The democratic nominee was Hon. William J. Baer, of Somerset, the present president judge of the district. When Judge Hall came to the bench the legal business of the district was far behind, and a large number of cases awaited the attention of the court. Scarcely had this overplus of work been disposed of when the panic of 1873 came upon the land, causing a large amount of litigation. The building of railroads also added largely to the work of the courts of this district. Throughout the entire term of Judge Hall the business of the district was great, and an unusually large number of cases of importance was adjudicated. Justice was administered with wisdom, combined with all possible dispatch. After declining to be a candidate for renomination, Judge Hall quitted the bench on the 1st of January, 1882 (the judicial term having been extended one month by the constitution of 1874). He is deeply versed in the law, and was well prepared by a long and successful practice at the bar for the important position to which he was called. He is eloquent in expression, concise and forcible in statement. During his able administration very few reversals of his decisions were made by the supreme court. Since leaving the bench, Judge Hall has not actively engaged in the practice of law, but has devoted himself to literary pursuits. He has resided since the year 1858 in his pleasant rural home on Echovale farm, in Bedford township, adjoining Bedford borough. Judge Hall was married in 1859 to Miss Ellen Rowan Cramer, of Cumberland, Maryland, and is the father of six children living: Julia Katherine, William Maclay, Jr., George Louis, Emily Rowan, Eleanor Maclay and Richard Cecil.

Broad Top, Cumberland Valley, Colerain, East Providence, Harrison, Hopewell, Londonderry, Liberty, Monroe, Middle Woodberry, Napier, St. Clair, Southampton, South Woodberry, Union and West Providence townships, and Bedford and Schellsburg boroughs. Since 1850, the following townships and boroughs have been organized or incorporated:

JUNIATA township, which was erected from Napier and Harrison, in 1852.

RAINSBURG borough, incorporated during November term, 1856.

SNAKE SPRING township, formed from Colerain and West Providence, in 1857.

BLOODY RUN borough, incorporated during November term, 1860. Name changed to EVERETT, its present title, February 13, 1873.

COALDALE borough, incorporated September 9, 1865.

SAXTON borough, incorporated February 14, 1866.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE borough, incorporated September 6, 1867.

WOODBERRY borough, incorporated June 23, 1868.

PLEASANTVILLE borough, incorporated March 10, 1871.

EAST and WEST ST. CLAIR townships, which were organized December 18, 1875, from St. Clair.

MANN township, erected December 8, 1876, from Southampton.

KING (named after Judge Alexander King) township, formed from Union, December 8, 1876.

BLOOMFIELD township, formed from Middle Woodberry, December 8, 1876.

NEW BRIDGEPORT borough, incorporated September 22, 1877. Name changed to HYNDMAN, its present title, December 8, 1877.

NEW PARIS borough, incorporated September 7, 1882.

At this date (June, 1883) the county contains thirty-four townships and boroughs, which are designated as follows: Bedford, Broad Top, Bloomfield, Cumberland Valley, Colerain, Harrison, Hopewell, Juniata, King, Liberty, Londonderry, Mann, Monroe, Napier, East Providence, West Providence, Snake Spring, Southampton, East St. Clair, West St. Clair, Union, Woodberry (formerly called Middle Woodberry) and South Woodberry townships, Bedford, Coaldale, Everett, Hyndman, New Paris, Pleasantville, Rainsburg, Schellsburg, St. Clairsville, Saxton and Woodberry boroughs.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

The First Court—The Whipping-Post and Pillory—Wood Rangers—Copy of the Commission Issued to Judge George Woods in 1790—Judges James Riddle, Thomas Cooper, Jonathan Hays Walker, Charles Huston, John Tod, Alexander Thompson, Jeremiah S. Black, Francis M. Kimmel, James Nill, Alexander King, William M. Hall and William J. Baer—List of Bedford County Attorneys from 1771 to 1883—Col. Robert Magaw, the First Attorney—Biographical Sketches of Prominent Attorneys.

THE BENCH.

FROM the organization of the county in April, 1771, until the adoption of the of the state constitution of 1790, the justices of the peace presided over all courts held in the county. Three of them formed a quorum to transact business, yet, quite frequently, there were more than twice that number of their "worships" present during the sessions. The first term of court convened on the 16th day of April, 1771, and there were then present as justices of "our Lord the King to hear and determine divers felonies and misdemeanors" William Proctor, Robert Cluggage, Robert Hanna, George Wilson, William Lochrey and William McConnell.

The first business to occupy the attention of the court was to divide the county, then embracing the entire southwest quarter of the province, into sixteen townships as follows: Air, Bedford, Barree, Cumberland Valley, Dublin, Colerain, Brother's Valley, Fairfield, Mount Pleasant, Hempfield, Pitt, Tyrone, Spring Hill, Ross Straver, Armstrong and Tullileague. After the boundaries of these townships had been determined, township officers were appointed.

On motion of Barnard Dougherty, Esq., Robert Magaw was admitted and sworn as an attorney, and on motion of Mr. Magaw, Andrew Ross, Philip Pendleton, Robert Galbraith, David Sample and James Wilson, Esquires, were also admitted and enrolled as attorneys of Bedford county courts. John Kirts and Thomas Croyal, "of Bedford county, yeoman, came into court and acknowledged to owe to our Lord the King, viz: John Kirts the sum of one hundred pounds and Thomas Croyal the sum of fifty pounds lawful money of the Province of Pennsylvania, to be levied upon their Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements to His Majesty's use, UPON THIS CONDITION: That if the said John Kirts shall and do personally appear at the next General Quarter Sessions for this county, then and there

to answer such matters as shall be objected against him on his Majesty's Behalf and shall abide by such order as the Court shall award then this Recognizance is to be void." After notifying all persons vending liquors that they must apply for a license at the next court " or prosecution will be ordered," Margaret Fraser, Jean Woods, Frederick Nawgel, George Funk and John Campbell were recommended to the governor of the province as qualified and suitable persons to keep taverns, etc. The court adjourned to July of the year first mentioned.

The next term of court convened at Bedford on the 16th of July, 1771, there being present as justices of His Majesty King George the Third, John Fraser, Robert Hanna, William Lochrey, William Proctor, George Wilson, Robert Cluggage, William McConnell and George Woods, and as grand jurors, Thomas Coulter (foreman), Thomas Kenton, Adam Saam, Samuel Drenning, Richard Wells, Sr., Samuel Barrett, Abraham Cable, Henry Rhodes, Jr., George Milligan, Michael Sill, Edward Rose, Gabriel Rhodes, George Wells, Thomas Croyle, George Sill, Reynard Wolfe and John Hight. At this term David Grier, David Espy and George Brent, Esquires, were admitted as attorneys, and the first *judgment* of the court was rendered. We copy from the "Docquet":

The King vs. John Mallen. } Felony. A true bill.

The prisoner being arraigned, pleads guilty, etc.

Judgment. That he restore (or value thereof) the goods stolen, that he pay a fine of six pounds to the President and Council for the support of Government; that he receive twenty-two lashes on his bare back, between the hours of nine and eleven tomorrow morning; that he pay the costs of this prosecution, and till this judgment is complied with, to stand committed.

At this term of court, through their foreman, Thomas Coulter, the grand jury reported to the court that the gaol of the county was "insufficient."

During the October sessions of 1771, John Casebold was bound in two hundred pounds, and William Fredrigal and Christopher Miller were bound in sums of one hundred pounds each, "Conditioned that John Casebold be of the Peace to all his Majesty's liege subjects, but particularly to John Cessna, for the term of six months, and also that he, the said John Casebold, be of good Behaviour." The John Mallen before mentioned again occupied the attention of the court, during the October term, for it was ordered "that John Mallen, an Indented Servant to Joseph Kelly, now in the Custody of the Gaoler, do serve for the term of six years to satisfy the said Joseph Kelly for the time he absented himself from his master's Service, and charges attending the taking up of the said John Mallen."

Much time was occupied in receiving petitions for roads, and in appointing commissioners or viewers, to view, lay out and attend to the opening of the same. During the October sessions of 1772, the following quaint document was presented and made a matter of record:

Upon the Petition of a number of the Inhabitants of the Great Cove, in Air township and places adjacent, setting forth that they have for many years laboured under great and pressing difficulties, a detail of which would be needless to mention. That they have for some years past been re-enstated in the peaceable possession and enjoyment of our once abandoned habitations, and now not only able to support our formerly distressed families, but also have something considerable to vend. That we have no way of disposing of this overplus to any advantage except by taking it to some seaport Town on the eastern side of our Continent, which lays us under the necessity of crossing the North Mountain, and as a certain Daniel Royer has now almost completed a merchant mill at a place formerly McMean's, in said Cove, which will be of considerable advantage to us, and the only one we can ever expect within our bounds. We therefore humbly pray your Worships to appoint men to view and lay out a wagon road from said Royer's Mill to foot of the well known Stony Batter, where the road from Sideling Hill to Baltimore crosses it. The length of the road will be but about five or six miles, and without it our hopes and prospects will be much frustrated. These Considerations we hope will induce your Worships to grant our petition.

Thereupon the court appointed Thomas Paxton, Thomas Stevens, Benjamin Stevens, William Harred, James McKinley and Benjamin McClellan as commissioners to attend to the matter, and the road asked for was established prior to the October sessions of 1773.

During the January sessions of 1775 Alexander Miller and Richard Shee were found guilty of stealing a watch from James Williams. The court ordered that they return the watch or value thereof — six pounds ten shillings — to pay a fine of the same amount to the governor of the province, and to be publicly whipped at the whipping-post in the town of Bedford, January 20 following, Shee to receive

S. M. Barclay

SAMUEL M. BARCLAY.

Samuel M. Barclay, the youngest son of Hugh and Hetty Barclay, was born in Bedford, October 17, 1802. Left fatherless by the death of his father, in 1807, he grew to early manhood under the guidance and care of his mother, a noble and exemplary Christian woman, who died in 1819. He was educated at the Bedford Academy until that institution was temporarily closed, about the time of his mother's death. A fondness for agricultural pursuits then led him to undertake for a time the cultivation of a small farm; but shortly afterward, encouraged and inspired by his sister's influence, he began to devote himself to literary and legal studies in the office of his brother Josiah. He became a successful pleader, and finally reached the head of his profession at the Bedford bar. In 1828 Mr. Barclay was practicing law in partnership with Francis B. Murdoch, Esq. In 1839 he married Miss Anna, daughter of Maj. Morrison, a wealthy citizen of Bedford. Less than a year elapsed before his bride—young, beautiful and devotedly loved—was snatched from the scenes of this earth—a wife and mother and not nineteen years old.

Without following his career through each successive step, we can best present a view of his life and character by a quotation from a biographical sketch written by Richard de Charms:

"From our own knowledge, we can say that Mr. Barclay was a man of ability in his profession. He mingled with men around him, studied their character in familiar intercourse, felt deeply the secret springs which act upon their rational volitions, touched these with a master hand in his addresses to the jury, seized with consummate tact only a few strong points of his case, adroitly shoving all the rest out of sight, and very frequently gained his cause by this wedge-like dialectic concentration of his forces on the central positions of his opponent's diffuse argumentative array. Great urbanity of manner and the utmost accessibility in his free and social intercourse with all the people, but especially his liberality to the poor and gratuitous counsel and defence of the unfortunate made him eminently a popular man. A proof of his popularity was his activity and high influence in political affairs. Against the advice of his brothers, who belonged to the opposite party, he was conscientiously a whig in politics, although he well knew that this precluded him from the greater political advancement which his adhesion to their side would most certainly have secured him. Nevertheless, he was once elected to the house of representatives, and once to the senate, of the Pennsylvania legislature, and might, if he had desired, have attained still higher position; but we well know that he shrunk from all conspicuous and responsible public station, and only took it when constrained by imperative sense of duty."

Mr. Barclay was one of the main supporters of the New Jerusalem or Swedenborgian church in Bedford, and was ever devotedly attached to it. He died in Philadelphia, January 3, 1853. He had gone to the city on business during Christmas week, and being suddenly aroused in the night by a disastrous fire near his hotel, he contracted a severe cold, which brought on pleurisy and resulted in his death.

five stripes and Miller twenty-one stripes on their bare backs, "well laid on," also to pay the costs of the proceedings against them.

"Wood Ranger" was the title conferred upon those who were appointed by the court to attend to and dispose of the estray stock of the county. George Woods, Samuel Davidson and George Funk were the first to fill that position, and were licensed in January, 1776.

The phrase, "The King *vs.*" A B, was last used during the April sessions of 1776, the record for the opening of that term reading as follows:

A Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, &c., held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, the Third Tuesday in April in the sixteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third of Great Britain, France and Ireland &c., in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, before Barnard Dougherty Esq and his associate justices of the same court.

In consequence of the Americans having rebelled against their "lord" the king, court affairs in Bedford county, as in every other portion of the colonies, were in a chaotic state, and except a court of petty sessions, which was held at the house of Henry Wertz in Bedford on the 27th day of September, 1777, court was not convened again until October 14, 1777. At this term the expression "The Commonwealth *vs.*" A B was first employed. After appointing constables for the several townships, taking five recognizances in "open court," and recommending Robert Culbertson, Richard Dunlap, Cornelius McAuley and Benjamin Martin as suitable persons to keep taverns, this court adjourned.

Prior to this time, or in September, 1777, the attorneys, justices and other officials of the county had subscribed to the following oath:

I, A B, do swear that I renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and Independent State, and that I will not at any time do, or cause to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof as declared by Congress; and also that I will discover and make known to some one Justice of the Peace of the said State all treasons or traitorous conspiracies, which I now know or hereafter shall know to be formed against this or any of the United States of America. So help me God.

Offenders against the established laws continued to be punished according to the old regime, even after the British yoke had been thrown off. In October, 1780, Thomas Morehead was sentenced to be taken to the common* whipping-post and there receive twenty-one lashes on his bare back, "well laid on." At the same time it was further ordered that Thomas Kelly should receive fifteen lashes. But the most extraordinary sentence made a matter of record in the court minutes of Bedford county was enunciated during the October sessions of 1782. Before James Martin, Esq., president of the court, and his associates, David Jones, James Croyle, John Canan and Thomas Paxton, a jury composed of Hugh Barclay, Daniel Rhodes, John Johnston, John Graham, Dickey Burkshire, Robert Wadsworth, Thomas Conway, George Elder, Shadrack Casteel, Joshua Davis, Samuel Skinner and Robert Gilson, Daniel Palmer was found guilty of horse-stealing; whereupon sentence was pronounced as follows:

It is therefore considered by the court that the said Daniel Palmer shall be taken tomorrow morning to the Public Whipping Post, and between the hours of eight and ten o'clock shall receive thirty-nine lashes to be well laid on his bare back, and that immediately afterward the said Daniel Palmer shall be placed in the Pillory, where he shall stand for one hour and have his ears cut off and nailed to the Pillory Post, and shall forfeit to the Commonwealth the sum of fifteen pounds, being the value of the Goods of Ludowick Fridline, of which the said Daniel Palmer is convicted of stealing, and shall pay the costs attending the Prosecution, and be committed until the whole of this sentence is complied with.

The severity of the punishment meted out to Palmer did not, it seems, deter others from following in his footsteps, for at the January term of 1787, in the case of the "Commonwealth *vs.* Brice McWhinney," the defendant was found guilty of horse-stealing, and the sentence of the court was:

That the said Brice McWhinney do restore the horse stolen or the value thereof to the owner, if not already done, and pay a fine of ten pounds into the State treasury for the support of government. That he be taken tomorrow morning between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock to the Common Whipping Post and there receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back well laid on. To have both his ears cut off and nailed to the Pillory and stay there one hour, and stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

*The Bedford whipping-post and pillory, so frequently referred to in the records, stood in the near vicinity of the original court-house and jail—across the street and just north of the present court-house. For nearly twenty years they were in use, but in 1789 "an Act amending the penal laws of the State" went into effect: the whipping-post and pillory were in consequence abolished.

After the declaration of American Independence, and until the adoption of the constitution of 1790, James Martin, Barnard Dougherty and George Woods were commissioned, and served alternately, as presidents of the county courts. Following is a copy of the commission issued to Judge Woods in 1790:

"Presidency.

In the name and by the authority of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Supreme Executive Council of the said Commonwealth to George Woods, Esq., of the County of Bedford.

We reposing especial trust and confidence in your Patriotism, prudence, integrity and Knowledge, have appointed you president of the County Court of Common Pleas, of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and jail delivery, and of the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Bedford, giving hereby and granting unto you the said George Woods full power and authority to execute and perform all the several acts and things to the said office belonging.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esq., President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety. Attest,

Charles Biddle, Secretary.

The second section of the act of April 13, 1791, provided for the division of the state into *five* judicial districts, and the third section of the same act further provided that a president judge, "learned in the law," should be appointed by the governor for each district, and not less than three nor more than four associate judges should be appointed for each county. Hence, in carrying out the provisions of this act, Gov. Mifflin, on August 20, 1791, appointed Thomas Smith, Esq., of Bedford, president judge of the *fourth* judicial district, which was then composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon and Mifflin, and on the same day appointed George Woods, first associate, James Martin, second associate, Hugh Barclay, third associate, and Peter Hopkins, fourth associate, judges of the county of Bedford.

Judge Smith continued to serve as president judge of this district until January 31, 1794, when he was appointed one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the state. His successor was Hon. James Riddle, of Chambersburg, who first visited Bedford as judge during the April sessions of 1794 (having been commissioned February 4 of that year), and continued on until the November term of 1804. Then came Hon. Thos. Cooper, who presided over the district composed of Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Centre counties, from the beginning of November sessions, 1804, until the close of November sessions, 1805.

On March 1, 1806, Hon. Jonathan H. Walker, the father of Hon. Robert J. Walker, secretary of the United States treasury in Polk's administration, was appointed president judge of the district vacated by Cooper. He resided in the building now known as the Union Hotel, Bedford, Pennsylvania, and continued to preside over the courts of the fourth district until the close of the April term in 1818. Hon. Charles Huston then became the successor of Judge Walker, and beginning with the August term of 1818, continued until the termination of April sessions, 1824. Another distinguished citizen of the town of Bedford succeeded Judge Huston to the presidency of the sixteenth* judicial district, the territory then embraced by Franklin, Bedford and Somerset counties, upon the appointment of the latter to the supreme court bench. We refer to the Hon. John Tod. Judge Tod came to Bedford from the State of Connecticut about the year 1800. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Bedford county during the August term of 1802. Subsequently he represented this district in the assembly and senate of the state and in the national house of representatives. His commission as the presiding officer of the courts of the sixteenth district bore the date of June 8, 1824. He held his first term of court in Bedford during August and September, 1824, and continued to preside in the district mentioned until the termination of the April sessions, 1827, when he, too, was appointed one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the state, his appointment as such bearing the date of May 25 of the year last stated.

The successor of Judge Tod was Hon. Alexander Thomson, of Bedford. Judge Thomson had been a teacher in the Bedford Academy. He studied law in the office of Samuel Riddle, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the courts of Bedford county during the October term of 1816. His first term of court, at Bedford, began during August, 1827, and he continued his duties as the president judge of this district until the end of the January sessions in 1842. By the provisions of the constitution of 1838, the terms of the judges then in commission were all short-

*Formed March 29, 1824.

JAMES McPHERSON RUSSELL.

S. L. Russell

HON. JAMES McPHERSON RUSSELL.

Hon. James McPherson Russell, a son of Alexander Russell*, was born November 10, 1786, in the town of York, York county, Pennsylvania. Having availed himself of such educational advantages as the county of Adams, Pennsylvania, and an academy taught by James Ross, Esq., afforded, he read law in the office of his uncle—Hon. James Riddle, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania—and was admitted to the bar of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1807. On the 17th day of March, 1808, he settled in the town of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and for a period of more than threescore years thereafter he was widely known as one of its most prominent and respected citizens. At the first court after his arrival in Bedford, in 1808, he was admitted to the Bedford county bar, and soon acquired a large practice. On the 6th of February, 1812, he married Rebecca, a daughter of Col. Samuel Lyon, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He served as lieutenant of a military company called the "Bedford Fencibles," and as colonel of a regiment of militia, but was never in active service. He also held a number of civil offices: trustee of the Bedford Academy; treasurer of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, at the time the road was being constructed, in the years 1816–17–18, etc.; manager of the Bedford Springs, and the first chief burgess of the town of Bedford of whom we have authentic record. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, which framed the instrument known as the constitution of 1838. In 1840 he was elected a member of the twenty-seventh congress of the United States, and served during the years 1841–3. He died in Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the 14th day of December, 1870.

* During the revolutionary war, Alexander Russell served for five years in the Pennsylvania Line, as lieutenant of the company commanded by Capt. Alexander, of Carlisle. He married a Miss Mary McPherson.

HON. SAMUEL LYON RUSSELL.

Hon. Samuel Lyon Russell, a life-time resident of the town of Bedford, a gentleman of liberal education, of marked ability and sterling integrity, is a son of Hon. James M. Russell. He was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1816. After attending the schools and academy in Bedford, the Gettysburg gymnasium at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania, and Washington College, at Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, he graduated from the latter institution in September, 1834. Soon after, he began the study of law in his father's office, and on the 29th day of November, 1837, was admitted to practice in the courts of Bedford county. He thus ranks as the oldest active member of the present Bedford county bar. During the forty-six years which have passed since his admission, he has practiced his profession continuously, and, we may add, most successfully; yet intervals have frequently occurred when he has been called upon to perform important official duties. On the 27th of August, 1838, he was sworn into office as deputy attorney-general of the county. He held the office but a brief period, however, for Gov. Porter, a democrat, was elected in the fall of 1838, and Mr. Russell being a whig, the latter soon had to relinquish his position. Prior to 1847, he served as lieutenant of a Bedford military company called the "Independent Greys." He was also commissioned major of a volunteer battalion. In October, 1852, he was elected a member of the thirty-third congress, and served during the years 1853–5. Twenty years later, or in October, 1872, he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, which framed the present constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Russell has also held quite a number of minor offices in the borough of Bedford, which it is needless, perhaps, to give in detail. Yet we will add that he has always displayed much activity and zeal in the cause of education.

ened, and thereafter the president judges were nominated by the governor, with the consent of the senate, to hold for ten years, and the associate judges to hold for five years.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset, appeared at Bedford, as the president judge of the sixteenth judicial district, at the beginning of April sessions, 1842, and continued (though Hon. George M. Taylor and Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore had each held court here in 1850, by an arrangement with Judge Black) until the close of the November term, in 1851. By an amendment to the constitution of 1850, the office of all judges was then made elective. Consequently, the successor of Judge Black*—Hon. Francis M. Kimmel, of Somerset—was elected president judge of the sixteenth district, embracing the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, in October, 1851. He held his first court in Bedford, in February, 1852, and continued to perform the duties of his office for the full term of ten years. Judge James Nill, of Chambersburg, was elected for the succeeding term in October, 1861. He died May 27, 1864, when Hon. Alexander King, of Bedford, was appointed (June 4, 1864) to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Nill. Judge King was elected president judge of the sixteenth district † in October, 1864, and was commissioned December 3d of that year, for a ten years' term. He died in office, however, January 10, 1871, when Hon. William M. Hall, Jr., of Bedford, was appointed February 1, 1871, to fill the vacancy. In October, 1871, Judge Hall was elected for a full term.

The present president judge, Hon. William J. Baer, of Somerset, was elected for a term of ten years in November, 1881.

As mentioned in a marginal note, under the constitution of 1873, Franklin county became a separate judicial district, to which Fulton county was soon after attached. Hence, Bedford and Somerset counties, alone, constitute the present sixteenth district, a district of which they have formed a part since March 29, 1824.

THE BAR.

Since the formation of Bedford county about three hundred attorneys have been admitted to practice in its several courts. The list shows the names of men who were not only prominent in the struggle for national independence, but who aided in the organization of the commonwealth; beside a large number of others who during later years have distinguished themselves. A chronological list showing the date of admission of each—which may be considered nearly perfect—follows herewith. The names of those now practicing are designated by an asterisk :

Robert Magaw	Admitted	Apr. 16,	1771.
Andrew Ross	"	Apr. 16,	1771.
Philip Pendleton	"	Apr. 16,	1771.
Robert Galbraith	"	Apr. 16,	1771.
David Sample	"	Apr. 16,	1771.
James Wilson	"	Apr. 16,	1771.
David Grier	"	July 16,	1771.
David Espy	"	July 16,	1771.
George Brent	"	July 16,	1771.
Andrew Scott	"	July 14,	1772.
Thomas Woods	"	Oct. 14,	1777.
James Martin	"	Oct. 14,	1777.
Jonathan Seigart	"	Jan. term	1778.
George Woods	"	Apr. "	1778.
Thomas Smith	"	Apr. "	1778.
James Carson	"	Apr. "	1786.
James Riddle	"	Apr. "	1788.
William M. Brown	"	Jan. "	1790.
John Cadwallader	"	Jan. "	1790.
Jacob Nagle	"	July "	1790.
Samuel Riddle	"	Apr. "	1791.
John Clark	"	Apr. "	1791.
John Woods	"	Apr. "	1791.
Robert Smith	"	Date unknown.	
George Thompson	"	"	"
Henry Woods (son of Geo.)	"	Aug. term	1792.
David McKeehan	"	Nov. "	1792.
Samuel Selby	"	Nov. "	1792.
Jonathan Hindman	"	Aug. "	1793.
James Morrison	"	Jan. "	1795.
John Lyon	"	Apr. "	1795.
Richard L. Carmick	"	Nov. "	1795.
George Armstrong	"	Nov. "	1795.
William Reynolds	"	Aug. "	1796.
Joseph Weigley	"	Sept. "	1800.
——— Wallace	"	Nov. "	1800.
Thomas Thistle	"	Aug. "	1801.
Samuel Duncan	"	Nov. "	1801.
Rezin Davidge	"	May "	1802.
Joseph Vickroy	"	Date unknown.	
James Kedie	"	Aug. term	1802.
John Tod (of Connecticut)	"	Aug. "	1802.
William A. Thompson	"	May "	1803.
Josiah M. Epsy	"	Sept. "	1804.
Otho Shrader	"	Sept. "	1804.

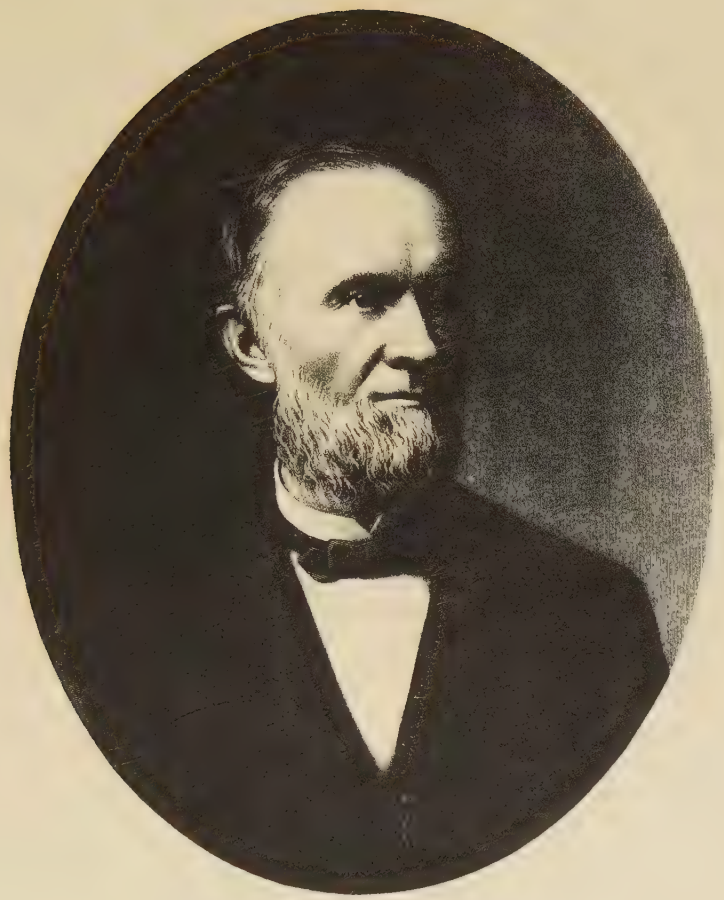
* It is a noteworthy fact that Judges Black, Kimmel and Baer were born within a circuit of three miles, and that they all rose to prominence from the middle walks of life without collegiate educations.

† Hon. D. Watson Rowe, of Greencastle, Pennsylvania, was appointed additional law judge of the sixteenth district, March 18, 1868. In October of that year he was elected to the same position for ten years, beginning with the first Monday in December, 1868. When Franklin county became a separate judicial district, Judge Rowe was commissioned president judge of it—the thirty-ninth district.

James Carson	Admitted	Sept. term	1804.
William Ward, Jr	"	Feb. "	1805.
Andrew Dunlap	"	Nov. "	1808.
William R. Smith	"	Apr. "	1809.
William Dean	"	Nov. "	1809.
John C. Walker (of Vermont)	"	Jan. "	1810.
George Burd	"	Apr. "	1810.
James M. Russell	"	Nov. "	1808.
John Johnson	"	June "	1811.
James Espy	"	Aug. "	1812.
William D. Smith	"	Date unknown.	
Benjamin R. Stevens	"	Aug. term	1812.
William Magruder	"	Nov. "	1814.
Guy Gaylord	"	Aug. "	1815.
John A. T. Kilgore	"	Aug. "	1816.
Alexander Thomson	"	Oct. "	1816.
William Swift	"	Date unknown.	
Charles B. Seely	"	Oct. term	1816.
Alexander B. Fleming	"	Jan. "	1817.
Jonathan Carlise	"	Aug. "	1822.
Thomas B. McElwee	"	Jan. "	1822.
John A. Blodgett	"	Nov. "	1822.
Samuel Canan	"	Jan. "	1823.
David R. Denny	"	Aug. "	1824.
John Williams	"	Aug. "	1824.
William F. Boone	"	Aug. "	1824.
Horatio N. Weigley	"	Aug. "	1824.
Francis B. Murdock	"	Date unknown.	
Nathaniel P. Fetterman	"	Nov. term	1825.
Richard B. McCabe	"	Jan. "	1825.
William R. Roberts	"	Jan. "	1825.
William Van Buskirk	"	Jan. "	1826.
James Hepburn	"	Apr. "	1826.
Samuel M. Barclay	"	Aug. "	1826.
A. J. Cline	"	Aug. "	1826.
William Lyon	"	Apr. "	1827.
John Mower*	"	Apr. 28,	1829.
Espy L. Anderson	"	Jan. 24,	1832.
Alexander King	"	Nov. 26,	1833.
Alexander L. Russell	"	Aug. 28,	1834.
B. Franklin Mann	"	Apr. 18,	1837.
Samuel L. Russell*	"	Nov. 29,	1837.
Job Mann	"	Apr. 20,	1839.
William C. Logan	"	Apr. 15,	1839.
Samuel H. Tate	"	Aug. 23,	1841.
Francis M. Kimmel	"	Jan. 25,	1842.
Joshua F. Cox	"	Aug. 22,	1842.
David H. Hofius	"	Nov. 29,	1842.
Ross Forward	"	Mar. ..	1843.
Oliver C. Hartley	"	Apr. 23,	1844.
Jacques W. Johnson	"	June 10,	1845.
John Cessna*	"	June 25,	1845.
Francis Jordan	"	June 25,	1845.
Edwin C. Marim	"	Aug. 27,	1845.
William P. Schell	"	Oct. 8,	1845.
Rufus K. Hartley	"	Apr. 10,	1847.
Joseph Mann	"	Apr. 29,	1847.
Joseph F. Loy	"	Oct. 5,	1847.
Josiah E. Barclay	"	Dec. 21,	1847.
William M. Hall	"	Sept. 1,	1848.
Oliver E. Shannon	"	Nov. 15,	1848.
William M. Hall, Jr*	"	Aug. 29,	1849.
James Nill	Admitted	Sept. 3,	1851.
John J. Bonnett	"	Sept. 3,	1851.
John P. Osterhout	"	Sept. 3,	1851.
John P. O'Neill	"	Sept. 3,	1851.
John H. Filler	"	Sept. 3,	1851.
John P. Reed*	"	Feb. 9,	1852.
Samuel Ake*	"	Feb. 13,	1852.
Thomas A. Boyd	"	Feb. 24,	1853.
William H. Koontz	"	Aug. 29,	1853.
Joseph W. Tate*	"	Nov. 21,	1853.
George H. Spang*	"	May 3,	1854.
T. W. B. McFadden	"	May 4,	1854.
John S. Robinson	"	May 4,	1854.
J. Buchanan Boggs	"	May 4,	1854.
John W. Lingenfelter*	"	May 5,	1856.
Benjamin F. Meyers	"	Sept. 6,	1856.
Richard De C. Barclay	"	Feb. 9,	1858.
Samuel Lyon	"	May 5,	1858.
O. H. Gaither	"	Aug. 30,	1858.
J. Selby Mower	"	Feb. 17,	1859.
John E. McGirr	"	Apr. 30,	1860.
William T. Daugherty	"	Feb. 11,	1861.
John Palmer	"	Feb. 14,	1861.
Joseph R. Durborrow	"	May 6,	1863.
Espy M. Alsip	"	May 6,	1863.
John Lutz*	"	May 5,	1864.
Moses A. Points*	"	Nov. 23,	1864.
Jonathan B. Cessna*	"	Feb. 15,	1865.
Edward F. Kerr*	"	Feb. 15,	1865.
John T. Keagy	"	Feb. 15,	1865.
J. W. Dickerson	"	May 1,	1866.
Jacob H. Longenecker*	"	Sept. 3,	1866.
Hayes Irvine*	"	Apr. 25,	1867.
John Alsip	"	Feb. 13,	1868.
David S. Elliott*	"	Feb. 10,	1869.
Alexander King, Jr*	"	July 20,	1869.
William C. Hollahan	"	Dec. 13,	1869.
John M. Reynolds*	"	Feb. 15,	1870.
Humphry D. Tate*	"	Dec. 14,	1870.
William C. Smith*	"	Dec. 14,	1870.
John H. Jordan*	"	Sept. 7,	1871.
James C. Russell*	"	Mar. 31,	1873.
John W. Rouse*	"	Apr. 26,	1875.
W. Scott Lee	"	Mar. 2,	1876.
John K. McCulloh	"	Feb. 26,	1877.
Frank Fletcher*	"	Dec. 3,	1877.
Rufus H. Black	"	Sept. 16,	1878.
Thomas M. Armstrong*	"	Dec. 2,	1878.
Robert C. McNamara*	"	Apr. 15,	1879.
Nicholas L. McGirr*	"	July 19,	1880.
J. Frank Minnich*	"	July 19,	1880.
Howard F. Mowry	"	July 19,	1880.
Rufus C. Haderman*	"	Dec. 6,	1881.
Joseph S. Stayer*	"	Apr. 17,	1882.
J. Nelson Alsip*	"	Nov. 22,	1882.

Concerning the foregoing list of attorneys, we learn that Robert Magaw, the first attorney admitted to practice in the courts of Bedford county, was a resident of Carlisle. A little more than four years after his appearance at

John Cessna



Francis Jordan

Bedford, or in June, 1775, he was commissioned major of Col. William Thompson's 1st Penn. Rifle Batt., and with that command (which contained a company of Bedford county troops) joined Washington, then besieging the British at Boston, Massachusetts, in August of the same year. On January 3, 1776, Magaw was commissioned colonel of the 5th battalion of the Pennsylvania Line. He and his whole command were captured by the British at Fort Washington, Long Island, November 16, 1776, and paroled, but not exchanged until October 25, 1780. He died at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1790, and was buried in "Meeting-House Spring cemetery."

Of Col. Robert Galbraith, David Sample, Col. David Espy, James Martin, Esq., Col. George Woods and Col. Thomas Smith frequent mention is made in the chapters relating to the settlement of this region, the organization of Bedford county and the revolutionary period. All were residents of the town of Bedford before the beginning of the struggle for national independence, and all achieved an enviable and widespread reputation. See Bedford county civil lists. David Sample removed to Pittsburgh at an early day and passed the remainder of his life there. As was customary with many prominent attorneys one hundred years ago, his practice extended into all the counties of the southwest quarter of the state, and the journeys from one seat of justice to another were invariably made upon horseback. During one of these trips an amusing colloquy took place between a judge and a limb of the law, which Sample took great delight in repeating afterward. It appears that the attorney was Sample himself and that he was accompanied by the president judge of the district. The judge had recently supplied himself with a new pair of leather saddle-bags, the sides of which were neatly secured with small brass padlocks. They had proceeded but a short distance upon their journey when the judge's recent acquisition attracted the attention of Sample, and the latter passed a remark or two concerning the beauty and completeness of the outfit. "But, judge," added Sample, "why have you had padlocks placed upon them?" "To secure the contents, of course," replied the judge. "But suppose a thief was determined to secure the contents of the saddle-bags," continued the lawyer, "of what use would be the padlocks, providing the thief had a sharp knife in his hand?" The judge's chin dropped upon his breast for a moment, and as he raised it he concluded the subject for that day at least by answering in a very earnest manner, "Well, I had not thought of that; who but a rascal would have thought of it?"

Col. Robert Galbraith officiated for a number of years as justice of the peace. In 1777 he succeeded Thomas Smith as prothonotary, clerk of courts, etc., but resigned those positions soon after and removed to the town of York, Pennsylvania, where for some time he served as deputy attorney-general of the commonwealth.

Thomas Smith succeeded Arthur St. Clair as prothonotary, clerk of courts, etc., in February, 1773, offices which he did not relinquish to Galbraith without a struggle. He afterward attained prominence and distinction as a member of the continental congress and judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

George Woods was a surveyor by profession, and in later years was admitted to practice as an attorney. As early as 1754 he was a resident of the region now known as Juniata county. In 1756 he was captured by a band of Delaware Indians, who, it seems, after journeying some distance to the westward, determined to burn him at the stake; but just as the torch was about to be applied to the brush and wood heaped about him, Capt. Hudson, a famous chief of the Seneca tribe of Six Nations, accompanied by a strong party of warriors, came up. The Delawares were but vassals of the Six Nations (the latter claiming ownership to all the lands embraced by the present State of Pennsylvania, a claim, too, which was conceded by the Penns), and when Capt. Hudson demanded possession of the prisoner, the demand was instantly complied with. To explain, the Delawares were then under the domination of the French at Fort Du Quesne, while the Six Nations, by the able, masterly management of Sir William Johnson, were the friends of the English. Determined to restore Woods to his friends, the chief directed his warriors to return to their homes in the Genesee country while he set out alone with Woods. The undertaking was safely accomplished, though only after hardships almost surpassing belief had been surmounted. After the close of the revolutionary war (a war in which the Six Nations fought against their allies of the French and Indian war period), Capt. Hudson was an occasional visitor at

Bedford, and always, as well he might be, a welcome and honored guest of Judge Woods. Indeed, it has been related that the judge wished him to remain here during the remainder of his life.

As before related, George Woods became a resident of Bedford about the year 1765, and here he passed the remainder of his days in ease and comfort, having amassed a competency. In 1774 he represented the county at a convention held in Philadelphia to take action regarding oppressive legislation on the part of the mother country. At the beginning of the revolutionary war, he (as well as Thomas Smith) was not warmly in favor of the struggle for national independence, and for a time both were ignored by the more impulsive local whig leaders, but, as explained by Robert Galbraith (see letter in the chapter relating to the revolutionary period), a better feeling prevailed subsequently, and thereafter both Woods and Smith rendered no half-hearted support in the terrible strife for freedom. George Woods served as a member of the supreme executive council in 1778–9, and from the close of the war for independence until the adoption of the state constitution of 1790, he, together with Barnard Dougherty and James Martin, served alternately as president of the courts of quarter sessions, etc. In September, 1791, he became the first associate judge of the county. During the active years of his life, he performed a vast amount of surveying in this and adjoining counties. In 1784 he laid out the "old military plan" of the town of Pittsburgh, and one of the streets of that city derived its name from him.

James Carson, afterward a resident of Somerset, Pennsylvania, Jacob Nagle, Samuel Riddle, John Woods, Henry Woods, a son of Col. George Woods, John Lyons, William Reynolds and Samuel Duncan were, all of them, residents of the town of Bedford, and prominent attorneys in this part of the state during the closing years of the last century. Henry Woods served as a representative in the United States congress from this district during the years 1799–1803. He lived and died unmarried.

Hon. John Tod was a native of the State of Connecticut. When a mere youth, without friends or funds, he made his appearance in the town of Bedford about the year 1800. A well known attorney of that day, who at once discerned that he was a young man of far more than ordinary promise, proffered him material aid and instructed him in the law. Young Tod proved to be an apt student, and during the August term of 1802 was admitted to the Bedford county bar. Soon after, he became one of its most prominent representatives. At an early period, he served as postmaster of the town, and, in 1806–7, clerk for the county commissioners. In 1812, he occupied the position of speaker of the general assembly of the state, and in 1815, being then but thirty-six years of age, he presided over the deliberations of the state senate. Five years later, he was elected to represent this district in the national house of representatives, and was re-elected in 1822—thus serving through the seventeenth and eighteenth congresses, or from 1821 to 1825. On the 8th of June, 1824, he was commissioned president judge of the sixteenth judicial district of the state, and held the office until May 5, 1827, when he was appointed one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the commonwealth. He died while holding the last-mentioned office, April 27, 1830, at the age of fifty-one years.

Hon. George Burd was another distinguished representative of the Bedford county bar. Beside holding many other positions of trust and honor, he represented this district in congress from 1831–5. He was a son of Gen. Burd, who was a candidate in 1807 for some important office in the state legislature, we believe, and the following article appeared in the Bedford *Gazette* at that time:

OCTOBER, 1807.

MR. MCDOWELL: It sets an old Whig almost mad to hear these young Republicans of the present day rail out against his old fellow-soldier, Gen. Burd. One says he can't read, another says he can't spell, a third says he can't write, and a fourth asserts some vile slander of him. But I say he can *speak*, and he can do more, too, he can *fight*. AN OLD SOLDIER.

Hon. Alexander Thomson was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1788. His grandfather was a Scotchman who settled on the Conococheague in 1771. His parents both died young, and at the age of fifteen, Alexander was apprenticed to his uncle to learn the trade of a sickle-maker. While acquiring his trade, he manifested a love for study, and by the time he was through his apprenticeship, he had gained a knowledge of Latin, and was thoroughly versed in the English poets. Later, he entered the family of Rev. Mr. Grier, of Northumberland, the father of the late Justice

Grier, of the United States supreme court, to instruct his sons, and at the same time to continue his own studies. His health broke down after three years of this life, and he removed to Bedford, hoping to be benefited by a change of climate. Here he took charge of the academy and studied law with Judge Riddle. After his admission to the bar, he soon attained public confidence. He was elected to the house of representatives in the state legislature, and afterward represented the district in congress from 1823 to 1827. In the discharge of his public duties he displayed untiring industry and scrupulous fidelity.

During his term in congress he took a warm interest in the welfare of the District of Columbia, and labored so zealously in its behalf that the citizens of Washington, in grateful recognition of his services, caused his portrait to be painted and placed in the city hall. About the end of his congressional career he was appointed by the governor to a judgeship in the city of Lancaster. He held the office but a short time before he was appointed, for life, president judge of the judicial district composed of Somerset, Bedford and Franklin counties. He removed from Bedford to Chambersburg, and held his office until his term expired under the limited tenure of the amended constitution of 1838. He was succeeded in the judgeship by Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, before whom he practiced successfully, attending the courts of all the counties and being engaged in many important cases. He continued the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred suddenly from paralysis, August 2, 1848.

Besides his professional labors in the courts, he filled a professorship in the law school connected with Marshall College. To his pupils he gave diligent attention, and by his valuable instruction and almost paternal care won their highest esteem and lasting gratitude. Among his pupils were his nephew, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, late United States senator, governor of Indiana, and candidate for vice-president; Hon. John Scott, ex-senator from Pennsylvania, and Hon. T. B. Kennedy, a prominent member of the Franklin county bar, and president of the Cumberland Valley railroad.

Judge Thomson was not only a busy lawyer, but an active, public-spirited citizen, evincing a hearty interest in everything affecting the community in which he resided. As a judge, he was laborious and conscientious in the examination of every case; he maintained the dignity of his high office, and gave opinions which were the result of a sound judgment guided by the highest learning in his profession. His moral and religious worth, his benevolence and courtesy, his legal and literary attainments, won for him the highest regard of all with whom he became associated.

Judge Thomson was twice married, first to Miss Abbie Blythe, of Bedford, and after her death to Miss Jane Graham, of Stoystown, Somerset county. Of the children of his first marriage there were living, in 1876, Dr. Alexander Thomson, of Mt. Savage, Maryland, and Mrs. John Culbertson, of Springfield, Missouri. George Thomson, Dr. William Thomson, a professor and eminent oculist of Philadelphia, Frank Thomson, general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, Mrs. James B. Dayton, of Camden, New Jersey, and Mrs. James Lesley, widow of James Lesley, late chief clerk of the war department, are children of his second marriage.

Josiah M. Espy, known in his day as the cashier of Bedford's first banking institution, William Ward, Jr., William R. Smith, James Espy, William D. Smith, Jonathan Carlisle (the father, we believe, of Hon. John S. Carlisle, United States senator from West Virginia), Thomas B. McElwee, John A. Blodgett, Samuel Canan, David R. Denny, William F. Boone, Francis B. Murdoch, Nathaniel P. Felterman, William R. Roberts, William Van Buskirk and James Hepburn were also attorneys of Bedford who were admitted to the bar during the first quarter of this century.

Andrew J. Cline and William Lyon were prominent as attorneys many years ago, and are still well remembered by many of the oldest inhabitants of Bedford.

John Mower, the oldest surviving member of the present bar of Bedford county, was born in the town of Bedford, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1808. He was educated in the Bedford Academy, then in charge of Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain. He read law in the office of Hon. George Burd, and after his admission to the bar, which occurred April 28, 1829, became the partner of his law preceptor. Mr. Mower has always resided in Bedford. For a number of years he together with Judge King published the Bedford *Inquirer*. A good citizen, an able

and conscientious lawyer, he has ever commanded the esteem and respect of his associates.

Espy L. Anderson, the second son of Dr. John Anderson, was born in the town of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and died in the same place May 29, 1866. For further mention of this family see the history of Bedford township.

Hon. Alexander King was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1805. His literary studies were completed in the Bedford Academy, then presided over by Rev. Alexander Kinmont. Subsequently he read law in the office of John Johnson, Esq., of Huntingdon, and on the 26th day of November, 1833, he was admitted to the bar of Bedford county. In the spring of 1840 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he practiced law for two years. He then returned to Bedford and continued as a resident of that town during the remainder of his life. In 1847 he was elected to represent the counties of Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon in the state senate, and was re-elected to the same position in 1850. On the 4th of June, 1864, he was appointed president judge of the sixteenth judicial district (then composed of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset counties), to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge James Nill. In October, 1864, he was elected to the same position for the term of ten years. He died before the close of his term — January 10, 1871—and Judge Hall was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Hon. Alexander L. Russell, a son of Hon. James M. Russell, was born November 29, 1812, in the town of Bedford, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the schools and academy of Bedford and at Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he studied law in the office of his father, James M. Russell, and was admitted to the bar of Bedford county August 28, 1834. He never practiced law however. Soon after his admission he went south, and resided for nearly three years in the States of Alabama and Mississippi. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1837. Since that time he has chiefly resided in the cities of Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, being known meanwhile as a prominent state and United States official. On August 7, 1848, he was appointed deputy secretary of the commonwealth under Gov. Johnston. About eighteen months later, or January 25, 1850, he was appointed secretary of the commonwealth. At an early period in its history he also served as secretary of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company. On January 9, 1862, he was appointed adjutant-general of the state by Gov. Curtin, and held the office until October 11, 1867. He was reappointed to the same position by Gov. Geary January 8, 1870, and continued in office until May 17, 1873. In 1879 he was appointed by President Hayes consul of the United States at Montevideo, Uraguay, South America, an office which he still holds.

Benjamin Franklin Mann, a grandson of Capt. Andrew Mann, of the Continental army, son of Hon. David Mann, and a brother of Lieut. William Findley Mann, was a native of Bedford county. He was admitted to the bar of this county in 1837. During the Mexican war he served with a Pittsburgh organization known as the "Du Quesne Greys," and as a result contracted a disease of which he died soon after his return from Mexico.

Samuel H. Tate was born in Bloody Run, now Everett, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1820. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage. His mother, Jane Mary Hamilton, was a daughter of Gen. James Hamilton, of revolutionary fame. She married for her first husband James Cochran, who was killed at Fort Erie, in the war of 1812. In 1816 she was married to Mr. Tate, and removed to what is now Everett. The education of Mr. Tate was confined to the village school and the Bedford Academy. He studied law with Alexander Shampson, completing his course at the law school at Chambersburg. In August, 1841, he was admitted to practice, and in the same year was appointed district attorney by Gov. Porter. In 1857 he was elected prothonotary and clerk of courts, and in 1860 was re-elected. He died October 1, 1862.

Hon. John Cessna was born in Colerain township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1821. His great-grandfather, whose name was also John, was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of 1776. He served three terms of two years each as sheriff of Bedford county, having been chosen to said office in 1779, 1781 and 1783; and likewise served as major of Bedford county troops during the revolutionary war. The grandfather of the latter, also named John Cessna, came to Pennsylvania in 1690, a Huguenot seeking freedom and liberty.

J. Boone Lefevre

In 1842 John Cessna, the subject of this article, graduated from Marshall College at Mercersburg, now Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He has been president of the board of trustees of this institution since the resignation of James Buchanan, in 1865, having been re-elected unanimously each year since. In 1844 he was tutor of the Latin language in his alma mater. In 1848 he was a member of the revenue board of Pennsylvania by appointment of Judge Black. He served as a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives in 1850, 1851, 1862 and 1863; was speaker of the same legislative body in 1851 and again in 1863, receiving at the end of each term a unanimous vote of thanks, every member present voting to compliment his integrity, fairness and ability as a speaker. During his two terms as speaker no appeal was ever entered, and consequently no decision reversed, which indicates the scope of his accurate knowledge of parliamentary law.

He was elected to the forty-first congress in 1868, and again in 1872 to the forty-third congress. There he was frequently called upon to preside over that body as speaker *pro tem.*, and in committee of the whole. During the memorable and important contest over the civil rights bill, Speaker Blaine deputized him to take the chair, which he occupied through a whole night, and on all the many occasions of such service, no appeal was ever taken from his decisions. To be worthy the confidence of the great speaker, Mr. Blaine, and to be trusted with the mighty interests of the republican party on that momentous occasion when *human rights* and the sacred promise of his party were at stake, was a great honor, which this distinguished leader of his party extended to Mr. Cessna. Doubtless there is no public man in the State of Pennsylvania who has not met John Cessna in many state conventions, nor any of note in the nation who have not met him in national conventions, where he was always a prominent figure, and his parliamentary skill and wisdom frequently guided those bodies quietly and safely to peace, good order and harmony. Thus, as a member, has he attended national conventions which met at Cincinnati in 1856, at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860, at Chicago in 1868, at Cincinnati in 1876, and at Chicago in 1880.

In his career as a lawyer, he has shown marked ability and integrity. After reading law in the office of Hon. Samuel M. Barclay, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, he was admitted to the bar, June 25, 1845. Since that time he has been in active practice in Bedford, Fulton and Franklin counties, and occasionally in Blair, Somerset, Huntingdon and other counties, and in the supreme court of the state. He has attended every session of the latter court held for his district since 1848, except two — once by reason of illness, and once when his duties as a member of congress prevented.

The many volumes of Pennsylvania's state reports are also a monument to Mr. Cessna's skill and ability as a lawyer. He has been executor, administrator, trustee and guardian for more than two hundred people, and in but one case was there an exception filed to his accounts, and that was withdrawn and costs paid by the party making it. In 1865, in the convention which nominated Gen. Hartranft for auditor-general, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens moved in open convention that Hon. John Cessna be made chairman of the state central committee, which was done, and the state ticket was elected by over twenty-two thousand majority, carrying every doubtful district in the state, legislative and senatorial.

Again, in 1880, as chairman of the republican state committee of Pennsylvania, he distinguished himself. At an early stage he recognized the importance of securing the vote of Indiana for Garfield, and amid the claims of the democracy as to their ability to carry Pennsylvania, he announced that Indiana and Ohio should be the first care of the Keystone State, and while he organized his own he earnestly urged the prime importance of making a certainty of those spoken of, and by great perseverance secured the aid which largely tended to accomplish desired results in those states. So valuable were his services in that direction that the secretary of the Indiana state committee, the Hon. W. H. H. Terrell, in a letter dated October 30, 1880, addressed to Gen. James A. Ekin, late of Pittsburgh, recognized his services in these words: "Glorious John Cessna 'held up our hands' with material aid, as if Indiana was in his own bailiwick. While others lacked faith in our ability to carry Indiana at the state election, John Cessna stood by us manfully and bravely."

Among the records of the republican state

committee is another letter, from the Hon. John C. New, chairman of the republican state committee of Indiana, which is addressed to "Hon. John Cessna," and says: "My dear sir, in acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 28th inst., I desire first to say that my thanks are due to you, dating from the opening day of this campaign to today, for your hearty coöperation, generous sympathy and *daily* evidences of your intention to not only take excellent good care of Pennsylvania, but to give to Indiana the strongest help you could command. I have received from you more assistance and more evidence of interest in our campaign work than from any man east of the Alleghenies, and Indiana stands today under obligations to Hon. John Cessna." As a republican politician his views are broader than the confines of his own state, and as chairman of the republican state committee he not only moored Pennsylvania safely by a splendid majority in the harbor of a nation, but he reached out and was largely instrumental in placing the whole northern fleet alongside the Keystone.

Besides having attended most assiduously to his professional duties and the many public trusts imposed upon him, Mr. Cessna has also devoted much attention to the development of the resources of his native county, and the building of needed avenues of commerce. He was a leading spirit during the inception and construction of the Bedford & Bridgeport railroad, and since 1870 has served as president of the company. He has likewise been active in advancing the interests of the proposed new trunk line of railway, known as the South Pennsylvania or Harrisburg & Western, which, leading from Harrisburg westward, will intersect centrally, from east to west, the counties of Bedford and Somerset, as well as others on the southern border of the state. In brief, his record as a citizen, lawyer and public official sufficiently indicates even to the most negligent observer of passing events that he is a gentleman possessing superior ability and an untarnished reputation — one who has ever enjoyed the confidence and respect of those composing the community in which he resides, as well as the esteem and admiration of the people of counties surrounding him.

He was married at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1844, by John W. Nevin, D.D., to Miss Ellen J. Shaffer, daughter of Daniel Shaffer, Esq., of that place. They commenced housekeeping in Bedford in the fall of that year, and have resided there ever since. They have five living children — three sons and two daughters, having buried one son and one daughter many years since.

Hon. Francis Jordan was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1820. Having mastered a complete course of studies at Franklin and Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and at Augusta College, Kentucky, he read law in the office of Samuel M. Barclay and William C. Logan, Esqs., at Bedford, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Bedford county bar on the same day that witnessed the admission of Hon. John Cessna, June 25, 1845.

Since that time Mr. Jordan has been one of the most prominent citizens of the commonwealth. He was appointed district attorney of Bedford county in 1847, and elected to the same office in October, 1850, thus serving in that capacity from 1847 to 1853. In October, 1855, he was elected state senator from Bedford and Somerset counties. After serving three years he declined a renomination. In July, 1861, he was appointed paymaster in the army, with rank of major. Having served in that position until January 1, 1864, he was then commissioned military agent of Pennsylvania, resident at Washington, D. C., with rank of colonel, an office in which he rendered invaluable service to the state and to the brave Pennsylvania volunteers for a period of two years. It is believed his is the only instance in the history of the state in which a promotion to a colonelcy was made by special act of assembly. On January 16, 1867, he was appointed secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an office which he held for six years, or during Gov. Geary's administrations. Again during Gov. Hoyt's term he occupied the same position for a period of three months at the close of his administration.

Until 1861 Mr. Jordan resided at Bedford. Since 1866 Harrisburg has been his home, where, besides practicing his profession, he now serves as President of the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, a corporation with a paid-up capital of $500,000. We add, also, that in 1861 he was appointed by Gov. Curtin one of three commissioners (with G. J. Ball, Esq., of Erie, and Hon. Charles Gilphin, of Philadelphia) to revise the statute laws of the state; but the inauguration

of the great civil war prevented the execution of the work. As a citizen of Bedford he always took an active and intelligent part in public affairs. He was largely instrumental in having the borough supplied with water through iron pipes; and about 1858, when there was much excitement on the common school question, he was elected a director upon a ticket which favored union graded schools; and as president of the board of directors he contributed largely to the selection and ornamentation of the property at the southern edge of the borough, and the erection of the large school building thereon, he and his colleagues pledging their individual means and property to raise the required funds.

Hon. William P. Schell was born in Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1822. He is a graduate of Marshall College, Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

Edward F. Kerr was born in West Providence township, February 15, 1841, a son of Edward Kerr and Nancy (Williams) Kerr. He lived at the family homestead until sixteen years of age, attending the common school in the neighborhood, and helping on his father's farm. He was educated at Allegheny Seminary and Franklin High School. He taught school several sessions while at academy, and afterward while reading law. He read law with Hon. John Cessna and O. E. Shannon, then the law firm of Cessna & Shannon; was admitted to the bar February 15, 1865; was appointed county attorney soon after admission to the bar, and in February, 1867, was appointed district attorney of the county of Bedford to fill a vacancy. He was elected district attorney in 1867, and again in 1870, serving nearly seven years in that office. In 1872 he became part owner and editor of the Bedford *Gazette*, one of the leading democratic journals of the state, and still retains his connection with this paper. In 1876 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president, at St. Louis, and he was secretary of the Pennsylvania delegation.

In May, 1878, he was appointed corporation clerk by Auditor-Gen. William P. Schell, and served in that office until May, 1881. His duties in this office were to adjust and settle the taxes due from corporations to the state, a position requiring the highest degree of integrity and of great responsibility. His trust was so faithfully performed that he became well and favorably known throughout the state. He has been frequently named by his friends as a candidate for congress in his district, and for the offices of state treasurer and auditor-general. He is now engaged in the practice of law.

J. Boon Cessna was born on March 24, 1840, in Colerain township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He was the eleventh child of William and Rachel Cessna. His mother's maiden name was Rachael Margart. She was born on the banks of the Juniata, in West Providence township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. His parents on both sides were prominent citizens in the early history of the county. They were of the old school Baptist denomination. His mother, a most devout Christian, was an ardent worker for the interests of the church, and frequently wrote for the church papers. She died in 1860 and the father in 1864. Mr. Cessna remained at home until 1861. His early education was obtained in a log schoolhouse near by. Subsequently he went to the Allegheny Seminary at Rainsburg, a village one and a half miles from his early home. Here he was prepared for college. He entered Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster in September, 1861, as a member of the sophomore class, and graduated from that institution in July, 1864. During the time he attended college he had his name registered as a law student in the office of his brother, Hon. John Cessna, at Bedford. He spent part of his vacations in reading law, and on February 15, 1865, after a very creditable examination, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of Bedford county. In 1868 he moved to McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and there remained engaged in the practice of the law for a period of nearly three years. In 1871 he returned to Bedford, where he has remained actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. In June, 1872, he was married to Miss Kate Brown, daughter of Conrad Brown, Esq., of Erie, Pennsylvania. Mr. Cessna's practice has not been confined to Bedford county alone. He is a member of the bars of the adjoining counties, and has been engaged in the trial of various important causes in some of the northern counties of the state. He is also a member of the bar of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and, on January 26, 1876, on motion of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United

States. In professional life Mr. Cessna's success is largely due to his untiring industry. He is never satisfied with a mere surface examination, but goes to the bottom of every case, testing it by the light of approved authorities and a careful analysis of all the facts. His familiarity with statutes and decisions is remarkable. Where intricate questions are involved and the reputed authorities of his own state do not come up fully to the requirements of the case, he frequently has resort to those of other states, and under the lights of all subjects, the matter to be examined receives most careful scrutiny. In this way he has justly earned for himself a place among the foremost in the ranks of his professional brethren at home and elsewhere. Of him it may be said correctly that he is a safe counselor, a close reasoner, and an earnest and persuasive advocate. These qualifications, combined with popular manners, will always insure for him a large and lucrative clientage and numerous friends.

David H. Hofius, a son of Dr. John H. Hofius, was born in the town of Bedford, Pennsylvania. He was endowed with great natural ability, a liberal education, and on the 29th day of November, 1842, was admitted to the bar of Bedford county. During the Mexican war he served as second lieutenant in the Bedford county company — Co. L, 2d regt. Penn. Vols.— from May 6 to November 1, 1847. Subsequently he became one of the most prominent members of the Blair county (Pennsylvania) bar. He died at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, a number of years ago, while still a young man.

Oliver C. Hartley was a brother of the well known residents of Bedford, Pennsylvania, Judge John G. and William Hartley. He was admitted to the bar April 23, 1844. On the 8th day of October, 1845, he was admitted to the bar of Bedford county. Subsequently he became a resident of McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pennsylvania. In 1850 he was elected as the first district attorney of the latter county. He represented this district in the Pennsylvania house of representatives in 1852–3, and again in 1877–8. He served as speaker of the house in 1853. In 1857 he was elected state senator from the district composed of Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon counties and served three years. Elected as state auditor-general in 1877, he served as such during the years 1878, 1879 and 1880. Since his admission to the bar he has resided at Bedford, McConnellsburg, Harrisburg and West Chester, Pennsylvania. He now has an office in Philadelphia.

Rufus K. Hartley, Joseph Mann, Joseph F. Loy, Josiah E. Barclay, William M. Hall, Oliver E. Shannon, William M. Hall., Jr., John J. Bonnett, John P. Osterhout, John P. O'Neill and Col. John H. Filler are mentioned as Bedford county attorneys, who were admitted to the bar prior to 1852.

John P. Reed was born in the town of Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He is a grandson of John Schell, the founder of Schellsburg, and a son of Hon. Michael Reed. The latter was a native of Washington township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He settled at Schellsburg about the year 1810, and soon after married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Schell. He was a gentleman whose early education had, from force of circumstances, been neglected, but he possessed great natural ability. He was a self-taught surveyor. About the years 1815–16, when the turnpike from Bedford westward was being constructed, he was urged by the managers of the turnpike company to survey and lay out the route over the Allegheny mountain — the road in use today. He finally complied with their request, made his own instruments and completed the work to the entire satisfaction of the managers. Afterward he performed a vast amount of civil engineering and surveying. He also served as justice of the peace, county surveyor, and represented Bedford county two terms in the state legislature. His children were Elizabeth, John P., Maria, Jacob, Margaret, Joseph, Charlotte and Peter, all of whom survive. He died at Schellsburg in 1872 at the age of eighty-four years. John P. Reed was educated at Schellsburg. He has resided in Bedford, Pennsylvania, since the fall of 1848, at which time he was elected prothonotary, register and recorder and clerk of courts. He was re-elected to the same offices in 1869. On the 9th of February, 1852, he was admitted to the bar, and has since practiced his profession in the town of Bedford.

Samuel Ake was born in Union township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1826. He read law in the offices of Hon. Thaddeus Banks, of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and Oliver E. Shannon, Esq., of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of this county, February 13, 1852. During the

J. H. Longenecker

HON. J. H. LONGENECKER.

The subject of this notice has proved himself to be a brave defender of his country amidst the trying scenes of war; and, in civil capacities, a lawyer of recognized merit and superior talents, as well as an able and popular legislator. Such a career is full of interest and worthy of detailed mention.

Hon. J. H. Longenecker was born near Martinsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1839. When he was four years of age, his parents, John and Elizabeth (Holsinger) Longenecker, removed to a farm near Woodberry, Bedford county, where he lived until he reached the age of sixteen. He then entered the Allegheny Seminary at Rainsburg, where he pursued an academic course. While acquiring his education, young Longenecker engaged in teaching in the winter for several years, during which time he was principal of the Woodberry school for two sessions, and taught other schools in the neighborhood. His apt scholarship attracted the attention of his instructors, and during the latter part of his course at the seminary he held the position of assistant teacher, thereby defraying a portion of his expenses and those of his sister, who attended the school at the same time. Until the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Longenecker led a pleasant and profitable though busy life, combining the occupations of student and teacher.

In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. D, 101st regt. Penn. Vols., and on the 20th of the following January he was promoted to sergeant-major of the regiment. May 1, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Co. D. On the 26th of the following July he was promoted to the rank of adjutant of the 101st regiment. While the army was lying on the Chickahominy, he contracted a fever and was sent to Bellevue Hospital, New York. A month sufficed for his recovery, and he then rejoined the regiment. He served with the regiment until it was captured at Plymouth, North Carolina, on April 20, 1864. Adjt. Longenecker and the other officers of the regiment were then removed to the military prison at Macon, Georgia, and thence, in July, to Savannah. About a month later they were removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where for nearly a month they were imprisoned in the jail-yard. Next, the prisoners were taken to "Camp Sorghum," south of the city of Columbia, South Carolina. During the winter months they were incarcerated in the asylum prison at Columbia. Early in February, 1865, when Sherman was approaching the city, they were removed to Charlotte, North Carolina, and on the evening of their arrival Adjt. Longenecker made his escape. Two weeks later he was recaptured near the mountains of Western North Carolina, and carried back to Charlotte, and thence to Salisbury, North Carolina. March 2, 1865, he received his liberty in an exchange of prisoners which took place at Wilmington, North Carolina. On March 14 he was discharged from the service by reason of the great numerical reduction of the command.

In April, 1865, Mr. Longenecker became a law student in the office of Hon. S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, and in September of the same year entered the law department of Albany (New York) University. He graduated from this institution May 25, 1866, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws. On May 5, 1866, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the State of New York. The following month he entered the office of Hon. S. L. Russell, of Bedford, to prepare further for entering upon the profession by the study of Pennsylvania statutes and practice. September 3, 1866, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of Bedford county. April 1, 1867, Mr. Longenecker was taken into partnership with Hon. S. L. Russell; thenceforth, sharing the large practice of the latter, he quickly arose to prominence in his profession.

At the annual election of October, 1868, he was chosen a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives. The following year he was re-elected, and served during a second term. Thenceforth he confined his attention almost wholly to the extensive law business of the firm of Russell & Longenecker, until 1882, when, at the earnest request of his party, he accepted the republican nomination for the office of state senator. The selection of Mr. Longenecker for this important position was a high tribute to his popularity and political standing. Though nominated by the regular or "stalwart" republicans, and himself supporting the Beaver ticket in the memorable campaign of the year 1882, at the polls he received nearly the unanimous support of the independents, in his own county and Fulton, and was elected, though leading politicians agree that no other republican in the district could have achieved this result. During the legislative session that succeeded he had positions on several important committees, and throughout this and the stormy extra session following, his conduct was characterized by such prudence and sagacity as won for him well-deserved prominence in the senate and the hearty approbation of the republican party. During the regular session Mr. Longenecker was a member of the judiciary, general, constitutional reform, and congressional and legislative apportionment committees, and chairman of the committee on banks. He also served on the conference committee of the two houses, on senatorial and representative apportionment. In the extra session he was made chairman of the committee on senatorial apportionment, and prepared the bill supported by the republican senators.

Mr. Longenecker has always been a firm supporter of the principles of the republican party. He cast his first vote for Lincoln, in 1860, and made his first stump speech during the exciting campaign of that year. In 1866 he took an active part in the county canvass, and in every important campaign since that time he has made public speeches in support of the party nominations. In his political and forensic career he has sustained the reputation of an earnest, able and forcible speaker.

Mr. Longenecker was married December 21, 1869, to Miss Rebecca V. Russell, eldest daughter of Hon. S. L. Russell, of Bedford, and is the father of three children: Samuel Russell, Ralph and Charles.

war of the rebellion he served in Co. H, 1st regt. Iowa Inf. (three-months volunteers), from May 14 to August 20, 1861, and in Co. H, 22d regt. Penn. Cav., from February 23, 1864, to August 14, 1865. Although mustered as a private in both organizations, he performed duty as color-sergeant in the Iowa regiment, and as quarter-master-sergeant in the Pennsylvania command. He participated, with the Iowa regiment, in the fiercely fought engagement, and in which Gen. Lyon lost his life—the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri. Also in the many encounters of the 22d Cav. with the enemy in Virginia. Since the war, besides practicing his profession, he has served as clerk in the state surveyor-general's office (from May 2, 1866, May 2, 1872) as surveyor and civil engineer, and is likewise a well known pension-claim agent.

Thomas A. Boyd, Lewis M. Hall, William H. Leas, T. W. B. McFadden, J. Buchanan Boggs, John L. Fyan, Charles A. Bannan, John J. Barclay, John W. Lingenfelter, Jonathan C. Dicken, Charles M. Barton, Robert C. Fyan, Richard De C. Barclay, Emanuel J. Bonebrake, Samuel Lyon, Samuel Woodcock, O. H. Gaither and J. Selby Mower, also known as Bedford county attorneys, were admitted during the years from 1852 to 1860.

Joseph W. Tate was born at Bloody Run (now known as Everett), Bedford county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1819. He obtained his education at the village school and studied surveying. He read law in the office of Samuel H. Tate, and was admitted to the bar November 21, 1853.

Hon. George H. Spang was born at Roaring Springs, February 16, 1830. At the age of about fifteen years he entered the preparatory department of Marshall College. After pursuing his studies there for some time he went to the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, from which institution he graduated in September, 1852. On the 30th day of September, 1853, he entered the law office of Hon. Job Mann, at Bedford. The following year, or May 3, 1854, he was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Bedford county. On the 9th day of May, 1856, he was appointed district attorney of the county. In October, of the same year, he was elected district attorney, and at the expiration of that term, October 11, 1859, was re-elected to the same office. On November 3, 1874, he was elected to represent this district in the state legislature, and in November, 1876, was re-elected.

Moses A. Points was born in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1839. He finished his literary studies at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where the degree of A.B. was conferred upon him in 1864, and of A.M. in 1867. When he delivered the master's oration at the junior prize contest, in 1863, he was the recipient of the silver medal for oratory. His law studies were pursued in the office of Hon. John Cessna, and on the 23d of November, 1864, he was admitted to the bar of Bedford county. He has always resided in this county. He has served as a member of the town council, president of the Bedford school board, and for three years was secretary of the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad Company.

J. C. Tate was born at Columbus, Mississippi, September 18, 1840. His education was acquired in institutions of learning located at Orange, N. J., Bedford, Pa., Newburg, N. Y., and Cannonsburg, Pa. He read law in the office of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., afterward attended the law university at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of the county of Bedford, April 26, 1867. Since attaining years of manhood he has resided in San Francisco and San Jose, Cal., Boston, Mass., Morganton, N. C., Cumberland, Md., and Philadelphia.

Gen. David Stewart Elliott was born at Bedford, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of his native county. On the 25th of April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. G, 13th regt. Penn. (three months) Vols., and served until July 31 following. Six weeks later, or September 10, 1861, he was mustered into service as a private in Co. E, 76th regt. Penn. Vols., and served with that organization until honorably discharged November 28, 1864. Subsequently he studied law in the office of Durborrow & Lutz, Bedford, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar February 10, 1869; commissioned captain of Russell Zouaves, 16th division Penn. Militia, February 16, 1870; commissioned major-general 16th division Nat. Guard of Pennsylvania, January 16, 1873; commissioned lieutenant-colonel and division inspector, staff of Maj.-Gen. James A. Beaver, September 9, 1875, and was elected and commissioned justice of the peace of Everett

borough in 1869. He has always resided in Bedford county, either at Bedford or Everett. He published and edited the Everett *Press* from September 1, 1868, to February 1, 1873, and resumed the editorship of the same paper in February, 1881. He has served as chairman of the republican county committee for several years, as delegate to the state conventions on several important occasions, and was one of the alternate delegates-at-large to the national republican convention of 1880. Gen. Elliott is also prominently identified with the secret associations known as Masons, Odd-Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Grand Army of the Republic.

Alexander King, Jr., a son of Judge Alexander King, was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1847. Educated at Bedford and the Albany (New York) Law School, profiting also by the instructions received from his father, he was admitted to the bar July 20, 1869.

Hon. John M. Reynolds was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1848. He graduated from the Millersville State Normal School in 1867. Subsequently he studied law in the office of John W. Dickerson, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and on the 15th day of February, 1870, was admitted to the bar. In 1872, and again in 1873, he was elected to represent Bedford county in the state legislature, and served through the legislative sessions of 1873 and 1874. In 1875, he was elected district attorney and served in that capacity for a term of three years. Besides practicing his profession, he was one of the editors and proprietors of the Bedford *Gazette* from 1872 until August 1, 1880.

Humphrey D. Tate, was born in Bedford, December 7, 1848. After his graduation, at La Fayette College, he studied law with John Mower, and was admitted to practice December 14, 1870. In 1873, he was elected district attorney, which position he filled until his election as prothonotary and clerk of courts in 1875, he was re-elected in 1878, and again, 1881, for the term of three years. He also occupies the position of chief clerk in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth.

William C. Smith was born in the town of Bedford, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1845. His education was acquired in the public schools of Bedford and the state normal school at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He became a law student in the office of John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., and December 14, 1870, was admitted to the bar. He was elected a justice of the peace in the borough of Bedford in March, 1874, and re-elected to the same office in February, 1879. He has been one of the publishers and editors of the Bedford *Republican* since the establishment of that paper, April 14, 1881.

John H. Jordan, a son of John R. Jordan, Esq., was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1848. His literary studies were completed at Mount Union College, Ohio. Subsequently he studied law in the office of Messrs. Russell (Samuel L.) & Longenecker (Jacob H.), and on September 7, 1871, was admitted to practice. He has officiated as the editor of the Bedford *Inquirer* since January 1, 1883.

James C. Russell, a son of Hon. Samuel L. Russell, was born in the borough of Bedford, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1850. After attending the Bedford Classical Institute, in charge of Rev. John Lyon, Elder's Ridge Academy, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Donaldson, principal, and La Fayette College, he graduated from the latter institution in 1869. Soon after he entered the law office of Messrs. Russell & Longenecker as a student at law, and March 31, 1873, was admitted to the bar. From April to October, 1873, he resided in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (while engaged as clerk for Messrs. Moorehead, McClean & Co.). Since the latter date he has practiced his profession in his native town.

Frank Fletcher was born in Monroe township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1852. He read law with Hon. George M. Spang for one year, also under Hon. John M. Reynolds, and on December 3, 1877, was admitted to the bar. He was elected district attorney of Bedford county in November, 1878, for three years, and re-elected to the same position in November, 1881. He has also served as attorney for the county commissioners.

Thomas M. Armstrong was born in Frostburg, Maryland, March 15, 1846. He was educated in the schools of his native town. On December 2, 1878, he was admitted to the bar of Bedford county. He has served as attorney for the county commissioners.

Nicholas L. McGirr was born in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1857. He was educated by family tutors, and at private schools in the city of Pittsburgh. After completing a thorough course of law studies in the office of Hon. John Cessna, he

Robt C McNamara

HON. ROBERT C. McNAMARA.

Robert C. McNamara was born in Newry, Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1853. He passed his boyhood on a farm, living with his foster-father, Samuel Werking, in South Woodberry, Bedford county.

Attending the common schools, he proved an apt and brilliant scholar, and made such good use of his opportunities that at an early age he was able to assume the position of a teacher in the district schools, and thereby secure means with which to prosecute his studies further. As soon as his circumstances would permit he entered the University of Michigan, from which institution he graduated with honor. After the completion of his college course Mr. McNamara returned to Bedford county and pursued the study of the law in Bedford. In 1879 he was admitted to practice, and immediately opened an office. He rapidly gained a successful practice, and is today one of the most prominent of the younger members of the Bedford bar. In 1880 Mr. McNamara purchased an interest in the Bedford *Gazette* (an influential democratic journal, and one of the oldest papers in Western Pennsylvania, having been founded in 1805), and has since been one of its editors.

In 1882 Mr. McNamara received the nomination of the democratic party for representative to the legislature of Pennsylvania, and was elected. He was made a member of the judiciary committee and chairman of the committee on legislative apportionment. During the regular session, and the stormy extra session which followed, Mr. McNamara took a very prominent part in the legislative work, distinguishing himself for readiness in debate and aptness and skill in parliamentary tactics. He is one to whom the Latin phrase, "Fabæ suæ fortunæ," is eminently applicable. His early life was beset with many obstacles, but by valiant self-exertion he has achieved prominence in his vocation, and although but a young man he has given evidence of the possession of those qualities of persevering energy and constant endeavor which, in many notable instances, have resulted in the most triumphant success.

was admitted to the bar of Bedford county, July 19, 1880. Since August 1, 1880, he has been connected with the Bedford *Gazette* as associate editor, and has also been a contributor to the columns of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh newspapers.

J. Frank Minnich was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, on June 18, 1852. Having completed his studies in the Bedford Classical Institute, he served as deputy prothonotary from May, 1874, to May, 1875, and as deputy register and recorder from May, 1875, until January 6, 1879. Meanwhile, and subsequent to the date last mentioned, he pursued the study of law in the office of Jonathan B. Cessna, Esq., and July 19, 1880, with Nicholas L. McGirr and Howard F. Mowry, was admitted to practice in the courts of Bedford county.

Howard F. Mowry was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1856. His education was acquired at the Wesleyan University of Ohio. At a subsequent period he entered the law office of Messrs. Russell & Longenecker, and finally, after passing a very satisfactory examination, was admitted to the bar of this county, July 19, 1880. He officiated as deputy register and recorder from January 6, 1879, up to the time of his death, July 16, 1883; also attorney to the commissioners of Bedford county, and stenographer of the courts of the sixteenth judicial district.

Joseph S. Stayer was born at New Enterprise, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1854. His education was acquired at the Millersville State Normal School, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He studied law under the instructions of Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and on April 17, 1882, was admitted to the bar of Bedford county.

J. N. Alsip, the last attorney admitted to the bar of Bedford county to date, was born in McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1850. He read law in the office of Hon. George H. Spang, and was admitted to the bar November 22, 1882.

Beside those mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, there have been admitted since 1860, as Bedford county attorneys, a considerable number of others—John E. McGirr, George W. Householder, John Palmer, Epsy M. Alsip, J. W. Dickerson, Hayes Irvine, John Alsip, William C. Hollahan, John W. Rouse, W. Scott Lee, John K. McCulloh, Rufus H. Black and Rufus C. Haderman.

CHAPTER XIX.

CIVIL LISTS.

A Member of the Continental Congress — Members of Congress Since 1789 — Deputy to Provincial Convention — Members of the Committee of Safety — Delegates to a meeting of Patriots — Members of State and Constitutional Conventions — Various State Officials — State Senators — Members of House of Representatives (State) — County Lieutenants — Collectors of Excise — A Major-General of Militia — Lists of County Officials, 1771 to 1883 — Justices of the Peace.

THE following lists embrace the names of residents of Bedford county who have held important civil offices in the national and state governments, and also the chief officers of the county since its organization in 1771:

MEMBERS OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Thomas Smith, elected by Assembly November 24, 1780.

Thomas Smith, elected by Assembly November 22, 1781.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SINCE 1789.

Henry Woods, 6th and 7th Congresses, 1799 to 1803.

William Piper, 12th, 13th and 14th Congresses, 1811 to 1817.

John Tod, 17th and 18th Congresses, 1821 to 1825.

Alexander Thomson, 18th and 19th Congresses, 1823 to 1827.

George Burd, 22d and 23d Congresses, 1831 to 1835.

Job Mann, 24th Congress, 1835 to 1837.

James M. Russell, 27th Congress, 1841 to 1843.

Job Mann, 30th and 31st Congresses, 1847 to 1851.

Samuel L. Russell, 33d Congress, 1853 to 1855.

John Cessna, 41st Congress, 1869 to 1871.

Benjamin F. Meyers, 42d Congress, 1871 to 1873.

John Cessna, 43d Congress, 1873 to 1875.

CONVENTIONS, ETC.

DEPUTY TO A CONVENTION HELD AT PHILADELPHIA JULY 15, 1774.

George Woods.

MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY WHICH FIRST MET AT PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 30, 1775.

Bernard Dougherty.

DELEGATES TO A MEETING OF PATRIOTS WHICH CONVENED AT PHILADELPHIA JUNE 18, 1776.

Col David Espy, Samuel Davidson, Col. John Piper.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION WHICH FORMED THE STATE CONSTITUTION OF SEPTEMBER 28, 1776.

Benjamin Elliott, Thomas Coulter, John Burd John Wilkins, John Cessna, Thomas Smith and Joseph Powell.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1789–90.

Joseph Powell and John Piper.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1837–8.

James M. Russell, Andrew J. Cline, Jacob Barndollar.

MEMBER OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1872–3.

Samuel L. Russell.

SECRETARIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Alexander L. Russell, appointed January 25, 1850.

Francis Jordan, appointed January 16, 1867. (He served six years, during the two terms of Gov. Geary, and again occupied the same position for the last three months of Gov. Hoyt's term).

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Alexander L. Russell, appointed August 7, 1848.

AUDITORS-GENERAL OF STATE.

David Mann, appointed by the Governor May 3, 1824.
William P. Schell, elected May 6, 1878.

STATE TREASURER.

John Mann, elected 1842.

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL OF STATE.

William Piper, appointed 1836.
George W. Bowman, appointed July 15, 1845.
George W. Bowman, appointed October 18, 1852.
Alexander L. Russell, appointed January 9, 1862.
Alexander L. Russell, appointed January 8, 1870.

SPEAKERS OF STATE SENATE.

John Woods, 1800.
John Tod, 1815.

SPEAKERS (STATE) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

John Tod, 1812.
John Cessna, 1851.
William P. Schell, 1853.
John Cessna, 1863.

STATE SENATORS.

John Morrison, of Huntingdon and Bedford counties, elected 1844.

Alexander King, of Huntingdon, Bedford and Blair counties, elected 1847.

Alexander King, of Huntingdon, Bedford and Blair counties, elected 1850.

Hamilton B. Barnes, of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton counties, elected 1851.

Francis Jordan, of Bedford and Somerset counties, elected 1855.

William P. Schell, of Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon counties, elected 1857.

Samuel S. Wharton, of Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon counties, elected 1860.

Joseph B. Noble, of Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon counties, elected 1862.

Alexander Stutzman, of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties, elected 1862.

George W. Householder, of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties, elected 1863.

Alexander Stutzman, of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties, elected 1866.

Hiram Findlay, of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties, elected 1869.

Enoch D. Yutzy, of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties, elected 1874.

Frederick Groff, of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties, elected 1878.

Jacob H. Longenecker, of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties, elected 1882.

MEMBERS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Daniel Washabaugh, elected May, 1840.
Daniel Washabaugh, elected October, 1840.
Michael Holderbaum, elected October, 1841.
Abraham Weisel, elected October, 1841.
John Sipes, elected October, 1842.
David Loy, elected October, 1842.
William Bishop, elected October, 1843.
John Metzger, elected October, 1843.
William Bishop, elected October, 1844.
John Metzger, elected October, 1844.
George Chestnut, elected October, 1845.
James Burns, Jr., elected October, 1845.
John Sipes, elected October, 1846.
James Burns, Jr., elected October, 1846.
Josiah Miller, elected October, 1847.
James J. Kirk, elected October, 1847.
Josiah Miller, elected October, 1848.
James J. Kirk, elected October, 1848.
Samuel Robison, elected October, 1849.
John Cessna, elected October, 1849.
John Cessna, elected October, 1850.
William P. Schell, elected October, 1851.
William P. Schell, elected October, 1852.
William T. Daugherty, elected October, 1853.
William T. Daugherty, elected October, 1854.
Joseph Bernhard, elected October, 1855.
W. C. Reamer, elected October, 1856.
David Hay, elected October, 1857.
George W. Williams, elected October, 1858.
George W. Williams, elected October, 1859.
Charles W. Ashcom, elected October, 1860.
John Cessna, elected October, 1861.
John Cessna, elected October, 1862.
Benjamin F. Meyers, elected October, 1863.
David B. Armstrong, elected October, 1864.
David B. Armstrong, elected October, 1865.
John T. Richards, elected October, 1866.
John T. Richards, elected October, 1867.
Jacob H. Longenecker, elected October, 1868.
Jacob H. Longenecker, elected October, 1869.
Samuel P. Wishart, elected October, 1870.
John M. Reynolds, elected October, 1872.
John M. Reynolds, elected October, 1873.
George H. Spang, elected November, 1874.
William Keyser, elected November, 1874.
William P. Schell, elected November, 1876.
George H. Spang, elected November, 1876.
D. R. Anderson, elected November, 1878.
Joseph E. Noble, elected November, 1878.
William Donahoe, elected November, 1880.

David M. Stoler, elected November, 1880.
Robert C. McNamara, elected November, 1882.
James W. Hughes, elected November, 1882.

COUNTY LIEUTENANTS.

Col. John Piper, appointed in 1778.
Col. George Ashman, appointed in 1781.
Col. George Woods, appointed in 1784.
Col. Hugh Barclay, appointed in 1787.
Col. Benjamin Burd, appointed in 1792.

COLLECTORS OF EXCISE.

Samuel Crossan, appointed June 2, 1787; Benjamin Martin, appointed June 1, 1790; same reappointed September 1, 1791.

MAJOR-GENERAL OF MILITIA.

John Piper, of the division composed of Bedford, Somerset and Fayette counties, sworn into office in June, 1800.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

George Woods,* 1791†; James Martin,* 1791; Hugh Barclay,* 1791; Peter Hopkins,* 1791; James Wells, 1793; John Piper, 1796; John Dickey, 1798; John Scott, 1799; John Moore, 1802; David Fields, 1814; Abraham Martin, 1817; Peter Schell, 1831; Joseph S. Morrison, 1838; Charles McDowell, 1840; Peter Schell, 1842; William T. Dougherty, 1843; David Fore, 1847; William T. Daugherty, 1851; Joseph B. Noble, 1851; John G. Hartley, 1853, 1854; Andrew J. Snively, 1856; John Taylor, 1859; James Burns, 1861; William Gephart, 1863; Adam Weaverling, 1865; William G. Eicholtz, 1865; George W. Gump, 1866; B. R. Henderson, 1870; John S. Stuckey, 1871; George Magraw, 1872; Thomas Donahoe, 1873; David B. Hockendarfer, 1875; John Nelson, 1878; Robert M. Taylor, 1880.

PROTHONOTARIES AND CLERKS OF COURTS.

Arthur St. Clair, 1771; Thomas Smith, 1773; Robert Galbraith, 1777; David Espy, 1778, 1790, 1791; George Woods, Jr., 1795; John Anderson, 1795; Jacob Bonnett, 1800, 1804; David Mann, 1809, 1818; Josiah M. Espy, 1821, 1823; Job Mann, 1824, 1826, 1830, 1833; Solomon Mason, 1835; John G. Martin, 1836; Joseph B. Noble, 1839, 1842, 1845; John P. Reed, 1848; Daniel Washabaugh, 1851, 1854; Samuel H. Tate, 1857, 1860; Abraham B. Burns, 1862; O. E. Shannon, 1866; John P. Reed, 1869; Espy M. Alsip, 1872; Humphrey D. Tate, 1875, 1878, 1881.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

Arthur St. Clair, 1771; Thomas Smith, 1773; Robert Galbraith, 1777; David Espy, 1778, 1790, 1791; George Woods, Jr., 1795; John Anderson, 1795; Jacob Bonnett, 1800, 1804; David Mann, 1809, 1818; Benjamin Burd, 1821, 1823; Job Mann, 1824, 1826, 1830, 1833; Solomon Mason, 1835; John G. Martin, 1836; Joseph B. Noble, 1839, 1842, 1845; John P. Reed, 1848; Daniel Washabaugh, 1851, 1854; Samuel H. Tate, 1857, 1860; Abraham B. Burns, 1862; O. E. Shannon, 1866; John P. Reed, 1869; James Cleaver, 1872, 1875; E. D. Shoemaker, 1878, 1881.

SHERIFFS.

William Proctor, 1771; John Proctor, 1772; James Piper, 1773, 1774; Thomas Urie, 1777; John Cessna, 1778, 1781; Abraham Miley, 1782, 1783, 1784; Benjamin Elliott, 1785, 1786; Arthur McGaughey, 1787, 1788, 1789; Thomas McGaughey, 1790; Jacob Bonnett, 1793; Isaac Bonnett, 1796; Henry Wertz, Jr., 1798; David Reily, 1801, 1804; Jacob Fletcher, 1807; Joseph S. Morrison, 1810; Thomas Moore, 1813; Philip Compher, 1816; George W. Barker, 1819; George Mullin, 1822; George R. H. Davies, 1825; Andrew Metzger, 1828; John Metzger, 1830; George Mullin, 1833; William Compher, 1836; William Keller, 1839; John McVicker, 1842; Samuel Carn, 1845; Andrew J. Snively, 1848; John Alsip, 1851; Hugh Moore, 1854 William S. Fluke, 1857; John J. Cessna, 1860; John Alstadt, 1863; Robert Steckman, 1866; William Keyser, 1869; Henry C. Lashley, 1872; James A. Henderson, 1875; William G. Eicholtz, 1878; Americus Enfield, 1881.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Elected under the act of May 3, 1850, to serve for the term of three years, from the first Monday of November after election:

Francis Jordan, elected 1850; Thomas A. Boyd, 1853; George H. Spang, 1856, 1859; John Palmer, 1862, 1865; Edward F. Kerr, 1867, 1870; Humphrey D. Tate, 1873; John M. Reynolds, 1875; Frank Fletcher, 1878, 1881.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Robert Hanna, 1771; Dorsey Pentecost, 1771; John Stephenson, 1771; James Piper, 1772; Joseph Bealor, 1772; Charles Cessna, Jan. and Oct., 1773; Edward Coombs, 1774; James Martin, 1776; Samuel Davidson, 1777; Allen Rose, 1778; Cornelius McAuley, 1779; Robert Galbraith, 1781; Benjamin Elliott, 1782; William Proctor, 1783; Hugh Barclay, 1784; Thomas Crossam, 1785; William Ward, 1786; Herman Husband, 1786; David Stewart, 1786; William Ward, 1787; Anthony Nawgel, 1788; John Dickey, 1789; Matthew Taylor, 1790; John Anderson, 1791; George Burcker, 1792; Anthony Nawgel,* 1793; William Ward, 1794; Jacob Nagle, 1795; Martin Reily, 1795; Amos Evans, 1796; William Griffith, 1797; Thomas Nesbit, 1798; Thomas Blackburn, 1798; William Reynolds, 1799; David Reily, 1800; Henry Wertz, Jr., 1801; Joseph Powell, Jr., 1801; Peter Morgrett, 1802; George Henry, 1802; Jacob Blocher, 1803; David Mann, 1804; Joshua Pierson, 1805; Anthony Nawgel, 1806; Elijah Adams,

*These were the first associate judges elected under the constitution which went into effect in 1791, and they were termed first, second, third and fourth associates, respectively.

†The date indicates the year they qualified or were commissioned.

*In December, 1795, Mr. Nawgel was appointed county treasurer, and in tendering his resignation as county commissioner, he used the following words:

"GENTLEMEN,—Having performed the duties of a commissioner for the county of Bedford for a Considerable time, as well as my abilities Enable me, I think it not Expedient to Continue longer in that Laborious office. I therefore Request to Resign my appointment as a Commissioner for said County and beg leave of you to accept this as Such.

I am Gentlemen your very
Obedient Humble Servant
ANTHONY NAWGEL."

This communication was addressed to his associates in office, —Jacob Nagle and William Ward.

1807; James Graham, 1808; Samuel Moore, 1809; James Williams, 1810; Jacob Puderbaugh, 1811; Chas. J. Smith, 1812; David Fore, 1813; John Schell, Jr., 1813; Henry Snider, 1814; John Keeffe, 1815; Christian Snider, 1816; George Hardinger, 1817; William K. Alexander, 1818; George James, 1819; Joseph Sparks, 1820; William Crawford, 1821; Jacob Adams, Jr., 1822; Richard Silver, 1823; Abraham Folck, 1824; John Bowser, 1825; Aaron Daniels, 1826; Daniel Shuck, 1827; Elijah Adams, 1828; John Bennett, 1829; William Clark, Jr., 1830; George Fore, 1831; Campbell Hendrickson, 1832; Robert Gibson, 1833; John Sipe, 1834; George James, 1835; Michael Holderbaum, 1836; Joseph Miller, 1837; John Young, 1838; Joseph Bernhard, 1839; Charles McLaughlin, 1840; John Bowser, 1841; George McCoy, 1842; John Ake, Jr., 1843; John Nicodemus, 1844; Valentine Lingenfelter, 1845; William S. Nelson,* 1846; Jacob Long,* 1846; Patrick Donahoe, 1846; John Sill, 1846; Benjamin Daniels, 1848; George F. Steel, 1849; John G. Hartley, 1850; William Wertz, 1851; Frederick Turner, 1852; John Conrad, 1853; David C. Long, 1854; William Whetstone, 1855; Henry J. Brunner,† appointed June, 1856; Cadwallader Evans, 1856, 1857; Jacob Beckley, 1858; William M. Pearson, 1859; Jonathan Feichtner, 1860; P. J. Shoemaker, 1861; Andrew Crisman, 1862; George Rhodes, 1863; Michael Wertz, 1864; Michael S. Ritchey, 1865; David Howsare, 1866; Peter M. Barton, 1867; D. P. Beegle, 1868; George Elder, 1869; J. S. Brumbaugh, 1870; William S. Beegle, 1871; Joseph S. Riddle, 1872; Michael Hillegass, 1873; No record, 1874; Michael Hillegass, 1875; Lewis Browning, 1875; Samuel Bender, 1875; Lewis Browning, 1878; William Rogers, 1878; Jacob L. Albright, 1878; Samuel S. Diehl,‡ appointed January, 1880; J. B. Butts, 1881; G. W. Shearer, 1881; Frank Miller, 1881.

TREASURERS.§

Samuel Davidson, 1771; John Fraser, 1773; Barnard Dougherty, 1775, 1776, 1781; David Espy, 1782, 1783; Samuel Davidson, 1783, 1784; Barnard Dougherty, 1785; Samuel Davidson, 1786, continuing until 1795; Anthony Nawgel, 1795, continuing until 1804; John Wertz, Jr., 1804, 1805; George Henry, 1806, 1807, 1808; Josiah Espy, 1809; Jacob Bonnett, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813; George Henry, 1814; Thomas R. Gettys, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818; James Williams, 1819, 1820, 1821; Dr. John H. Hofius, 1822, 1823, 1824; Josiah E. Barclay, 1825; Henry Williams, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828; Thomas R. Gettys, 1829, 1830, 1831; Solomon Filler, 1832, 1833, 1834; John A. Blodgett, 1835, 1836, 1837; George W. Bowman, 1838, 1839, 1840; Solomon Filler, 1841; Joseph W. Duncan, 1841; John Mower, 1843; Samuel M. Taylor, 1845; Lawrence Taliafero, 1847; William Schafer, 1849; John Arnold, 1851; John Taylor, 1853; David Over, 1855; Samuel Davis, 1857; William Schafer, 1859; A. J. Sansom, 1861; James B. Faulker, 1863; George Mardorf, 1865; Isaac Mengle, 1867; Hugh Moore, 1869; John Otto, 1873; Louis Saupp, 1875; James E. Shires, 1878; James A. Sill, 1881.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

James Pollock, 1771; Samuel Miller, 1771; Solomon Sheppard, 1771; Joseph Bealor, 1771; James Cavet, 1771; Richard Wells, Jr., 1771; Joseph Bealor, 1772; William Parker, 1772; Richard Wells, Jr., 1772; James Smith, 1772; James Pollock, 1772; James Cavet, 1772; Evan Shelby, 1773; William Parker, 1773; Tuskin Death, 1773; Richard Long, 1773; Robert Moore, 1773; Jacob Hendershot, 1773.

AUDITORS. (PARTIAL LIST.)

John Amos, 1839; John Bennett, 1840; Jacob Claar, 1841; Edward Pearson, 1842; Joseph W. Tomlinson, 1843; Thomas Speer, 1844; George Rhodes, 1845; Christian Souder, 1846; Jacob Claar, 1847; Archibald Perdew, 1848; James Cessna, 1849; James White, 1850; Samuel Burket, 1851; John H. Barton, 1852; John C. Vickroy, 1852; John Alstadt, 1853; Daniel Bailey, 1854; George Smith, 1855; Henry B. Mock, 1856; Thomas W. Horton, 1856; John W. Crisman, 1857; James C. Devore, 1858; Daniel Fletcher, 1859; George Baughman, 1860; Daniel F. Defibaugh, 1861; John H. Barton, 1862; Daniel Bailey, 1863; David Evans, 1864; James Mattingly, 1865; John D. Lucas, 1866; Samuel Whip, 1867; M. A. Hunter, 1868; Owen McGirr, 1869; J. H. Sparks, 1870; William H. Avey, 1871; Martin S. Bortz, 1872; John McKernan, 1873; Jacob Walter, 1875; Samuel B. Lehman, 1875; Jesse Conner, 1878; A. S. Burket, 1878; Jesse Conner, 1881; James Jamison, 1881; Adam Snyder, 1881.

CORONERS.

John Cessna, 1723; George Ashman, 1780; John Wilt, 1782; Cornelius McAuley, 1784; Samuel Davidson, 1785; Samuel Davidson, 1787; Anthony Nawgel, 1787; Thomas McGauhey, 1788; Thomas Vickroy, 1789; James Heydon, 1793; William Hartley, 1796; Jacob Fletcher, 1805; George Dansdill, 1814; George Brown, 1817; William T. Chapman, 1818; Richard Silver, 1822; William T. Chapman, 1825; Henry P. Shoemaker, 1830; William T. Chapman, 1834; Abraham Schell, 1839; George Whetstone, 1845; John Chestnut, 1848; John Dasher, 1851; Philip Moss, 1854; A. P. Fields, 1855; John Hershberger, 1856; John Long, 1858; Jacob Walter, 1860; James Mattingly, 1863; John Filler, 1865; P. H. Pensyl, 1868; J. B. Butts, 1869; John A. Cessna, 1872; Isaac S. Elder, 1875; George Fluck, 1878; C. F. Doyle, 1881.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.*

William Davis, George Bortz and Phillip Morgart elected in 1842; David Patterson, 1843; John Nycum, 1844; Mason Lodge, 1845; Samuel Brown, 1846; John F. McKinney, 1848; Daniel Lake, 1849; Daniel Rickel,

* Appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by the removal from office of John Nicodemus and Volentine Lingenfelter, who resided within the territory set off from Bedford, in 1846, to form part of the new county of Blair.

† Vice Long, resigned.

‡ To fill vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Browning.

§ County treasurers were appointed by the county commissioners, until the act of May 27, 1841, provided for their election in October, to hold office for two years, from the first Monday in January following their election.

* In 1841, by a vote of 2,212 in favor as against 1,731 thrown to oppose the project, it was decided to purchase a farm and erect a county poor-house.

1850; Ephraim Mentz, 1851; Samuel Whetstone, 1852; John Conley, 1853; Gideon D. Trout, 1854; George D. Shuck, 1855; George Smouse, 1857; John Amos, 1858; John Kenny, 1859; John S. Brumbaugh, 1860; Adolphus Ake, 1861; Solomon Reighart, 1862; Henry Moses, 1863; Hiram Davis, 1864; Samuel Beckley, Daniel R. Anderson, 1865; Michael Diehl, 1866; John J. Noble, 1867; Henry Egolf, 1868; Adam K. Pensyl, 1869; Andrew Mortimore, 1870; Daniel Hershberger, 1871; Gabriel Hull, 1872; S. M. Boor, 1873; Samuel Steel, 1875; William Foster, 1877; J. Semler, 1878; R. L. Replogle, 1879; Henry S. Fluck, 1881; John W. Hershberger, 1882.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Arthur St. Clair, 1771;* Barnard Dougherty, 1771; John Fraser, 1771; William Proctor, Jr., 1771; Robert Hanna, 1771; George Wilson, 1771; George Woods, 1771; William Lochrey, 1771; William Crawford, 1771; William McConnell, 1771; Dorsey Pentecost, 1771; Robert Cluggage, 1771; Alexander McKee, 1771; Thomas Gist, 1771; Abraham Miley, 1773; John Fraser, 1773; Abraham Cable, 1773; George Woods, 1773; Thomas Coulter, 1773; Thomas Smith, 1773; Elias Stillwell, 1773; Barnard Dougherty, 1773; William Proctor, 1773; Robert Cluggage, 1773; William McConnell, 1773; John Piper, 1773; Richard Hougland, 1773; George Woods, 1774; William Proctor, 1774; Thomas Coulter, 1774; Samuel Davidson, 1774; Barnard Dougherty, 1774; Arthur St. Clair, 1774; Thomas Smith, 1774; William Latta, 1774; Robert Cluggage, 1774; Elias Stillwell, 1774; Henry Lloyd, 1774; John Piper, 1774; Richard Hoagland, 1774.

The foregoing justices, as subjects of Great Britain, all swore allegiance to King George the Third, but after the beginning of the war for national independence, and until September, 1790, all county officers were commissioned by the president of the supreme executive council of the commonwealth; the justices as follows:

Robert Galbraith, 1777; James Martin, 1777; Thomas Paxton, 1777; William Parker, 1777; John Malott, 1777; Martin Longstretch, 1777; James Francis Moore, 1778; David Jones, 1778; Robert Scott, 1778; Henry Rhodes, 1778; James Wells, 1778; William Tyshu, 1778; Arch'd McClean, 1778; Barnard Dougherty, 1778; James Martin, 1778; David Espy, 1778; Samuel Davidson, 1778; Thomas Wilson, 1778; William Todd, 1778; James Coyle, 1778; James Carmichael, 1778; John Hains, 1778; Matthew Dean, 1778; Abraham Cable, 1779; Moses Read, 1779; Jacob Saylor, 1780; Barnard Dougherty,† 1780; Andrew Todd, 1781; John Canan, 1781; Gideon Richey, 1781; John Piper, 1782; James Martin,† 1782; John Cessna, 1782; Robert Cluggage, 1782; William Proctor, 1782; Barnard Dougherty, 1783; Reuben Skinner, 1783; Hugh Barclay, 1784; Hugh Davidson, 1784; John Piper, 1784; Robt. Galbraith, 1784; James Martin,* 1785; David Jones, 1785; Thomas Coulter, 1786; James Wells, 1786; Abraham Cable, 1786; John Little, 1786; Thomas Wilson, 1786; David Espy, 1786; William Patterson, 1786; James Coyle, 1787; Bethuel Covalt, 1787; Jacob Hartzell, 1788; Michael Oswalt, 1788; Jacob Wink, 1789; Thomas Buck, 1789; Thomas Crossan, 1789; Benjamin Burd, 1790; Cornelius Devore, 1790; George Woods,† 1790; William Proctor, 1790; John Cessna, 1790.

Since the adoption of the constitution of 1790 the justices of the county have been commissioned by the governors of the state as follows:

William Ward, Bedford town, 1791; Thomas Coulter, Cumberland Valley township, 1791; Adam Miller, Brother's Valley township, 1791; Andw. Mann, Bethel township, 1791; John Scott, Bedford town, 1791; William Proctor, Bedford township, 1791; John Friend, Colerain township, 1791; Jacob Hartzell, Turkey-Foot township, 1791; Cornelius Devore, Londonderry township, 1791; John Piper, Hopewell township, 1791; Benj. Burd, Dublin township, 1791; John Moore, Providence township, 1791; James Wells, Quemahoning township, 1791; William Patterson, Ayr township, 1791; Ebenezer Griffith, Elk Lick township, 1791; Philip King, Milford township, 1791; Jacob Wink, Belfast township, 1791; Jacob Putterbaugh, Woodberry township, 1792; John Lamperde, Bedford town, 1793; David Espy, Bedford town, 1793; Martin Reiley, Bedford town, 1794; John Ritchie, Providence township, 1794; Daniel Story, Quemahoning township, 1794; Andw. Dixon, Woodberry township, 1794; John Rankin, Ayr township, 1795; John Scott, Bedford town, 1796; William Clark, St. Clair township, 1796; John Piper, Hopewell township, 1796; John Davis, Ayr township, 1797; Amos Evans, Hopewell township, 1798; Jacob Hart, Bedford township, 1799; Henry Markley, Woodberry township, 1799; Abraham Martin, Providence township, 1800; John Cessna, Cumberland Valley township, 1800; Geo. Hardinger, Cumberland Valley township, 1800; Wm. Cornell, Providence township, 1800; Cornelius Devore, Londonderry township, 1801; Abednego Stephens, Ayr township, 1801; John Stillwell, Bethel township, 1801; Jacob Bonnett, Bedford town, 1802; Andrew Dixon, Woodberry township, 1802; Christopher Reily, Bedford town, 1803; John Kenton, Bedford township, 1803; Thos. Robison, Dublin township, 1803; Francis Welsh, Bethel township, 1803; John May, Dist. No. 4, 1804; Isaac Fickes, Dist. No. 13, 1804; Thomas Logan, Dist. No. 9, 1805; Robt. Kenny, Dist. not stated, 1805; Thos. Flanagan, Dist. No. 11, 1805; Joshua Johnson, Dist. No. 6, 1806; Amos Dicken, Dist. No. 5, 1806; George D. Foulke, Dist. No. 1, 1807; James Anderson, Dist. No. 1, 1807; William Davis, Dist. No. 12, 1807; Joshua Pierson, Dist. No. 1, 1807; John Hunter, Dist. No. 9, 1807;

*The date indicates the time they qualified.

†Commissioned, also, as president of the courts.

*Also commissioned as president of the county courts.

†Also president of the courts.

Joseph Williams, Hopewell township, 1807; Jacob Adams, Dist. No. 5, 1808; Richard Baker, Dist. No. 2, 1808; William Crisman, St. Clair township, 1809; Tobias Hammer, St. Clair township, 1809; Daniel Daniels, Belfast township, 1809; Wm. Cessna, Bedford borough and township, 1809; Richard Silvers, Hopewell township, 1809; Richard Shirley, Greenfield township, 1810; Andrew Mann, Jr., Bethel township, 1810; David Bonnett, Londonderry township, 1810; George Lingenfelter, Greenfield township, 1810; Christian Snyder, Woodberry township, 1810; Thomas Hunt, Bedford borough and township, 1810; George Henry, Bedford borough and township, 1810; John Piper, Hopewell township, 1810; John Alexander, Hopewell township, 1811; William Alexander, Ayr township, 1812; Anthony Shoemaker, Ayr township, 1810; Nathan Wright, Cumberland Valley township, 1810; Henry Hipple, Woodberry township, 1810; John Noble, Belfast township, 1811; Christopher Waggoner, Dist. No. 10, 1811; Peter Schell, Napier township, 1812; John Davis, Dublin township, 1813; William Reynolds, Bedford borough and township, 1815;* George D. Rittenhouse, Dist. No. 10, 1815; Henry Bridenthal, Woodberry township, 1815; James Enslow, Providence township, 1816; Charles Ashcom, Providence township, 1816; James Shirley, Hopewell township, 1816; Jacob Radebaugh, Bedford township and borough, 1816; Jacob Bruner, Cumberland Valley township, 1817; Jacob Adams, Southampton township, 1817; James Austin, Belfast township, 1818; John Gump, Colerain township, 1818; John McDonald, St. Clair township, 1818; John Sleck, Jr., St. Clair township, 1818; Christopher C. Enslow, Providence township, 1818; Lewis Keith, Hopewell township, 1818; John Tutwiler, Ayr township, 1819; Richard Silver, Bedford township and borough, 1819; Henry Snyder, Napier township, 1820; Thomas Wallis, Greenfield township, 1820; John Miller, Bedford township and borough, 1820; Philip Hardinger, Cumberland Valley township, 1820; James Shirley, Woodberry township, 1820; William Crisman, St. Clair township, 1820; Thos. R. Gettys, Bedford township and borough, 1820; David Rowland, Bethel township, 1820; Adam Black, Greenfield township, 1821; Matthias Cline, Dublin township, 1821; John Fletcher, Ayr township, 1822; Anthony Blackburn, Napier township, 1822; Josiah Miller, Londonderry township, 1822; Michael Reed, Napier township, 1822; Joseph Edwards, Hopewell township, 1822; Henry Weaver, Southampton township, 1823; Alexander McVicker, Napier township, 1823; Elijah Perdew, Southampton township, 1823; Jacob Bennett, Bedford township and borough, 1823; Charles McDowell, Bedford township and borough, 1823; Alexander W. Kenny, Woodberry township, 1823; Jacob Hess, Bethel township, 1824; Emanuel Sipe, Belfast township, 1824; William Van Cleve, Belfast township, 1824; John W. Potts, Bedford township and borough, 1824; Henry Fluke, Woodberry township, 1825; George McKinney, Hopewell township, 1825; Jacob Fletcher, Bedford township and borough, 1826; Francis Kendall, Ayr township, 1826; Henry H. Fore, Ayr township, 1827; Samuel Cessna, Colerain township, 1827; Joseph B. Ake, St. Clair township, 1827; John Hardman, St. Clair township, 1828; Henry Hoblitzel, Bedford township and borough, 1828; John Chestnut, Dublin township, 1828; George McCoy, Cumberland Valley township, 1828; Jacob Ripley, Bedford township and borough, 1828; Mulford Treadwell, Napier township, 1829; Cornelius Devore, Londonderry township, 1829; Edward McGraw, Greenfield township, 1829; Andrew Mann, Bethel township, 1829; Christian Gost, Greenfield township, 1829; David Fetter, Southampton township, 1830; Samuel Drenning, Bedford township and borough, 1830; William Hart, Belfast township, 1830; Henry Whilt, Providence township, 1831; John W. Akers, Providence township, 1832; John Bingham, Woodberry township, 1832; Jacob Anderson, Londonderry township, 1832; William A. Vickroy, St. Clair township, 1832; Alexander McGregor, St. Clair township, 1832; John Rouzer, Woodberry township, 1833; Edward Pearson, Woodberry township, 1833; Duncan McVicker, Napier township, 1833; John F. Davis, Belfast township, 1833; Robert Campbell, Dublin township, 1833; Charles McDowell, Bedford township and borough, 1833; Henry Hoke, Ayr township, 1833; William McIntire, Ayr township, 1833; John G. Martin, Bedford township and borough, 1834; William Watt, Bethel township, 1834; Henry Mattingly, Londonderry township, 1834; George Blankley, Southampton township, 1834; David Fore, Ayr township 1835; Isaac Kensinger, Hopewell township, 1835; David C. Tate, Providence township, 1835; John Ake, Jr., St. Clair township, 1835; Jacob Claar, Union township, 1835; John Lindsay, Napier township, 1835; James Daugherty, Woodberry township, 1835; Nicholas Kegg, Napier township, 1835; James Lane, Hopewell township, 1836; James King, Ayr township, 1836; William Clark, Jr., Bedford township and borough, 1836; Jacob H. Wright, Napier township, 1836; Thomas Speer, Hopewell township, 1836; Jacob Anderson, Napier township, 1836; Abraham Clevinger, Belfast township, 1836; Henry Messersmith, Providence township, 1836; John Skyles, Woodberry township, 1837; William Reynolds, Bedford township and borough, 1837; Samuel L. Tobias, Woodberry township, 1838; Jesse Sleek, St. Clair and Union townships, 1838; William T. Chapman, Bedford township and borough, 1839; William N. Farquhar, St. Clair and Union townships, 1839; John Perdew, Southampton township, 1839; George Cook, Londonderry township, 1839; William H. Harris, Belfast and Licking Creek, 1839; Martin Mayer, Ayr township, 1840;* Francis Kendall, Ayr township, 1840; Lewis W. Smith, Bedford borough, 1840; Solomon Mason, Bedford borough, 1840; Jacob Ripley, Bedford township, 1840; John S. Ritchey, Bedford township, 1840; John Melott, Belfast township, 1840; Daniel

*The following dates indicate the time they were commissioned.

*Until the year 1840, justices of the peace continued in office "so long as they behaved themselves well," but since the latter date, the term has been for five years.

Lake, Belfast township, 1840; John E. Knable, Bethel township, 1840; Jacob Barnhart, Bethel township, 1840; Joseph Evans, Broad Top township, 1840; Thomas Speer, Broad Top township, 1840; George McCoy, Cumberland Valley township, 1840; Philip Hardinger, Cumberland Valley township, 1840; George Gump, Colerain township, 1840; Elias Gump, Colerain township, 1840; Matthias Cline, Dublin township, 1840; John Davis, Dublin township, 1840; John Bennett, Greenfield township, 1840; Valentine Lingenfelter, Greenfield township, 1840; Isaiah Davis, Hopewell township, 1840; Isaac Kensinger, Hopewell township, 1840; Adam Sipe, Licking Creek township, 1840; John F. Davis, Licking Creek township, 1840; George Cook, Londonderry township, 1840; Adam Carpenter, Londonderry township, 1840; Jas. King, McConnellsburg borough, 1840; Henry Bridenthal, Martinsburg borough, 1840; Henry Beaver, Martinsburg borough, 1840; Andrew J. Snively, Napier township, 1840; Nicholas Kegg, Napier township, 1840; Henry Messersmith, Providence township, 1840; William Wilson, Providence township, 1840; William Adams, Southampton township, 1840; John Perdew, Southampton township, 1840; William McDonald, St. Clair township, 1840; Alexander McGregor, St. Clair township, 1840; Joseph B. Ake, Union township, 1840; John Ake, Jr., Union township, 1840; John Skyles, North Woodberry township, 1840; Davis Gibboney, North Woodberry township, 1840; Henry Fluke, South Woodberry township, 1840; Samuel L. Tobias, South Woodberry township, 1840; John P. Reed, Schellsburg borough, 1840; Abraham Schell, Schellsburg borough, 1840; Anthony Shoemaker, McConnellsburg borough, 1840; William Crisman, St. Clair township, 1841; James Daugherty, North Woodberry township, 1841; Mulford Treadwell, Harrison township, 1841; Samuel H. Bradley, Broad Top township, 1841; James Marshall, Monroe township, 1841; Peter F. Lehman, Harrison township, 1841; John Martin, Monroe township, 1841; Henry Mattingly, Londonderry township, 1842; William Alexander, Broad Top township, 1842; Patrick Donahoe, Southampton township, 1842; William A. Vickroy, St. Clair township, 1842; John Alsip, Harrison township, 1843; Nehemiah Campbell, Martinsburg borough, 1843; Isaac Grove, Broad Top township, 1844; Samuel J. Castner, Middle Woodberry township, 1844; Laban Hanks, Monroe township, 1844; Christian Buck, Napier township, 1844; Samuel Burger, South Woodberry township, 1844; Jared Irvine, Ayr township, 1845; David Logan, Ayr township, 1845; Solomon Mason, Bedford borough, 1845; William T. Chapman, Bedford borough, 1845; John S. Ritchey, Bedford township, 1845; Jacob Barclay, Bedford township, 1845; Jacob Barnhart, Bethel township, 1845; John Fisher, Bethel township, 1845; John Melott, Belfast township, 1845; Daniel Lake, Belfast township, 1845; James Cessna, Cumberland Valley township, 1845; Henry J. Bruner, Cumberland Valley township, 1845; Elias Gump, Colerain township, 1845; John M. Van Horn, Colerain township, 1845; Thomas Hunter, Dublin township, 1845; John Chestnut, Dublin township, 1845; John Bennett, Greenfield township, 1845; Valentine Lingenfelter, Greenfield township, 1845; Alexander Davis, Hopewell township, 1845; Joseph Crisman, Hopewell township, 1845; John F. Davis, Licking Creek, 1845; David Mann, Licking Creek, 1845; Christian Albright, Londonderry township, 1845; James King, McConnellsburg borough, 1845; Anthony Shoemaker, McConnellsburg borough, 1845; William S. Fluke, South Woodberry township, 1845; John Skyles, North Woodberry township, 1845; Samuel L. Tobias, Middle Woodberry township, 1845; Jacob Claar, Union township, 1845; Joseph B. Ake, Union township, 1845; Joseph H. Akers, Martinsburg borough, 1845; Samuel Haines, East Providence township, 1845; Abraham Ensley, East Providence township, 1845; John P. Reed, Schellsburg borough, 1845; Abraham Schell, Schellsburg borough, 1845; Herman Kirk, St. Clair township, 1845; Alexander McGregor, St. Clair township, 1845; William Adams, Southampton township, 1845; James Belford, West Providence township, 1845; James Ritchey, West Providence township, 1845; Nicholas Kegg, Napier township, 1845; Jacob Hanger, Ayr township, 1846; Andrew J. Fore, Ayr township, 1846; Michael Fluck, Hopewell township, 1846; Joseph Dull, Harrison township, 1846; George Fay, Liberty township, 1846; Jabez Hixon, Monroe township, 1846; Peter J. Little, Middle Woodberry township, 1846; James Daugherty, North Woodberry township, 1846; William Alexander, Broad Top township, 1847; Henry Mattingly, Londonderry township, 1847; George W. Powell, Harrison township, 1847; Joseph Cypher, Liberty township, 1847; Martin G. Miller, Napier township, 1848; Archibald Perdew, Southampton township, 1848; Henry Feight, Thomson township, 1848; Jacob Waltz, Thomson township, 1848; James Patton, South Woodberry township, 1848; John B. Alexander, Broad Top township, 1849; Elias Ritz, Monroe township, 1849; Lemuel Evans, Broad Top township, 1849; Samuel Burger, South Woodberry township, 1849; Isaac Kensinger, Liberty township, 1849; Duncan McVicker, Schellsburg borough, 1849; John Patterson, Ayr township, 1850; Henry Nicodemus, Bedford borough, 1850; William T. Chapman, Bedford borough, 1850; John W. Lingenfelter, Bedford township, 1850; James A. Anderson, Bedford township, 1850; Benjamin Melott, Bethel township, 1850; John Fisher, Bethel township, 1850; Daniel Lake, Belfast township, 1850; George Garland, Belfast township, 1850; Henry Warsing, Broad Top township, 1850; James Cessna, Cumberland Valley township, 1850; H. J. Bruner, Cumberland Valley township, 1850; J. K. Bowles, Colerain township, 1850; John M. Van Horn, Colerain township, 1850; William L. Kline, Dublin township, 1850; Robert Campbell, Dublin township, 1850; Alexander Davis, Hopewell township, 1850; Benjamin Greenland, Licking Creek township, 1850; John F. Davis, Licking Creek township, 1850; Joseph Crisman, Liberty township, 1850; Daniel B. Troutman, Londonderry township, 1850; Anthony Shoemaker, McConnellsburg

borough, 1850; James King, McConnellsburg borough, 1850; John Lindsay, Napier township, 1850; James Belford, West Providence township, 1850; John Sparks, West Providence township, 1850; Ephraim Hixon, East Providence township, 1850; Samuel Haines, East Providence township, 1850; William Adams, Southampton township, 1850; Daniel B. Wisegarver, St. Clair township, 1850; Alexander McGregor, St. Clair township, 1850; Abraham Schell, Schellsburg borough, 1850; James Lyon, Taylor township, 1850; Jacob Baker, Taylor township, 1850; John Conrad, Union township, 1850; Christian Marks, Tod township, 1850; Michael Wertz, Union township, 1850; David S. Longenecker, South Woodberry township, 1850; Samuel J. Castner, Middle Woodberry township, 1850; Kimber A. Moore, Wells township, 1850; Jesse Akers, East Providence township, 1851; Samuel L. Tobias, Middle Woodberry township, 1851; Joseph Dull, Harrison township, 1851; John Blair, Londonderry township, 1851; Jabez Hixson, Monroe township, 1851; Michael Fluck, Hopewell township, 1851; Samuel Mullin, Harrison township, 1852; James Allison, Napier township, 1852; Wesley Perdew, Southampton township, 1853; Elias Gump, Colerain township, 1854; Samuel Burger, South Woodberry township, 1854; David Miller, Harrison township, 1854; Lemuel Evans, Broad Top township, 1854; Leonard Bittner, Juniata township, 1854; J. A. Tharp, Londonderry township, 1854; John Smith, Napier township, 1854; George W. Householder, East Providence township, 1854; Elias Ritz, Monroe township, 1854; Alfred Entrekin, Liberty township, 1854; Duncan McVicker, Schellsburg borough, 1854; William Adams, Southampton township, 1855; Archibald Blair, Cumberland Valley township, 1855; James Belford, West Providence township, 1855; Samuel J. Castner, Middle Woodberry township, 1855; Joseph Crisman, Liberty township, 1855; Thomas W. Horton, Broad Top township, 1855; Henry Nicodemus, Bedford borough, 1855; David S. Longenecker, South Woodberry township, 1855; Samuel J. McCashlin, Broad Top township, 1855; Thomas Oldham, Union township, 1855; Samuel Radebaugh, Bedford borough, 1855; John Sparks, West Providence township, 1855; Robert M. Taylor, Napier township, 1855; D. B. Troutman, Londonderry township, 1855; John M. Van Horn, Colerain township, 1855; Samuel Whip, Cumberland Valley township, 1855; Jacob H. Wright, St. Clair township, 1855; Moses Wisegarver, Bedford township, 1855; Daniel B. Wisegarver, St. Clair township, 1855; Thomas N. Young, Hopewell township, 1855; John Zook, Middle Woodberry township, 1855; Abraham H. Hull, Union township, 1856; Jesse Akers, East Providence township, 1856; David Evans, Londonderry township, 1856; Michael Fluck, Hopewell township, 1856; Matthew M. Peebles, West Providence township, 1856; Jabez Hixson, Monroe township, 1856; Peter F. Lehman, Juniata township, 1856; George W. Horn, Harrison township, 1857; Henry Ickes, St. Clair township, 1857; Thomas Gilchrist, Bedford township, 1857; Nathan Melott, East Providence township, 1857; John Whetstone, Napier township, 1857; John B. Fluck, South Woodberry township, 1857; Wm. C. Wisegarver, Bedford township, 1857; James Cessna, Cumberland Valley township, 1857; Asa Stucky, Snake Spring township, 1858; Samuel Armstrong, Snake Spring township, 1858; John Brown, Bedford township, 1858; Laban Hanks, Monroe township, 1858; Philip Morse, Southampton township, 1858; Daniel M. Bare, South Woodberry township, 1858; Michael Reed, Schellsburg borough, 1859; John Smith, Schellsburg borough, 1859; Lemuel Evans, Broad Top township, 1859; Nicholas Kegg, Napier township, 1859; Geo. W. Householder, East Providence township, 1859; Alfred Entrekin, Liberty township, 1859; Alexander James, Colerain township, 1859; Elias Gump, Colerain township, 1859; David Miller, Harrison township, 1859; Jno. W. Lingenfelter, Bedford borough, 1860; Henry Nicodemus, Bedford borough, 1860; Jacob B. Anderson, Cumberland Valley township, 1860; Thomas N. Young, Hopewell township, 1860; Daniel B. Troutman, Londonderry township, 1860; Samuel J. Castner, Middle Woodberry township, 1860; John W. Hull, Napier township, 1860; Abraham Hull, Union township, 1860; Jacob H. Wright, St. Clair township, 1860; Joseph Crisman, Liberty township, 1860; Henry Fluck, Middle Woodberry township, 1860; Joseph Fisher, West Providence township, 1860; Thomas Oldham, Union township, 1860; Thomas W. Horton, Broad Top township, 1860; William Adams, Southampton township, 1860; Robert Ralston, South Woodberry township, 1860; John Sparks, West Providence township, 1861; James Piper, Jr., Hopewell township, 1861; John Major, Broad Top township, 1861; M. M. Peebles, Bloody Run borough, 1861; Samuel Bender, Bloody Run borough, 1861; David Evans, Londonderry township, 1861; Jacob Brenneman, Middle Woodberry township, 1861; Jabez Hixson, Monroe township, 1861; William Gillespie, Juniata township, 1861; Peter F. Lehman, Juniata township, 1861; Samuel W. Miller, Napier township, 1861; James Cessna, Cumberland Valley township, 1862; Simon Nycum, East Providence township, 1862; Jacob Walter, St. Clair township, 1862; Wm. C. Wisegarver, Bedford township, 1862; Daniel Metzger, Harrison township, 1862; John B. Fluke, South Woodberry township, 1862; Philip Morse, Southampton township, 1863; George Smouse, Jr., Snake Spring township, 1863; Jacob Mann, Bloody Run borough, 1863; Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe township, 1863; John Rininger, Schellsburg borough, 1863; William S. Fluke, Bedford township, 1863; Joseph B. Noble, South Woodberry township, 1863; John McCleary, Snake Spring township, 1863; James C. Devore, Londonderry township, 1863; David Miller, Harrison township, 1864; James Detrick, South Woodberry township, 1864; Peter Dewalt, Schellsburg borough, 1864; Godfrey Yeager, Colerain township, 1864; John Smith, Schellsburg borough, 1864; Samuel Evans, Broad Top township, 1864; Elias Gump, Colerain township, 1864; David Fore, East Providence township, 1864; Charles Faxon, Liberty township, 1864;

Isaac Kensinger, Liberty township, 1864; David V. Evans, Londonderry township, 1864; William Adams, Southampton township, 1865; Adolphus Ake, Union township, 1865; Henry Nicodemus, Bedford borough, 1865; John W. Lingenfelter, Bedford borough, 1865; Samuel J. Castner, Middle Woodberry township, 1865; Joseph Fisher, West Providence township, 1865; Jacob H. Wright, St. Clair township, 1865; A. H. Hull, Union township, 1865; Robert M. Taylor, Napier township, 1865; Adam Zembower, Cumberland Valley township, 1865; Adam Haderman, South Woodberry township, 1865; John A. Gump, Colerain township, 1866; Samuel S. Fluke, Liberty township, 1866; Laban Johnson, Southampton township, 1866; Samuel A. Roberts, Monroe township, 1866; Jesse Hoffman, Snake Spring township, 1866; George Gardill, Juniata township, 1866; John W. Bowen, Napier township, 1866; Henry G. Geyer, Juniata township, 1866; John Sparks, West Providence township, 1866; James A. Anderson, Bedford township, 1866; Michael C. Miller, Harrison township, 1866; George W. Figard, Coaldale borough, 1866; John C. Figard, Broad Top township, 1866; John A. Gump, Bloody Run borough, 1866; John B. Fluck; Hopewell township, 1866; Michael F. Stock, Middle Woodberry township, 1866; Josiah M. Lehman, Coaldale borough, 1866; Robert Ralston, South Woodberry township, 1867; David W. Jones, Broad Top township, 1867; Charles Zook, Middle Woodbefry township, 1867; James Cessna, Cumberland Valley township, 1867; Andrew J. Snively, Schellsburg borough, 1867; Anthony Zimmers, St. Clair township, 1867; John W. Sams, East Providence township, 1867; John A. White, Liberty township, 1867; Jas. A. Mann, Bloody Run borough, 1868; D. A. Plank, St. Clairsville borough, 1868; James Fink, Hopewell township, 1868; George W. Figard, Coaldale borough, 1868; William B. Lambright, Union township, 1868; James Carnell, Monroe township, 1868; Jacob Brenneman, Middle Woodberry township, 1868; Jacob L. Albright, Londonderry township, 1868; James C. Devore, Londonderry township, 1868; Isaiah Morris, St. Clair township, 1868; David Points, Bedford township, 1868; James L. Prince, Saxton borough, 1868; L. B. Waltz, Liberty township, 1869; Charles Zook, Middle Woodberry township, 1869; E. A. Fockler, Saxton borough, 1869; John McCleary, Bedford township, 1869; David Ford, East Providence township, 1869; Joseph Snowden, Middle Woodberry township, 1869; A. W. Swope, Coaldale borough, 1869; Peter Dewalt, Schellsburg borough, 1869; John Holderbaum, Colerain township, 1869; A. S. Smith, St. Clairsville borough, 1869; David Miller, Harrison township, 1869; Espy M. Alsip, Bedford borough, 1870; John W. Lingenfelter, Bedford borough, 1870; Joseph C. Ickes, Union township, 1870; B. F. Horn, St. Clair township, 1870; Adam Haderman, South Woodberry township, 1870; William Adams, Southampton township, 1870; Adam Zembower, Cumberland Valley township, 1870; Edwin V. Wright, Napier township, 1870; Joseph Fisher, West Providence township, 1870; William G. Eicholtz, Woodberry borough, 1871; John W. Bowen, Napier township, 1871; George Gardill, Juniata township, 1871; Michael Miller, Harrison township, 1871; Jacob H. Hillegass, Juniata township, 1871; Henry Sill, Bedford township, 1871; John A. Gump, Bloody Run borough, 1871; Lewis Beltz, Harrison township, 1871; Laban Johnson, Southampton township, 1871; Jacob H. Wright, Pleasantville borough, 1871; John Taylor, Broad Top township, 1871; Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe township, 1871; Jesse Huffman, Snake Spring township, 1871; John A. Gump, Rainsburg borough, 1871; Andrew J. Kegg, Pleasantville borough, 1871; J. M. Lehman, Coaldale borough, 1871; Abraham Corle, St. Clairsville borough, 1872; Daniel R. Anderson, Cumberland Valley township, 1872; John C. Figard, Broad Top township, 1872; Solomon Williams, West Providence township, 1872; James L. Miller, Saxton borough, 1872; J. B. Butts, South Woodberry township, 1872; John B. Fluck, Hopewell township, 1872; A. W. Smith, Schellsburg borough, 1872; Samuel Stailey, East Providence township, 1872; John W. Evans, East Providence township, 1872; Gideon Williams, Monroe township, 1872; George W. Figard, Coaldale borough, 1872; A. J. Sansom, Bedford borough, 1873; Jacob Walter, St. Clairsville borough, 1873; Jacob A. Mann, Everett borough, 1873; W. S. Ake, Union township, 1873; Michael Hissong, Liberty township, 1873; David V. Evans, Londonderry township, 1873; Daniel S. Evans, Londonderry township, 1873; Thomas Way, St. Clair township, 1873; Jacob Brenneman, Woodberry borough, 1873; Adam P. Hamaker, Schellsburg borough, 1873; Wm. C. Smith, Bedford borough, 1874; William F. Taylor, Broad Top township, 1874; E. A. Fockler, Saxton borough, 1874; C. Smith, Woodberry borough, 1874; A. J. Baird, Woodberry* township, 1874; Geo. L. Cowen, Woodberry township, 1874; Jacob Kegg, Colerain township, 1874; James Piper, Hopewell township, 1874; Samuel B. Amos, Bedford township, 1874; Edmund F. Garlinger, Schellsburg borough, 1875; R. C. McNamara, South Woodberry township, 1875; Joseph C. Ickes, Union township, 1875; Joseph Fisher, West Providence township, 1875; Wesley Perdew, Southampton township, 1875; Morris Walker, Pleasantville borough, 1875; Jacob Koons, Napier township, 1875; William Weimer, Monroe township, 1875; D. S. Berkstresser, Liberty township, 1875; William D. Boor, Cumberland Valley township, 1875; Jacob H. Bowser, St. Clair township, 1875; T. C. Sanderson, Broad Top township, 1875; Levi Kegg, Rainsburg borough, 1876; Job Barefoot, West St. Clair township, 1876; Simon L. Shafer, Bedford township, 1876; John W. Bowen, Napier township, 1876; T. C. Sanderson, Broad Top township, 1876; A. J. Gienger, Everett borough, 1876; Wm. Adams, Southampton township, 1876; Leonard C. Markle, Juniata township, 1876; David T. Ake, East St. Clair township, 1876; Joseph B. Siefert, Harrison township, 1876; J. H. Hillegass, Juniata township, 1876; M. C. Miller, Harrison township, 1876; John T. Shafer, Monroe township, 1876; Samuel B. Fluck, Woodberry borough, 1876; John

* Heretofore, from the time that old Woodberry township was divided into North, South and Middle Woodberry townships, this had been known as Middle Woodberry.

B. Smith, Pleasantville borough, 1876; John A. Gump, Rainsburg borough, 1876; Samuel Stailey, East Providence township, 1877; John W. Sams, East Providence township, 1877; Joshua Aurandt, Coaldale borough, 1877; Jacob L. Albright, Londonderry township, 1877; A. W. Smith, Schellsburg borough, 1877; Perry Diehl, Mann township, 1877; Joseph H. Morse, Mann township, 1877; William G. Eicholtz, Woodberry borough, 1877; Joseph E. Noble, South Woodberry township, 1877; Frank B. Fluck, Hopewell township, 1877; John C. Figard, Broad Top township, 1877; Daniel Barley, Bloomfield township, 1877; George H. Croft, Woodberry township, 1877; D. R. Anderson, Cumberland Valley township, 1877; Abraham Corle, St. Clairsville borough, 1877; James L. Miller, Saxton borough, 1877; Israel Davis, Union township, 1877; Henry H. Fisher, South Woodberry township, 1877; A. J. Sansom, Bedford borough, 1878; Aaron C. Barley, Bloomfield township, 1878; W. H. Clouse, Woodberry borough, 1878; Thomas Way, East St. Clair township, 1878; David Shafer, King township, 1878; David Price, South Woodberry township, 1878; Martin L. Dicken, Cumberland Valley township, 1878; Jacob Feichtner, Londonderry township, 1878; William H. Avey, West Providence township, 1878; W. S. Ake, Union township, 1878; Jacob J. Walter, St. Clairsville borough, 1878; Nicholas Hyssong, Liberty township, 1878; D. Stewart Elliott, Everett borough, 1878; B. F. Jamison, South Woodberry township, 1878; W. C. Smith, Bedford borough, 1879; Nathan A. Blair, Cumberland Valley township, 1879; David Diehl, Colerain township, 1879; B. F. Jamison, South Woodberry township, 1879; Jesse J. Lowry, Londonderry township, 1879; David Fluck, Coaldale borough, 1879; D. S. Elliott, Everett borough, 1879; C. W. Ashcom, Broad Top township, 1879; S. L. Replogle, Woodberry borough, 1879; Samuel B. Amos, Bedford township, 1879; Wm. B. Lambright, King township, 1879; S. B. Lehman, Hyndman borough, 1879; James Piper, Hopewell township, 1879; E. A. Fockler, Saxton borough, 1879; Nathan C. Evans, Everett borough, 1879; John W. Davis, Hopewell township, 1880; Joseph Fisher, West Providence township, 1880; Theodore B. Potts, West St. Clair township, 1880; Austin Wright, Pleasantville borough, 1880; James Rhodes, Liberty township, 1880; E. F. Garlinger, Schellsburg borough, 1880; Samuel Baker, Snake Spring township, 1880; Andrew Hillegass, Juniata township, 1880; William Weimer, Monroe township, 1880; Jacob Koons, Napier township, 1880; Nathan C. Evans, Everett borough, 1880; Job Robinson, Monroe township, 1880; Wesley Perdew, Southampton township, 1880; F. S. Cook, Hyndman borough, 1880; Levi D. Frederick, Woodberry township, 1880; Thomas B. Weyandt, King township, 1881; Leonard C. Markle, Juniata township, 1881; Michael C. Miller, Harrison township, 1881; Josiah Hyssong, Napier township, 1881; David T. Ake, East St. Clair township, 1881; B. F. Horn, West St. Clair township, 1881; James Elder, Southampton township, 1881; John B. Smith, Pleasantville borough, 1881; Adam G. Dively, Bedford township, 1881; Albert G. Brunner, Harrison township, 1881; Samuel B. Fluke, Woodberry borough, 1881; John M. Berkstresser, Liberty township, 1881; John A. Gump, Rainsburg borough, 1881; Leonard E. Furry, South Woodberry township, 1882; John C. Figard, Broad Top township, 1882; Abel W. Smith, Schellsburg borough, 1882; Levi Kegg, Rainsburg borough, 1882; Jacob Evans, Londonderry township, 1882; Levi Roudabush, St. Clairsville borough, 1882; Daniel Barclay, Bloomfield township, 1882; Jacob C. Barton, East Providence township, 1882; John Clingerman, Mann township, 1882; David B. Mock, Union township, 1882; Joseph S. Morse, Mann township, 1882; Adam K. Bottenfield, East Providence township, 1882; James L. Miller, Saxton borough, 1882; Isaac Snyder, Bloomfield township, elected February, 1883;* Thomas O. Jones, Coaldale borough, 1883; George W. Figard, Coaldale borough, 1883; M. L. Dicken, Cumberland Valley township, 1883; Henry W. Cogan, Hopewell township, 1883; A. L. Burket, Hyndman borough, 1883; David Shafer, King township, 1883; E. V. Wright, New Paris borough, 1883; W. H. Avey, West Providence township, 1883; Albert Shoenfelt, Woodberry township, 1883; James Sill, St. Clairsville borough, 1883; William Kirk, East St. Clair township, 1883; W. S. Ake, Union township, 1883; J. K. Snowberger, South Woodberry township, 1883; W. H. Clouse, Woodberry borough, 1883.

CHAPTER XX.

THE PRESS.

The Bedford "Gazette"—The "True American"—The Bedford "Inquirer"—The Bedford "Republican"—The Everett "Press"—The "School Register"—The "Independent"—The "Weekly Star."

THE initial number of the Bedford *Gazette*, Bedford county's first newspaper, was issued on Saturday morning, September 21, 1805. Its originator, printer and publisher was Charles McDowell, who was born of Irish parents, came here from Lancaster county. Originally, and for several years thereafter, it was a four-column folio (Bedford borough newspapers have always been folios), the printed matter occupying a space of ten by sixteen inches. The first column, first page, of the number mentioned (which was printed "in Julian street, next door to the court-house"), is occupied with "proposals by Charles McDowell for publishing, in the borough of Bedford, a weekly newspaper, entitled the Bedford *Gazette*."

The editor informed his readers that the *Gazette* would "be published weekly, at two

*Elected the year indicated.

dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance — those who reside at a distance, and receive their papers by mail, must pay two dollars at the time of subscribing. Any advertisement not exceeding eighteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion — longer ones in proportion. All publications of a personal or private nature will be charged as advertisements, and must be paid for before insertion."

With the exception of the following, not a single item of local news appeared in the first number of the *Gazette:*

SOMERSET COUNTY.

We, the undersigned, conceiving it necessary that the Constitutional Republicans of Bedford, Huntingdon and Somerset counties should be united in choosing a Senator at the ensuing election; and believing that it is, in reason and justice, the right of Somerset county, at this time, to nominate a candidate to represent said district in the State Senate for the ensuing four years, and as ABRAHAM MORRISON, Esquire, of Somerset county, has been taken up as a candidate for said office, at an early period, and will receive general support in this county, and, as we are informed, in Bedford county, we do hereby earnestly recommend him to our fellow-citizens as a suitable person to fill said office—as it is our sincere belief that the interest of said counties will be essentially promoted by his election. We do also hereby publicly declare that we highly disapprove of the nomination of *Henry Wertz*, Jun., at this *late* period, as a candidate for the said office.

Somerset, Sept. 11, 1805.

John Anewalt, George Schwartz, Jacob Keffer, Samuel King, Samuel Cremer, George Weimer, Daniel Stoy, Robert Smiley, James Hertzell, John Hoir, John Mong, Thomas Faith, John McMillen, John Collier, John P. Finkle, George Graham, Henry Stall, Cornelius Martenus, Jacob Pretts, John Wells, John Whysong, Alexander Linn, David Kimmel, Christian Reid, John Hays, William Tyshu, Jacob Glassner, John Tantlinger, Matthias Scott, George Evans, John Stiers, George Johnson, Jacob Hartzell, John McClean, Michael Hugas, John Weimer, John Sutton, Bernard Connelly, Thomas Spencer, Jacob Lutz, Henry Stauffer, John Kurtz, George Tedrow, John Musser, Christian Stoner, Adam Nigh, Frederick Neef, William G. Elder, Thomas Kennedy, Gordon Drrough, Alexander Cummins, Frederick Mayer, Jacob Swenk, Gabriel Forsyth.

Extract from a handbill printed at Somerset June 17, 1805:

We, the undersigned, approve of the nomination of ABRAHAM MORRISON, ESQ., as a candidate for the Senate, and will support him as such at the next election. George Kimmel, senior, Abraham Miller, sheriff, Killian Lichtenberger, William Sibert, John Webster, John Murphy, John Sullivan, James Clark, John Campbell, James Hanna, Otho Shrader, Jacob Saylor, William Fogle.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Bedford county, take this method of informing the citizens of Somerset and Huntingdon counties that we have agreed to support ABRAHAM MORRISON, ESQ., of Somerset, as Senator for the district composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon, at the ensuing election; and that we will use all legal and honorable means to promote his election.

Bedford, Sept. 9, 1805.

James Martin, Terrence Campbell, George Funk, John Kinton, John Reynolds, Jacob Bonnett, John Anderson, William Reynolds, Martin Reiley, David Reiley, Anthony Nawgel, John Scott, William Proctor, Jun., Elijah Adams, Solomon Adams, Anthony Smith, Christopher Reiley, Henry Woods, John Ewalt, Joseph Vickroy, John Lyon, Peter Arnolt, Joshua Johnson, John May.

With the exception of the "printer," who wanted immediately," as an apprentice to the printing business, a smart, active boy, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, * * * of good moral character and reputable connections," Hugh Barclay, as administrator of the estate of William Martin, deceased, was the first and only one to advertise in the first issue of this paper.

In the issue of December 16, 1806, the editor says:

So long as the stages remain in town over night, this paper will be published on Tuesday morning.

Postage was then an important item, as the printer says:

☞ We again repeat, that persons writing to the Editor MUST pay the postage.

The *Gazette* was the organ of the federalists or "constitutional republicans," as they sometimes styled themselves (a party which afterward became known as the *loco foco*, and finally the democratic of the present day), and although there were frequent intervals when it failed to appear regularly by reason of lack of printing paper, printer's ink, non-arrival of the weekly mail, or sickness in the printer's family, yet Mr. McDowell continued as owner, editor and publisher until September 1, 1832, when he sold out to George W. Bowman.

Regarding subsequent changes in the ownership of this paper we add that Mr. Bowman controlled it, striking lusty blows for democracy meanwhile, until August 1, 1857, when Benjamin F. Meyers and George W. Benford became its owners and publishers. The latter retired

on July 29, 1859. Mr. Meyers then continued alone until August 1, 1865, when George H. Mengel became his partner Mr. Mengel retired August 1, 1872, having sold his interest to Edward F. Kerr, who sold an interest to John M. Reynolds. Mr. Meyers sold his interest August 1, 1873, to Edward F. Kerr and John M. Reynolds, and on April 1, 1874, retired from the paper after seventeen years' control and management of its columns. On August 1, 1880, Mr. Reynolds retired and was succeeded by Robert C. McNamara, thus establishing the present firm of Kerr & McNamara.

From time to time the paper has been enlarged to its present size — a large eight-column folio — and now under the control and management of editors Kerr & McNamara, business manager Capt. James F. Mickel, and local editor Nicholas L. McGirr, the Bedford *Gazette* is justly considered one of the leading journals of the commonwealth. Motto: "A Journal for the Home Circle, the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Business Man." Terms, one dollar and fifty cents per annum in advance, or two dollars if not paid within six months.

The *True American*, Bedford's second newspaper, was established by Thomas R. Gettys. It has been our privilege to scan No. 16 of Vol. II (a diminutive three-column folio), dated November 9, 1814, which would indicate that the first number was issued in July, 1812. The *American* was the opposite of the *Gazette* in the discussion of political questions, and began by advocating the principles of the *democratic-republicans*, a party from which grew the old whig party and the republican party of today. Ultimately the paper was enlarged to the size of the original *Gazette*, and its publication was continued for a period of some fifteen years — a man named Greer being associated with Mr. Gettys during the last years of its existence.

The *Democratic Enquirer*, the first number of which was issued on Friday, October 12, 1827, by Thomas R. Gettys, was the direct successor of the *True American*, as witness the remarks of editor Gettys found in No. 1, Vol. I, of the *Enquirer*.

At the solicitation of many of the Editor's old Republican friends in this county, he has been induced to issue proposals for the publication of a weekly newspaper in Bedford. It is known to the publick generally that the TRUE AMERICAN has expired under its late proprietors, and so far as it was instrumental in honorably supporting the interests of the democratic party, the friends of that party must regret its discontinuance. The Editor therefore believes that there can be no impropriety in issuing a prospectus for another paper. * * *

While Mr. Gettys was the proprietor and editor of the *Enquirer*, he lost the services of a strong, able-bodied apprentice. That he was much chagrined at the loss of so much cheap labor by apprenticeship, a perusal of the following sufficiently indicates:

ONE CENT REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber on the 17th of October last an indented apprentice to the printing business *named ———, who is between 18 and 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a stout built, impudent, pimple-faced, ill-looking fellow, of fair complexion, fair hair. * * * Had on a fine blue cloth coat, blue pantaloons, new fur hat, and sundry other clothing not particularly recollected. Has been at the business about two years, during which time his *honesty* was not *suspected*. That he is fond of fighting, quarreling and * * * we need not tell the publick, let those who employ him discover for themselves. The above reward will be given for his delivery in Bedford, but neither thanks or charges need be expected — indeed, I am very sorry that so much paper is necessarily soiled with the name * * * T. R. GETTYS.

Dec. 24, 1830.

Respecting the subsequent proprietors and editors of the journal now known as the Bedford *Inquirer*,† it appears that Mr. Gettys continued in control for four or five years, and was succeeded by Senary Leader. The term of the latter, as a publisher, was of but short duration, for about the year 1834 he sold out to Alexander King and John Mower, Esqs., who as proprietors and editors published the paper for four years. Their successor was Jacob L. Slentz. In November, 1842, the latter transferred the paper, fixtures, etc., to William T. Chapman, Jr., formerly the publisher of the Flemingsburg *Kentuckian*, who was known as the editor and proprietor of the *Inquirer* until January 1, 1850. David Over, now of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, then owned and conducted the paper until April 1, 1862, when he disposed of his interest to Joseph R. Durborrow, who continued its publication until April 1, 1864. B. F. McNeal as publisher and editor then managed the paper until April 28, 1865, when it was purchased by Jos. R. Durborrow and John Lutz, who continued together until July 15, 1868. Mr. Lutz then became the owner, publisher and editor,

*We omit mention of name for the reason that the subject of Gettys' wrath afterward became a prominent lawyer in a neighboring county.

†For a number of years the word was printed *Enquirer*.

and remained as such until January 1, 1870, when Samuel J. Jordan came in as his partner. The firm of Lutz & Jordan existed just five years, or until January 1, 1875, when Major D. W. Mullin acquired an interest. Under the firm name of Jordan & Mullin, the publication was continued until January 1, 1880, when Rev. N. S. Buckingham purchased the interest of S. J. Jordan and the firm name was changed to Mullin & Buckingham, and so continued until January 10, 1883. At this time John H. Jordan acquired an interest in the paper and the firm name was changed to Mullin & Jordan, under which name it is edited and published at this date. The *Inquirer* is, and always has been, the leading republican newspaper of the county. It has a large circulation, and its present size is a large eight-column folio. Motto: "A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals." Its terms for subscription are one dollar and fifty cents per year.

The Bedford *Republican*, Bedford's latest addition to the journalistic field, was established by John Lutz (formerly of the *Inquirer*, also of the Bedford *County Press*) and William C. Smith, who still continue as its editors and proprietors. The first number of their clean, newsy and, in every respect, ably conducted paper was issued April 14, 1881. Originally containing twenty-eight columns, it was enlarged to an eight-column folio, June 7, 1883. Its large circulation is steadily increasing. Motto: "An Untrammeled Press—A Free Country." Terms, one dollar and fifty cents a year in advance.

The *Bedford County Press* was established at Bloody Run (now Everett), March 4, 1868, by Joseph C. Long, Esq., Mr. Emelius Hoffmier and Dr. P. H. Pensyl, and was published under the firm name of J. C. Long & Co. The paper was neutral in politics. In September, 1868, Messrs. Hoffmier and Pensyl withdrew from the business, and D. Stewart Elliott, of Bedford purchased one-half of the establishment. The firm was known as Long & Elliott, and the paper became radically republican in politics. In June, 1869, Mr. Elliott became sole proprietor, and edited and published the paper until February, 1873, when Mr. J. C. Long purchased the office, and became the editor. January 1, 1876, the business passed into the hands of Messrs. Jordan & Mullin, of Bedford, S. J. Jordan, Esq., becoming editor, and J. K. P. Lightcap assistant editor. Numerous changes occurred in the firm of Jordan & Mullin, and for five years the paper was alternately owned and controlled by Lutz & Jordan, John Lutz & Co., Maj. D. W. Mullin, John Lutz, Esq., etc.

January 1, 1881, the establishment was bought by the Press Publishing Company, and D. Stewart Elliott, a member of the new company, became the editor and business manager. The name of the paper was changed to the *Everett Press*, and the publication enlarged and greatly improved. The present management has made the *Press* a first-class weekly newspaper, and it enjoys a good patronage. In politics it is now conservative, but devotes its columns principally to a full record of local news, and the development and advancement of the moral and business interests of the growing town in which it is published.

The *School Register*, a small monthly journal of twelve three-column pages, devoted to educational interests, was published at Everett for a little over a year, commencing in March, 1881. J. E. Wolf was editor, and D. Stewart Elliott associate editor. The paper died a natural death.

The *Independent*, E. R. Holsinger, editor and proprietor, is published every Saturday in the town of Saxton. No. 8, Vol. III, is dated February 24, 1883. It is a small five-column folio. Motto: "Justice to All—Death to Hypocrisy—Honesty and Truth." Terms, one dollar per year in advance.

At the foot of the Alleghenies, in the picturesque little town of New Paris, is published what might be termed a *lusus naturæ* in the way of journalism—the *Weekly Star*. No. 10, Vol. II (each of its four pages occupying a space of four and one-half inches by nine inches) bears the date of March 21, 1883. The reader is likewise informed that the *Star* is published every Wednesday by C. S. Davis, editor and publisher. Terms, fifty cents per year in advance.

CHAPTER XXI.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—STATISTICS.

Bedford County Agricultural Society Organized in 1875—Purchase of Grounds—A Successful Management—Chief Officers to Date—Statistics—Votes for Gubernatorial Candidates—Population—Tabular Statement for the Year 1883.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Bedford county agricultural society of the present day was incorporated by a decree of court on the 26th day of April, 1875.

On January 3, 1876, its members purchased fifteen acres and one hundred and fifty-three perches of land, situated just west of the borough of Bedford, from Mrs. Sophia E. Sproat and John S. Sproat, for the sum of five thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents. Fairs have been held each year since an organization was effected. Evidently they have been successfully managed, for the association started with a debt of about seven thousand five hundred dollars, which has been reduced to less than fifteen hundred dollars.

The chief officers of the society have been as follows: 1875, J. B. Williams, president; John S. Mower, secretary. 1876, J. B. Williams, president; John S. Mower, secretary; T. M. Lynch, treasurer. 1877, J. B. Williams, president; Humphrey D. Tate, secretary; T. M. Lynch, treasurer. 1878, William Keyser, president; H. O. Kline, secretary; T. M. Lynch, treasurer. 1879, Dr. E. J. Miller, president; H. O. Kline, secretary; Job M. Shoemaker, treasurer. 1880, Dr. E. J. Miller, president; H. O. Kline, secretary; William C. Smith, treasurer. 1881, Daniel Cessna, president; Josiah Amos, secretary; Robert C. McNamara, treasurer. 1882, William Hartley, president; Josiah Amos, secretary; Robert C. McNamara, treasurer. 1883, William Hartley, president; Josiah Amos secretary, and Robert C. McNamara, treasurer.

STATISTICS.

Gubernatorial Votes.

Since and including the year 1841, the votes polled in the county of Bedford, for candidates for the office of governor of the commonwealth, have been as follows:

1841.	David R. Porter	2,550
	John Banks	2,261
1844.	Joseph Markle	3,045
	Francis R. Shunk	2,884
1847.	Francis R. Shunk	2,458
	James Irvine	2,205
1848.	Morris Longstreth	2,739
	William F. Johnston	2,613
1851.	William F. Johnston	2,239
	William Bigler	2,202
1854.	James Pollock	2,157
	William Bigler	2,019
1857.	William F. Packer	2,338
	David Wilmot	1,568
	Isaac Hazlehurst	398
1860.	Henry D. Foster	2,561
	Andrew G. Curtin	2,464
1863.	George W. Woodward	2,704
	Andrew G. Curtin	2,430
1866.	Heister Clymer	2,835
	John W. Geary	2,591
1869.	Asa Packer	2,832
	John W. Geary	2,485
1872.	Charles R. Buckalew	2,977
	John F. Hartranft	2,973
1875.	Cyrus L. Pershing	3,099
	John F. Hartranft	2,906
	Robert A. Browne	27
1878.	Henry M. Hoyt	3,014
	A. H. Dill	3,347
	R. S. Mason	202
	H. S. Lance	7
1882.	Robert E. Pattison	3,406
	James A. Beaver	3,021
	John Stewart	192
	Thomas A. Armstrong	72
	A. C. Pettit	3

POPULATION.

By the erection of Fulton county, in 1850, Bedford was reduced to its present proportions, and its inhabitants to 23,052 in number. During the three succeeding decades the population of the county has been enumerated by townships and boroughs, as follows:

Townships and Boroughs.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Bedford borough	1,328	1,247	2,011
Bedford township	2,105	2,333	2,685
Broad Top township	621	1,626	1,446
Bloomfield township	.....	.....	863
Cumberland Valley township	1,336	1,357	1,270
Colerain township	1,235	1,204	1,022
Coaldale borough	....	262	258
Everett borough	.....	557	1,247
East Providence township	1,213	1,274	1,503
East St. Clair township	.....	.....	1,114
Harrison township	716	783	978
Hopewell township	1,011	1,078	1,404
Hyndman borough	.....	.....	323
Juniata township	1,390	1,437	1,437
King township	.....	.....	1,168
Londonderry township	963	1,255	1,233
Liberty township	791	806	914
Monroe township	1,396	1,719	1,911
Mann township	.....	.....	884
Napier township	1,680	1,825	2,011
Pleasantville borough	.....	.....	227
Rainsburg borough	.....	250	280
Schellsburg borough	394	342	359
Snake Spring township	696	631	716
Southampton township	1,591	1,647	1,206
St. Clairsville borough	.....	144	144
Saxton borough	.....	818	369
South Woodberry township	.....	1,439	1,630
Union township	1,704	1,791	956
West Providence township	1,106	970	1,179
West St. Clair township	.....	.....	951
Woodberry borough	.....	294	281
Woodberry township	1,900	1,483	999

Bloomfield formed part of Middle Woodberry township until 1876. East and West St. Clair townships formed St. Clair until 1875, and together contained 2,173 inhabitants in 1860, and 2,219 in 1870. King township was part of Union until 1876. Mann township was erected from Southampton in 1876. Middle Woodberry (now known as Woodberry township) and South Woodberry townships and Woodberry borough were enumerated together in 1860, and contained 1,900 inhabitants.

TRIENNIAL TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the amount of property taxable for state and county purposes, etc., etc., as returned by the different assessors of Bedford county for the year 1883.

DISTRICTS.	Number of taxables.	SEATED LANDS.		UNSEATED LANDS.		TOWN OUTLOTS.			OVER THE AGE OF FOUR YEARS.				Offices, professions, trades and occupations.	Liable to military duty.	FOR STATE AND COUNTY.				Aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes.	FOR STATE PURPOSES ALONE.						
		Number of acres.	Value, including all improvements.	Number of acres.	Value.	Number of lots.	Value.	Value of all real estate.	Horses, mares, geldings and mules.	Value.	Cattle.	Value.			Value of all household furniture exceeding $300, including gold and silver plate, owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations.	Pleasure carriages, both of two and four wheels.	Value.			Debts due from solvent debtors on mortgage, bond or judgment note, etc., and all articles of agreement and accounts bearing interest, except notes or bills for work and labor done and bank notes.	Value of all money loaned or invested on interest in any other state.	Gold lever or other gold watches of equal value.	Every other description of gold watches, silver lever or other watches of equal value.	Every other description of watches of the value of $20 and upward.	All stages, omnibuses, hacks, cabs and other vehicles used for transporting passengers for hire.	Value.
Bedford borough	654					613	$547,115	$547,115	109	$7,600	81	$1,833	105,000	282	$13,600	55	$3,805	$678,953	$75,800		51	13	9	36	$3,235
Bedford township	755	27,526	$508,795	11,046	$34,709	144	23,559	567,063	368	18,681	387	7,265	18,205	331	2,600	11	570	614,384	13,500		2					
Broad Top	357	24,437	272,895	7,669	14,910	80	25,830	313,635	133	7,545	136	1,504	21,050	219	200	7	315	344,249			3		5			
Bloomfield	238	6,906	311,304	4,778	47,519	23	6,700	365,523	157	8,810	177	3,500	7,990	111		63	2,189	387,312	14,710	$250	3	2	9			
Cumberland Valley	330	20,374	210,450	15,907	11,755	25	7,525	229,730	213	10,400	302	4,530	6,625	155		38	1,410	252,695								
Colerain	261	14,382	315,324	7,997	33,566	17	2,623	351,513	226	13,162	265	5,850	5,365	105		64	2,482	378,372	8,010		1	3	1			
Coaldale	85					160	24,396	24,396	13	1,195	4	60	5,900	38		1	75	31,626	350			1	1	4	175	
Everett borough	400	85	33,110	22	1,100	320	195,895	230,105	71	3,775	49	650	20,825	315	6,680	14	800	262,835	40,000		13	9	7	7	300	
Harrison	252	17,159	148,595	4,235	6,925	88	31,998	187,508	189	8,785	215	4,300	8,825	130	200	44	1,360	210,978	1,400		5			2	80	
Hopewell	388	9,522	207,101	9,587	44,736	5	2,198	254,035	170	5,783	247	2,967	9,060	145		22	575	272,420	3,000							
Hyndman	98	10	1,000			218	45,602	46,603	5	200	16	231	5,880	65		1	60	52,974	400		4	1	2			
Juniata	340	27,266	259,911	455	2,260	22	6,675	258,846	310	17,829	371	7,114	7,205	164		62	2,110	293,104	3,060		1					
King	316	17,045	223,740	3,752	8,627	42	12,265	245,032	207	15,910	231	4,364	9,640	134		60	3,130	278,076	2,950		1					
Liberty	294	7,399	179,813	8,554	21,760	123	25,085	226,658	108	7,540	110	2,635	12,385	119		8	290	249,508	2,780			1	6			
Londonderry	388	19,465	140,693	13,789	13,281	91	12,130	166,104	171	9,975	235	3,532	9,375	185		14	495	189,481	2,759	4,400	3		4			
Mann	202	18,675	37,077	1,703	2,154			39,231	137	5,345	133	1,693	3,605	86				49,874	3,000							
Monroe	456	45,346	213,290	5,087	11 623	46	11,615	236,528	403	23,530	433	8,308	11,245	246	300	37	1,893	281,804	4,550							
Napier	505	30,975	370,044	824	1,855	26	4,489	376,388	394	18,720	431	8,710	14,760	174		99	3,630	422,208	13,750			1	1			
New Paris	72	8	5,150	2	80	73	21,925	27,155	4	195	23	500	2,675	11				30,525	1,007							
Providence, East	385	25,502	185,327	2,163	2,394			187,724	282	15,743	266	4,481	8,750	153		32	1,205	217,304	4,690		1	3	4			
Providence, West	323	21,510	199,888	4,453	15,822	41	6,560	222,270	227	11,540	241	3,751	7,225	110		24	2,611	247,397	2,519							
Pleasantville	63	24	11,300			65	27,955	39,355	24	1,190	14	305	3,200	17		9	410	44,360	3,272		2					
Rainsburg	70	35	3,162			69	35,289	38,451	23	1,335	28	549	6,050	30	100	22	784	47,169	3,671		1	1				
Schellsburg borough	119	326	19,045	56	3,282	84	56,871	79,198	48	2,941	43	948	7,875	40		44	2,032	92,994	3,100	200		6				
Snake Spring	172	8,812	204,334	5,546	30,351	12	2,100	236,785	162	9,369	149	2,720	2,085	80				250,959	9,800							
Southampton	314	36,486	134,335	1,459	800			135,135	250	11,030	261	3,725	4,295	104		14	510	154,695	5,460			2	1			
St. Clair, East	341	17,856	200,427	1,196	3,587	37	6,720	210,734	258	13,880	242	4,807	6,925	94		58	1,510	237,856	7,750							
St. Clair, West	280	15,700	174,020	1,466	3,260	38	6,910	184,190	197	11,030	239	3,825	5,900	90		49	2,885	207,880	2,850							
St. Clairsville	43	25	1,500			43	13,625	15,125	13	781	13	316	2,690	18		19	975	19,887	5,450			4	2			
Saxton	119					180	65,388	65,388	10	455	20	298	12,710	58	200	5	270	79,321	6,750		1	1	6			
Union	257	16,301	92,697	7,566	14,829	22	2,850	110,376	185	7,566	194	3,091	5,125	84		18	850	127,008	5,101							
Woodberry borough	90	55	9,405			81	55,860	68,265	26	1,265	28	588	7,575	39		26	1,030	75,723	4,800				2			
Woodberry township	286	12,388	424,047	878	4,521	20	5,583	434,151	244	13,990	279	6,595	6,130	113		95	3,340	464,206	20,205				1			
Woodberry, South	412	12,670	514,475	5,658	29,461	95	53,635	597,567	311	14,714	363	6,178	4,320	224		132	4,266	627,045	10,170		1	1		1	100	

CHAPTER XXII.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.*

The Schools of Pioneer Days — Traveling Schoolmasters — The First Rude Schoolhouses — Description of Houses and Furniture — The Custom of "Barring Out" — Only Three Studies Pursued — The School Law of 1834 — Opposition to Free Schools — Progress — Early Schools in Each of the Townships of the County — Names of Early Teachers — Prominent Directors and Teachers under the Present System — Borough Schools — Statistics.

FULLY a quarter of a century elapsed after the formation of Bedford county before many of the citizens began to make provision for the education of their children. But after the dark days of the Revolution had ended and the settlers had in some measure recovered from the hard times which succeeded, earnest and thoughtful men began to exert themselves in behalf of the rising generation. Here and there schools were organized, generally during the winter months, and placed in charge of the best-informed man whose services could be obtained. Cabins which had been deserted by their former occupants were converted into schoolhouses. The teacher received a stipulated amount per term from each scholar. Not unfrequently schools were organized by peripatetic schoolmasters, who tramped from place to place, teaching a term in any neighborhood where a subscription sufficient to pay their very moderate wages could be secured. Some of these traveling teachers were fine scholars; others were broken-down soldiers and sailors, densely ignorant, and of intemperate habits. Only reading, writing and arithmetic were taught in the early schools.

Few, if any, schoolhouses were erected before 1800. The first buildings were of unhewn logs, with clapboard roofs, huge stone chimneys and large fireplaces. Greased paper served as window-lights; the seats were either of slabs or "puncheons"; the writing desk, at one side of the room, was formed of a slab fastened to the wall by wooden pins.

The age of the scholars ranged from six to thirty years. Discipline was maintained with difficulty, and the rod was not unduly spared. Unless he was at all times master of the situation, the teacher commanded no respect. "Barring out" was universally practiced at the time of the Christmas holidays. The process consisted in keeping the teacher out of the schoolroom until he was forced to agree to provide a treat of apples or cider and cakes for his pupils.

All schools were conducted on the tuition plan until 1834. In that year a state law was passed for the establishment of free schools, the adoption or rejection of the system to be decided by vote in each election district. In many townships the law was severely denounced, and several years elapsed before its provisions were carried into effect.

The first established school in Bedford borough was the Bedford Academy, incorporated by act of the legislature March 20, 1810. Jonathan Walker, Rev. Alexander Boyd, Jacob Bonnett, John Moore, John Anderson, Josiah Espey, George Funk and Joseph S. Morrison. The school received two thousand dollars from the state, one-half to be applied in erecting buildings and purchasing apparatus, and the remainder to be held as a permanent fund, the income of which should be devoted to the education of poor children. Rev. James Wilson, a fine English and classical scholar, was the first principal. The school became widely celebrated, and attracted pupils from several neighboring counties, and from Maryland. Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain, afterward president of Oakland College, Mississippi, was the next principal. He was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Boyd, Mr. Omrod and Mr. Kinmont. The latter was the last classical teacher who had charge of the institution. Samuel Brown, a popular teacher, next taught a grammar school for several years. In 1835 the academy was sold by the sheriff to Samuel Brown. The institution then became of a private character and so continued until it closed.

Dr. William Watson, Dr. John Anderson, James M. Russell, Hon. Jonathan Walker, Samuel Riddle and George Burd were active friends of education in the early history of the borough. About 1835 Rev. B. B. Hall opened a classical school, with a military department. He taught four or five years and was highly esteemed. During his term the public school system was adopted. Charles McDowell, James M. Russell, David Mann, D. Washabaugh, John G. Martin and William Woodcock were the first directors elected. Thomas J. Harris was one of the prominent teachers under the present system and among the first to introduce a thor-

* For most of the information contained in this chapter, the editor is indebted to an article, by Prof. J. W. Hughes, on the schools of Bedford county, in the report of the state superintendent for the year 1877.

ough classification. Thomas Jordan, George Hall and Rev. John Lyon taught select schools at different times. Bedford has always evinced a lively interest in schools. The public school building of the town is the finest in the county, and is surrounded by beautiful grounds.

In Bedford township Samuel Clendenin, John Montgomery, A. J. Howlett, John Bartell, John R. Reed, Anthony Sloan, Thomas Allison and John R. Anderson were the principal teachers prior to 1834. The free school system was adopted at the first election held for that purpose. John Bridaham, John Amos, Daniel Sill, Daniel Wisegarver, Jacob Ripley, John S. Ritchey, Isaac Imler, Michael Holderbaum and Adam Koons were prominent school directors. Active teachers: Isaac Reighard, David Hyde, William White, Henry Whitaker, John A. Miner, J. W. Lingenfelter, David Shoemaker, Samuel and Daniel Diehl, Hall Hughes and John Williams. New schoolhouses began to be erected about 1859. Uniformity of text-books and general classification were adopted in 1854 and 1856.

In Broad Top township John Griffith early taught in a log house. He was succeeded by James Frazier, a severe disciplinarian, who had forty rules for governing the school. For violating the first rule the penalty was one lash; the second, two; and the last, forty lashes. Samuel Krieger, who required all pupils to study aloud, was the first teacher in a new schoolhouse erected in 1829. Joseph Evans was for many years the leader among the friends of education in the township. Free schools were adoptedin 1835, the township being then included in Hopewell. Sixteen dollars per month were the first teacher's wages. First directors of Broad Top (1838): Joseph Evans, Thomas Speer, George B. Kay, George F. Steel, David Cypher and James Lane. Classification and uniformity of text-books were introduced about 1858. The township now pays high wages and has superior schools. Among the successful teachers have been Jacob Deavor, James Dunlap, James Richardson, John and David Hamilton, Benjamin Osborn, William Figard, Aaron, Levi, Jonathan and Lemuel Evans.

After 1818 schools were kept open regularly each winter in Colerain township. Early teachers: James Dugan, George Riley, George Caldwell, William French, James C. Newman and Jesse Ash. Free schools were adopted in 1836 and log schoolhouses were at once built. Peter Morgart, William Metz, Philip Shoemaker, Frederick Smith, Adam Exline and William Shaner were the first directors. James M. Alexander, Alexander Henry, Asa Williams, John C. Morgart, William and George Caldwell and Samuel Wilkey were the first teachers under the new system. George H. Tower was afterward a very successful and popular teacher, and his influence for good was very great. A general interest in educational matters has been manifested by the citizens.

The leading teachers in Cumberland Valley prior to the adoption of the free school system in 1838 were Michael Boor, Joseph E. Cotter, George McCoy, Adam Easter, John C. Vickroy, Thomas Cheney, Henry Bruner, Richard Harwood and E. M. Swift. First board of directors (1838): Michael Boor, John Blair, George Bortz, George Elder, Campbell Hendrickson and William Boor. First teachers: Samuel Barrick; James Rawlins, Charles McLaughlin, John and Frederick Simons, John Blair, Josiah Bruner, J. B. B. Cessna, Daniel Defibaugh and Anthony Smith. All were log schoolhouses until 1865.

John Padan taught a school in Everett in 1814. William Girard succeeded him, charging three cents per day for tuition. Joseph Brown, Logan and Abraham were the next teachers. The first schoolhouse was erected about 1837. It was used for twenty years, after which the Methodist Episcopal church served as a schoolhouse until the present school-building took its place in 1866. The schoolhouse is of brick, two stories, surrounded by five acres of ground. First directors of the borough (1860): J. B. Williams, John C. Black, P. G. Morgart, William Masters and John A. Gump. The first teacher was J. C. Clarkson, succeeded by J. C. Long. The school is in a good condition.

At the time of the organization of Harrison township in 1842 six schoolhouses were included within it. The early friends of education, most of whom were afterward school directors, were John Metzger, John McVicker, John E. Miller, George Elder, L. A. Fyan, Frederick Turner, B. V. Wertz, George Mullin, John B. Hardman and G. S. Mullin. Early teachers: Abraham Miller, Peter F. Lehman, Nathan Bullock, James H. Caton, James Dugan and William Ketring. Principal teachers from 1845 to 1860: Jacob Miller, Banner Wertz, Josiah Border, B. H. Williams, M. C. Miller, James and John Rawlins.

Thomas Nixon taught the first school in Hopewell township in 1790. Thomas Fannagan was the next teacher. In 1810 Nicholas Bollman, a fine penman, began to teach and continued for ten years. Grammar was first taught by Richard Harwood in 1827. George Moreland and Dr. Otho Selby were among the teachers of that day. Dr. Selby was among the best teachers of the day. The present school system was adopted at the first election held for the purpose. First directors: John and William Piper, James Lane, George B. Kay, George Rhodes and Jacob Fluke. The teachers were Richard Harwood, Henry S. Fluke, Simon Cameron and John Miller. Miller taught several years, adopted general classification and held a successful normal school. Asa Williams and Rev. John G. Howell also taught successfully. Stoves were first used in schoolhouses in Hopewell township in 1820.

First directors of Juniata township (1853): Leonard Bittner, Michael and P. R. Hillegass, Solomon Leitig, Nathan Hurley and John Gillespie. First teachers: P. T. Lehman, Caspar Stroub, James Dull, Lewis Beltz, John Palmer, D. M. Wonders and Miss Younkin. Wages were twelve dollars per month. Houses were poor, without desks, in 1854. Desks and blackboards were put in in 1856.

The early history of the schools of Liberty township is included in Hopewell. Daniel Cypher, David Stoler and Samuel Shoupp were earnest friends of the schools. Successful teachers: Jonathan and Lemuel Evans, Richard Harwood, David Shreve, Samuel Moore, I. K. Little and Miss Moriah Brumbaugh. In 1848 wages were eleven dollars and twelve dollars per month; term three months; three schools; whole tax, one hundred and forty-eight dollars. Schools are in good condition. Michael Porter taught a school at Cook's Mill, Londonderry township, in 1820. Benjamin L. Dodge, Edward J. Cotter and R. L. Jones taught at different times. There were then but two schools in the township. Free schools were strongly opposed and adopted by only a small majority. Cornelius Devore was a strong advocate of the system. James C. Devore was one of the first and most successful teachers. There has been great progress in educational matters of recent years.

The early history of the Monroe township schools is included in that of Providence and Southampton. Among the prominent directors were the following: Jabez Hickson, M. Murray, James Marshall, J. Shaw, Philip Snider, Daniel Fletcher, Daniel Miller, Jacob Fletcher and Josiah Koons. Profitable select schools have been held. Some of the best teachers of the county have come from Monroe.

John Friend taught in Napier township in 1813. Joseph Potts and Lewis Writer were also early teachers. The first schoolhouse was built about 1825. Free schools adopted in 1834. Emanuel Statler, A. J. Snively, Jacob Adams, Mulford Treadwell, Joseph Mortimore and William Nycum were the first directors. Sixteen log houses were built and poorly furnished. Wages for several years were twelve dollars per month. Benjamin Kinsey, Isaac Philson, Jacob Miller, John W. Bowen, James Allison, Robert Miller, Henry Whitaker and G. S. Mullin were among the first teachers. Uniformity of textbooks and general classification were secured about 1857.

Among the early teachers of Providence township (now East and West Providence) were Francis and John Wilkins, John McLaughlin, "Master" Jaques, Edward Kerr, Peter Jamison and Solomon and Asa Williams. Schoolhouses poor, and but little classification until 1860. Steady progress since.

First directors of Pleasantville borough (1871): Adam Ickes, A. J. Kegg, Isaac T. Bowen, Amos Harbaugh, Daniel Price and Joseph B. Smith. Further notice given in the history of the borough.

For history of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, Rainsburg, see sketch of that town. First directors (1856): Samuel Williams, John A. Gump, N. C. Evans, B. F. Gump, V. Freet and B. Sheely.

Saxton borough has a good schoolhouse and a prosperous school. Prominent school men and directors have been E. A. Fackler, John Fulton, E. H. Turner, David Stoler, Dr. C. W. Moore, I. K. Little, E. J. Rauch and Messrs. Eichelberger. Teachers: W. S. Brenneman, W. F. Hughes, S. B. Stoler, J. O. Smith and others.

First directors of St. Clairsville borough (1867): G. B. Amick, Rev. C. W. Heilman, Rev. J. Peters, Abraham Corle, Josiah Imler and John Beckley. Rev. C. W. Heilman, S. W. Keyser, J. G. Ake, Miss Ella McLaughlin, and others, have been the teachers. (See sketch in borough history.)

Among the first directors of Snake Spring

F. C. REAMER, M. D.

DR. F. C. REAMER.

Dr. F. C. Reamer was born near Sideling Hill, in the present county of Fulton, Pennsylvania, in 1821. He studied medicine with Dr. Francis B. Barclay, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, April 4, 1845. He began the practice of his profession at Hancock, Maryland. In the spring of 1849 or 1850, he located at Bedford, but a few months later removed to McConnellsburg, the then recently established county-seat of the new county of Fulton. It seems that his anticipations were not realized there, however, for in the spring of 1854 he again returned to Bedford, where he resided until his death, which occurred April 28, 1870, at the age of forty-nine years. From September 16, 1862, to February 3, 1865, he served as surgeon, with the rank of major, of the 143d regt. Penn. Vols. His wife, formerly Miss Georgiana A., daughter of Abraham Kerns, of Bedford, died May 28, 1869.

township (1857): Michael Lutz, Hon. J. G. Hartley, B. R. Ashcom, Henry Hershberger, M. C. Ritchey and William Turney. Among the principal teachers: Isaiah Rawlins, Maggie McCleery, H. F. Gump, Josiah Amos, W. W. Sparks, J. T. Jamison, Samuel Amos and O. G. McCoy.

St. Clair township (now East and West St. Clair) was formed in 1814. In 1820 there were four schoolhouses. Leading teachers from 1814 to 1836: John Kemp, Mark C. Shepherd, James Smith, Levi Lamburn, Thomas and James Allison. Free schools had few friends, and the system was not adopted until 1846. John B. Potts, James and John Blackburn, Eli Miller, J. Gordon and Thomas McCoy were the first directors. Henry Whitaker, Aaron Frazier, Jennings Oldham, Robert and Martin Miller, Thomas Schooley, John Guyer, D. M. Wonders, Miss E. P. Blackburn, J. Porter, J. A. Livingston, Adam Ickes and Austin Wright have been teachers since the free system was adopted. Old methods of teaching were abandoned in 1858–60.

In Southampton township David Howsare, David Sell, Simmons and Nicholas Cooper, Warman Johnson and Denton Stevens were the principal teachers prior to 1836, when the free schools were opened. In that year the township contained three schoolhouses, two of which were also used for public worship. Thirteen log schoolhouses were then built. William Lashley, Joseph Barkman, William Robinson, John Pendergast, George Blankley and Henry Turney were the first directors. Strong opposition to free schools was made, and in 1857 a board of directors which was chosen refused to serve, and there were no schools. This state of affairs continued until 1866, when, by action of the court, schools were re-opened. Good progress has since been made.

The citizens of Schellsburg have generally been zealous in the support of schools. In 1825, a brick schoolhouse was erected by private contributions and a graded school established. Samuel Clendenong, Peter O. Hagan and C. W. Leffingwell were successful teachers before the free schools. The village became a borough in 1838. First directors: John Garlinger, Benjamin Blymier, Jacob Poorman, John Rininger, Isaac Mengle and Godfrey Yeager. First teacher: Patricia Grant. Uniformity of text-books was adopted in 1841. The schools have generally had efficient teachers and have been highly prosperous. The school-building is a fine one.

Union township, now Union and King, adopted the free school system in 1843. Early teachers of subscription schools: Jacob Klahn, Robert Bullard, Samuel Karn, Amos McCreary, William McDonald and Thomas Vowel. Free schools were accepted through the efforts of Joseph B. Ake, Samuel Karn, Joseph Imler, John Crist, Michael Wertz and William Griffith. First directors: Frederick Stiffler, Michael Moses, John Crist, Jacob Cloas and Joseph Imler. In 1858, classification and uniformity of text-books were secured.

First directors of Woodberry borough (1868): William Pearson, William Simpson, D. R. P. Sweeny, C. W. Allen, Dr. C. F. Oelig, Samuel Beamer and Jacob Brenneman. David Price was the first teacher. The borough has a good brick school-building and an interesting school.

In Woodberry township, Philip Fishburn, Benjamin Griffith, William Pringle, David Mixel, James Roche, Jacob Livengood and William Ralston were the leading teachers from 1816 to 1834. English and German were generally taught. Free schools were opposed and the law was not accepted for some time. First directors: Dr. Samuel H. Smith, Samuel Buck, Frederick Washeim, John Keagy, Daniel Holsinger and Samuel Haffley. Among the friends of the schools were Samuel Brown, Jacob Hipple, Jacob Long, Leonard Furry, Christian Souder, Thomas Brown and Daniel Snowberger. Henry Miller, John McDonald and Jacob Miller were successful teachers under the present system.

South Woodberry was formed in 1844. In 1848, under a very progressive schoolboard, much interest in education was aroused. The first institute in the county was held in this township in 1849. Among the most active directors were Adam Haderman and Joseph B. Noble. Successful teachers: John B. Fluke, J. B. Furry, J. R. Durborrow, D. C. Long and Daniel Reed. The township has good schoolhouses and good schools.

Coaldale borough generally maintains good schools. John Taylor, Lemuel Evans, Joshua Aurandt, Dr. Jenkins and others have served as directors.

The schools of the new townships — Bloomfield, West St. Clair, King and Mann — are included in the sketches relating to the townships from which they were formed. Many facts relative to borough schools are given in the borough histories. Several of the townships have held township institutes annually, which have had an important influence in improving the schools.

The present condition of the schools of the county will be seen in the following statistics, which are taken from the latest report of the state superintendent:

TABULAR STATEMENT FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 5, 1882.

DISTRICTS.	Whole number of schools.	Number of male teachers.	Number of female teachers.	Average number of pupils attending school.	Total expenditures for school purposes.	Average number of months taught.
Bedford borough	8	3	6	247	$4,431 03	8
Bedford township	17	15	2	437	3,817 24	5
Bloomfield	6	6	.....	185	2,214 85	5
Broad Top	11	6	5	297	2,783 57	5
Coaldale	1	1	.....	45	438 98	5
Colerain	8	7	1	160	1,022 16	5
Cumberla'd Valley	10	6	4	214	1,285 9	5
Everett	6	4	2	229	2,505 68	7
Harrison	9	6	3	246	1,493 30	5
Hopewell	9	8	1	262	2,058 31	5
Hyndman	1	1	.....	55	613 17	5
Juniata	10½	5	8	263	1,492 79	5
King	8½	10	.....	243	1,685 81	5
Liberty	6	6	.....	162	941 79	5
Londonderry	7	6	1	148	1,097 61	5
Mann	5	5	.....	142	1,196 46	5
Monroe	14	13	3	351	1,899 53	5
Napier	14	12	2	359	1,796 17	5
N. Enterprise	2	1	2	67	3,408 74	5
Pleasantville	2	1	1	66	691 54	5
Providence, East	11	11	1	238	1,473 43	5
Providence, West	10	6	4	215	1,906 56	5
Rainsburg	2	2	.....	62	365 96	5
St. Clair, East	8½	7½	1	260	1,280 06	5
St. Clair, West	8	7	1	176	1,003 49	5
St. Clairsville	1	1	.....	50	933 16	5
Saxton	2	1	1	69	2,802 19	6
Schellsburg	4	3	1	105	793 76	5
Snake Spring	5	5	.....	107	1,381 88	5
Southampton	11	8	3	270	1,309 15	4
Union	7	8	.....	15	1,129 23	5
Woodberry	2	2	.....	66	570 68	5
Woodberry tp.	8	9	.....	220	1,555 67	5
Woodberry, South	10	10	1	294	2,225 10	5

Whole number of schools in the county in 1882, 234½; average number of months taught, 5.52; number of male teachers, 202½; number of female teachers, 54; average salary of male teachers, per month, $31.41; average salary of female teachers, per month, $25.41; number of male scholars, 4,889; number of female scholars, 4,356; average number attending school, 6,485; average per cent of attendance, 82; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, $40,556.07; state appropriation, $7,016.21; total receipts, $57,812.35; total expenditures, $55,607.64.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Early Physicians of Bedford — Biographies of Prominent Representatives of the Profession in the Past and Present — Leading Physicians in the Towns and Villages in the County.

SINCE the establishment of the borough of Bedford, its physicians, and the dates they began to practice here, have been as follows: John Peters, 1778; John Anderson, 1796; George D. Foulke, 1804; William Watson, 1805; John H. Hofius, 1807; William T. Davidson, 1808; John Edmiston, 1810; Henry Gerhart, 1817; Augustus Coolage, 1820; William Van Lear, 1820; Francis B. Barclay, 1823; William Vickroy, 1826; Philip Fetterly, 1829; William H. Watson (son of William), 1835; George W. Anderson (son of John), 1840; G. A. Hammond, 1844; R. R. McDowell, 1847; George H. Keyser, 1847; Samuel D. Scott, 1847; John Compher, 1849; F. C. Reamer, 1850; Benjamin F. Harry, 1851; William Watson (son of William H.), date unknown; J. L. Marbourg, 1863; J. Ross Anderson (son of Espy L.), 1864; William Jamison, 1866; —— Douglass, 1867; Simon H. Gump, 1870; William T. Hughes, 1876; James D. Kirk, 1878; Drs. Griffith and Danaker, date unknown; John A. Clark, 1877; C. P. Calhoun, 1881; George C. Barton, 1882.

Of the medical gentlemen mentioned above, it appears that Dr. John Peters was the first, and for some twelve or fifteen years the only, physician at Bedford. He removed to the western country about the year 1790.

Dr. William Watson, the father of Dr. William Hartley Watson, and grandfather of the late Dr. William Watson, was born in the Kishacoquillahs valley, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1778. Dr. John Anderson was his fellow pupil while reading medicine in Carlisle. After graduating, Dr. Watson married his first wife in Carlisle and there practiced his profession for a few years. But in 1805 (his wife having died) he removed to Bedford, where he soon attained distinction and a large practice. Among the visitors at the then recently discovered mineral springs he was also extremely popular. In 1811 he married as a second wife Miss Eliza Hartley, of Mount Dallas, who survived him some thirty years. He died in July, 1835, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was of gigantic size, being six feet three inches in

Francis B Barclay

DR. BARCLAY.

Francis Bailey Barclay is a name endeared to the hearts of a large number of the older citizens of Bedford county. Endowed by nature with a brilliant intellect, he gained by study and research such culture and knowledge as won the admiration and respect of all with whom he came in contact. An obituary notice written by one who knew him intimately* says: "While in his profession he deservedly ranked with the brightest names of our land, his mind was a treasure-house of classical and general literature. In his career as a physician he evinced a thorough knowledge of his profession, combined with the most profound judgment and skill, and when, added to this, his was a nature ever overflowing with sympathy and kindness, it is not strange that his admirers and friends were legion."

Dr. Francis B. Barclay was the son of Hugh and Hetty (Fulton) Barclay. He was born in Bedford, March 29, 1797. He was educated at the Bedford Academy, under its learned president, Rev. James R. Wilson. After commencing the study of medicine under the eminent Dr. William Watson, of Bedford, he was induced by reason of poor health to seek a milder climate. He studied two years at the Baltimore Hospital and attended lectures at the University of Maryland, from which institution he received the degree of doctor of medicine in the spring of 1818. In the fall of 1818 he commenced the practice of medicine in Columbus, Ohio, afterward removing to Cadron, Arkansas. His health becoming impaired by severe attacks of fever, he returned to his native place, and in 1821 began practicing medicine in Bedford. His talents and skill soon placed him among the foremost medical practitioners of his day, and during the thirty years of his practice in Bedford he constantly rose in the esteem of the people, gaining such popularity as rarely falls to the lot of one in his profession. Free-hearted, sympathetic and generous by nature, he was admirably fitted for the life of a medical adviser. Prompt to respond to the call of duty and ardently devoted to his work, his usefulness was great and his success well merited. He died July 12, 1851.

Dr. Barclay was married September 30, 1823, to Miss Camilla B. Bonnett, whose father was a man of great prominence among the citizens of Bedford of that day. The children of this union were Josiah E. (deceased), Hester A. (deceased), William W., Samuel M. (deceased), John J., Richard D., Emma F. and Mary F.

*Dr. Charles N. Hickok.

hight and weighing three hundred and thirty pounds. Indeed all of his male descendants were men of extraordinary size. Of his three sons and fourteen grandsons who grew to manhood, the average hight was over six feet, and the average weight considerably more than two hundred pounds.

Dr. William H. Watson, the eldest child of Dr. William Watson by his second marriage, was born in Bedford. At the time of his father's last illness he was attending lectures. Called home before his graduation, he immediately succeeded his father in an extensive practice, which he conducted with eminent success and ability for thirty-three years, or until his death, which occurred May 20, 1868. He was then in his fifty-seventh year. Many years before his death his alma mater, in acknowledgment of his merit, conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of medicine. He was in every respect an estimable, highly respected friend and citizen. In stature he was six feet and one inch, and weighed two hundred and forty pounds. He married Charlotte, daughter of Judge Schell, of Schellsburg, and their eldest child was William.

Dr. William Watson, son of William H., was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, in the year 1837. He graduated with honor at Lafayette College and the University of Pennsylvania, and began the practice of his profession with his father. On September 16, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon, with the rank of major, of the 105th regt. Penn. Vols., and remained in service until the expiration of his term — May 27, 1865. For a considerable period he served as medical director of the 3d army corps. After the close of the war he resumed his practice in Bedford, and continued until his death, which took place on March 13, 1879. With the closing of his life terminated a professional career of father, son and grandson as extraordinary as it was illustrious.

Dr. Samuel D. Scott served as assistant surgeon of one of the Pennsylvania regiments of volunteers during the Mexican war. Prior to that war, and subsequently, he practiced his profession in Bedford.

Dr. John Compher began his practice here about the year 1849. He was an estimable citizen, and is well remembered by many now living. He died in Bedford several years ago.

As a physician, druggist, postmaster, and in many official capacities, Dr. John H. Hofius was for many years an esteemed and prominent citizen of Bedford. The brave and talented David H. Hofius, Esq., was his son.

Dr. Benjamin F. Harry was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in December, 1828. After completing an academic course at Gettysburg, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Abraham Senseny, of Chambersburg. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, a few years later, and in May, 1846, began to practice at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. In 1848 he removed to Columbus, Ohio, remaining there three years. He then returned eastward to Bedford, Pennsylvania, where he continued in active practice until his death, which occurred in the month of November, 1875. While residing at Ray's Hill he married Miss Susan Nycum, who is still living. Of the nine children born to them, five survive: Blair G., George McC., William D., Rush N. and Mrs. Jennie McCulloh.

Dr. J. L. Marbourg was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Having acquired a good English education, he attended lectures, etc., at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, also the Pennsylvania hospital, and received his diploma of doctor of medicine in the spring of 1856. He first began to practice at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1861. He then removed to Philadelphia, but soon afterward, or April 17, 1862, he was commissioned and mustered into the service of the United States as assistant surgeon of the 11th reserves or 40th regt. Penn. Inf. He was slightly wounded in an action at Newmarket Crossroad. As a result of the injury then received, as well as a generally debilitated state of health contracted during McClellan's peninsula campaign in the swamps of the Chickahominy, he resigned his position on the 28th day of November, 1862. For more than a year he was unable to resume his practice, but in 1863 he located where he now resides, Bedford, and where he is widely known as the oldest physician in the town.

Dr. J. Ross Anderson was a son of Espy L. Anderson, and a cousin of the third or last Dr. William Watson. He graduated in the spring of 1864, and soon after began the practice of his profession in Bedford. For nearly ten years thereafter he was actively engaged. His benevolence in prescribing and providing nourish-

ing food, at his own expense, for his patients among the suffering poor, whose malady—he often was heard to say—was "only the want of something to eat, and something to keep them warm," was proverbial. He died in January, 1873.

Dr. William Jamison began to practice in Bedford about the year 1867, and remained some three or four years. He then removed to Galitzin, where he died about 1878.

Dr. George D. Foulke was a prominent citizen of the town for a number of years.

Dr. John A. Clark was born in the town of Schellsburg, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1848. He was a student of the Elder's Ridge (Pennsylvania) Academy for several terms. Having read medicine with Dr. Frank Marbourg, of Schellsburg, he attended a full course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in March, 1871. Thereafter he practiced with Dr. Frank Marbourg for four and one-half years, at St. Clairsville, Pennsylvania, for sixteen months, and in Bedford, where he now resides, since March, 1877. He is a member of the Clark family, which has been very prominent in civil and military affairs in Pennsylvania as well as the Western states.

Dr. C. P. Calhoun was born in Monroe township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1842. After obtaining a thorough English education he read medicine under the instructions of Dr. B. F. Harry. He attended lectures at the Albany (New York) Medical College in 1866–7, and graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in March, 1873. He practiced at Centreville, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, from 1869 to 1871. Since the latter date he has been a resident of Bedford borough. He was a lieutenant in the volunteer service during the late war. See military chapters relating thereto.

Dr. George C. Barton was born in Fulton county, Pennsylvania. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1880, and has since practiced at various points in Bedford and Fulton counties.

BUFFALO MILLS.

Dr. U. S. Musser, a son of Samuel Musser, now a resident of Brother's Valley township, Somerset county, was born near Berlin and educated at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in 1876. In 1878 he was graduated a doctor of medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Musser then located at Pleasantville, where he practiced six months in partnership with Dr. Keefe. He then removed to Buffalo Mills, where he now has a large practice.

CHANEYVILLE.

Dr. J. C. Emigh was born in Martinsburg, Blair county, in 1831. In 1871 he graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia. Beginning to practice at Roaring Spring in 1871, he continued there until 1874, when he removed to St. Augustine, Cambria county, where he remained two years. From 1876 until 1879 he practiced at Yellow Creek, Bedford county. In 1879 he removed to Chaneyville, where he has since practiced with good success.

CENTREVILLE.

Dr. Charles F. Doyle, of Centreville, was born in Morrison's cove, Bedford county; educated at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania; read medicine with Dr. M. L. Stehley, of Pattonville; graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1880; settled at Centreville in 1881, succeeding Dr. C. P. Calhoun.

CLEARVILLE.

Dr. Jacob G. Bruckman was born in Germany in 1800 and emigrated to America in 1840. In 1841 he settled in Salisbury, Somerset county, where he practiced medicine for twenty-seven years. Thence he removed to Monroe township, his present residence. Dr. Bruckman graduated at the city of Prague, in Bohemia, in 1831, and has practiced medicine over fifty years. He married Miss Lindeman, and is the father of four children: F. D., a teacher by profession and a carpenter by trade; Elizabeth (deceased); Rebecca, wife of Dr. Enfield, of Clearville, the present county sheriff; and Martha (Delozier), Somerset county.

COALDALE.

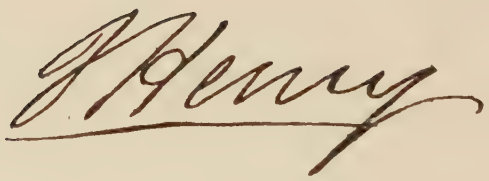
Dr. E. P. Jenkins is a native of Wales. He came to this country in 1851, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession and as a coal operator. Dr. Jenkins came to this county in 1862. Since 1870 he has been extensively engaged in coal operations on Six-Mile run.

Geo. W. Anderson

GEORGE WOODS ANDERSON, M.D.

This prominent practitioner was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1808. He was the eldest son of Dr. John Anderson, who for so many years was one of Bedford's eminent physicians. His mother, *née* Mary Espy, was a daughter of Capt. David Espy (who was the second prothonotary of Bedford county, having succeeded Gen. Arthur St. Clair) and granddaughter of George Woods, Esq., one of the first justices of our lord the king George III. Dr. George, as he was familiarly known, received his education at the old brick academy at Bedford and the Dickinson College at Carlisle. In 1826 he went into the office of the elder Dr. Watson. Completing his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, he practiced medicine for many years in Bedford, but after a time was obliged to devote his time to the management of his estate. In middle age he married Miss Caroline Morsell, of Prince George's county, Maryland, who died in 1860. Two sons were the offspring of this union. Dr. Anderson was the last survivor of his family of his own generation, and "a worthy representative of a worthy line." He was a most excellent type of the old-time gentleman, always courteous and considerate of the feelings of others. As a friend no one was more steadfast and true, and nothing could alienate him from those he believed worthy. In his dealings he was scrupulously honest and his liberality was proverbial. He was a man of magnificent physique and fine presence, and, although not a large man, was possessed of remarkable strength. Excepting to his intimate friends, he was uniformly reticent, but he had a warm, sympathetic heart, and those who saw him only on the surface little suspected the deep undercurrent of kind feeling, warm attachment and general solicitude which were the salient points in his character.

He died June 20, 1879, having nearly attained his seventy-first year, and was buried in the Bedford cemetery.



EVERETT.

Dr. James Henry, who for many years was the only physician of the eastern part of Bedford county, was a son of George Henry, one of the early settlers. George Henry was a Scotch-Irishman who came from Philadelphia and settled in the town of Bedford. He was a large owner of real estate and a citizen of prominence. He served as treasurer of the county for some years. His wife was a lady of Maryland birth and German descent. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Havener. The children of George and Elizabeth Henry were James, Alexander, George, Eliza, Rebecca, Mary, Jane and Sarah. Four are still living—George, Eliza, Jane and Sarah.

Dr. James Henry was born in Bedford, April 3, 1804. Early in life he evinced a fondness for study, and, entering the Bedford Academy, received a thorough classical training, which, added to the acquirements of later years, rendered him an accomplished scholar of thorough culture. In 1821, he began the study of medicine under the able instruction of Dr. William Watson (the first), in whose care he remained for five years. In 1826, he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he completed his medical studies two years later.

Dr. Henry settled at Bloody Run (now Everett) in May, 1828, and entered upon his professional career. At that date the life of a country medical adviser was a constant succession of hardships. The country was thinly peopled, and the inhabitants were poor. The roads were bad and all traveling had to be performed on horseback. For many years Dr. Henry's practice extended over large portions of Bedford, Blair and Fulton counties, and sometimes into Maryland and Virginia. He was sometimes without food or rest for twenty-four hours, and for much of his labor he received no compensation whatever. He continued to prescribe until the day before his death—a period of over fifty-one years. There are few examples of a longer or a more successful professional career. His useful life came to an end on October 4, 1879, but his services will be long and gratefully remembered. He was kind to the poor and courteous toward all.

In 1848, Dr. Henry married Miss Sarah E. Smith, who survives him. Mrs. Henry was the daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Piper) Smith. Her grandfather was Col. John Piper, lieutenant-colonel of Bedford county during the revolutionary war, and the progenitor of a very distinguished family. The doctor found in his wife a worthy and efficient helpmeet, and from the date of his marriage prosperity attended him. Their married life was blessed with five children: James (deceased); George, now engaged in the hardware business in Everett, successor to McClure & Henry; James P., in Idaho; Wm. P. S., now practicing medicine in Everett, and Mary E.

Dr. W. P. S. Henry was born in 1857; studied medicine with his father; graduated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1877, and received the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1882. Since he began practicing, his success has been very encouraging.

Dr. William W. Jamison practiced in this place about three years, commencing in 1865. He moved to Cambria county, where he died.

Dr. P. H. Pensyl was born and educated in this county, and read medicine with Dr. B. F. Harry, of Bedford. After graduating from the Jefferson Medical College he served in the army one year as surgeon. In 1865 he located at Everett, where he continued to practice until 1876, when failing health compelled him to cease.

Dr. S. G. Miller has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Everett since 1874. He was born at Buffalo Mills, Bedford county; educated at Mt. Union College, Ohio; read medicine with Dr. G. B. Fundenberg, Cumberland, Maryland; and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city.

Dr. H. Howard Hill was born in Fulton county in 1844, and was educated at St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Pennsylvania. He read medicine in Hancock, Maryland, under Dr. J. B. De La Plane, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1867. Beginning to practice at Emmaville, Fulton county, he continued there until 1877, when he removed to Everett. His practice is large and constantly increasing.

Dr. D. F. Earnest occupies a creditable position among the medical profession. He is a son of Isaac D. Earnest, now a resident of Bedford, and was born in Bedford township. He read medicine with the late Dr. B. F. Harry, of Bedford, and attended the medical school at Albany, New York. In 1867 he began practicing in Wilmore, Cambria county, where he re-

mained two years. He next practiced in Hopewell, Bedford county, two years, then in King William county, Virginia, four years. In 1877 he located at Everett.

HYNDMAN.

Dr. F. S. Weller is a native of Somerset county, and a descendant of one of the early families in that county. Dr. Weller practiced medicine in his native county a number of years with good success. In 1873 he moved from Northampton township, Somerset county, to Hyndman. Dr. Weller has held several offices in the town.

NEW PARIS.

The first settled physician in New Paris was Dr. A. S. Smith, who moved here from St. Clairsville, about 1870. He died here after about two years' practice.

The only physician now in the town is Dr. James B. Statler, who has practiced here successfully since 1874. Dr. Statler was born in this county.

OSTERBURG.

Dr. Henry W. Conrad, son of George Conrad, was born at Scalp Level, Cambria county. He clerked in his father's store until 1873, then attended school and engaged in teaching for several terms. He took a two years' course at the Indiana (Pennsylvania) State Normal School, then attended the Jefferson Medical College. In 1882 he graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, practiced a short time in Springfield, Fayette county, and the same year located at Osterburg, where he is now practicing. In 1883 Dr. Conrad was married to Amanda, daughter of William Oster, of Osterburg.

PATTONVILLE.

The first physician who located in Pattonville was Dr. William Birch. He was succeeded by Dr. Sidney Smith, Dr. James D. Noble, Dr. M. L. Ritchey and Dr. Martin L. Stehley. Martin L. Stehley, a native of Mifflin county, died in Blair county in 1873. He was a merchant for thirty-five years in MacVeighstown, Frankstown and Hollidaysburg. His son, Dr. Martin L. Stehley, graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1874. After practicing two years in Huntingdon county, he removed to Pattonville, where he has since resided, enjoying a good practice.

PLEASANTVILLE.

The first medical practitioner in Pleasantville was Dr. Miller. He was succeeded by Dr. Bendedict, Dr. McGriff, Dr. Beighley, Dr. Speicher, Dr. William E. Hall, Dr. Joseph E. Keefe, Dr. D. H. Hetrick, Dr. S. G. Statler and others. The present practicing physicians are Drs. Hetrick and Statler.

Dr. Daniel H. Hetrick, son of John S. Hetrick, was born in Morrison's cove, where his father still lives. He attended school up to October, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. D, 101st regt. Penn. Vols., in which he served until the close of the war. He was captured April 20, 1864, and held a prisoner in Andersonville and Florence prisons for seven months and twenty days. He attended school in Rainsburg and studied medicine under Dr. Samuel H. Smith, of Woodberry. He received the degree of doctor of medicine in 1869, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Pleasantville.

Dr. Samuel G. Statler was born in Stoystown, Pennsylvania; attended Franklin and Marshall College in 1840–1–2. He studied medicine in Ligonier, Westmoreland county, under Dr. S. P. Cummings and graduated a doctor of medicine in 1851. He then located in St. Clairsville, where he remained until 1865. From 1865 to 1878 he practiced at Schellsburg. In 1878 he removed to Spring Meadow and thence, in 1883, to Pleasantville.

RAINSBURG.

Probably the first settled physician in Rainsburg was Dr. John Clow. He was in the place as early as 1830. His successor, Dr. Ferdinand LeFevre, practiced a short time, commencing about 1837. Dr. J. L. McCay came in 1839, and practiced five or six years. He was competent and successful. Dr. Nathaniel C. Wilson practiced here a few years, commencing in 1844. He was succeeded by Dr. J. W. Crawford, who remained until about 1854. Other physicians have practiced in Rainsburg for short periods.

Dr. John G. Hughes was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, in 1828. He studied medicine in Hancock, Maryland, attended the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated therefrom in 1853. The same year he came to Rainsburg, where he practiced fifteen months. He then returned to Hancock

DR. S. H. GUMP.

Dr. S. H. Gump, an able representative of the medical profession in Bedford, was born at Rainsburg, Bedford county, December 12, 1841. His parents, Hon. G. W. and Sophia (Stuckey) Gump, were both natives of this county. The grandfather of Dr. Gump was John Gump, who came to Rainsburg from Frederick county, Maryland. He was among the earliest settlers in the town of Rainsburg, where he died at the age of eighty-six years.

Dr. Gump passed his boyhood on a farm. When he was six years old his parents moved to Cumberland, Maryland, where they remained until 1854. The subject of this sketch received his common-school education in Cumberland. After the return of the family to Bedford county he qualified himself for teaching, and engaged in that employment in 1859, 1860 and 1861. Subsequently he attended school for two years at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. In 1865 he began the study of medicine at Bedford under the tuition of Dr. William H. Watson. He attended the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia during the sessions of 1868–9 and 1869–70, graduating therefrom March 12, 1870.

He at once began practice with Dr. William Watson, son of his preceptor, and continued in partnership with him until the death of Dr. Watson, March 10, 1879. The beginning of his practice was attended with success, and instead of having to wait for patients, as not infrequently falls to the lot of young physicians, Dr. Gump soon found a sufficiency and oftentimes a superabundance of work awaiting him. Devoted to his profession, conscientious and faithful in the discharge of his duties, he has earned and gained a well-merited prominence among the physicians of Bedford county. Dr. Gump was chosen physician to the county almshouse in 1870, succeeding Dr. Reamer, and held the position several years. Since 1873 he has been surgeon for the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania railroad.

and engaged in practice with his preceptor, Dr. Wilson, continuing until 1857. He then returned to Rainsburg, where he has since enjoyed a good practice.

RAY'S HILL.

A large number of physicians have located at Ray's Hill, though none have remained long except Dr. E. J. Miller, a prominent and well-known representative of the medical profession.

Dr. Miller is a native of Cumberland county. He graduated at the Charleston University, and subsequently attended medical lectures at Jefferson Medical College. He was four years in the regular army, in the 3d U. S. Cav. After the war he located at Ray's Hill, in 1865, and his practice has since been quite extensive and very successful. Dr. Miller is a member of the National Guard, and has been regularly connected with that organization since 1872. He is now a member of Gen. Beaver's staff and one of the Pensioners' Examination Board.

Dr. W. H. Oyler settled at Ray's Hill in 1882. He is a native of Adams county, and a graduate of the University of New York city.

ROBINSONVILLE.

The first practicing physician in Robinsonville was Dr. George Ray, who remained but a short time. The present practitioner, Dr. D. T. Robinson, is a native of Monroe township, and a graduate of the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Robinson is a son of Ephraim Robinson, who was born in this township, and resided here until 1883, when he removed near Everett. Ephraim Robinson held various township trusts, and was prominent in advancing the best interests of the community.

SAXTON.

The practicing physicians of Saxton are Drs. Breneman and Evans.

Micheal Breneman, the grandfather of Dr. Breneman, was of German descent, though a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Isaac Breneman, the father of the doctor, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where he married and reared his family. Dr. M. B. Breneman, the fourth child of Isaac Breneman, was born May 22, 1838. He passed his boyhood on a farm, attending the common schools. In his twentieth year he attended a select school at Marklesburg, Huntingdon county, and subsequently he was a student at the academy in Williamsburg, Blair county, and at the Cassville Seminary, Huntingdon county. While obtaining his education he engaged in teaching during the winter months. In 1862 he left the Cassville Seminary, where he was then pursuing his studies, and enlisted in Co. C, 125th regt. Penn. Vols. At Antietam he received a severe wound and was discharged in consequence of it. The doctor's oldest brother, Isaac N. Breneman (since deceased), enlisted under the call for seventy-five thousand men in the first company of soldiers that left Blair county. The youngest brother, who went out in Co. C, 125th regt., died soon after the battle of Antietam from disease contracted in the service. M. B. Breneman, having returned home after receiving his wound, taught school in McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, the following winter, although he was obliged to go about on crutches to attend to his duties. He continued teaching until 1866, when he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Tobias Harnish, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county. In the fall of 1868 he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1870. Locating at Waterstreet, Huntingdon county, he began practicing his profession. In the spring of 1872 he removed to Dudley, Huntingdon county, where he practiced for seven years with excellent success. He then removed to the growing town of Saxton, his present home. Dr. Breneman is an able and skillful physician and ranks high in his profession. His social standing is above reproach. He has never sought official distinction and has held only local offices. He is a member of the Coalmont Lodge of Odd-Fellows and of the Grand Army Post of Saxton.

Dr. Breneman was married in 1869 to Miss Anna M. Shaffer, daughter of Peter Shaffer, of Waterstreet, Pennsylvania, and is the father of five children, four of whom are living: Paul B., William E., Mary O. (deceased), Myra B. and Albert B.

SCHELLSBURG.

The first physician who settled in Schellsburg was Dr. Rudhaesel, a German. He died here after a few years' practice. He had a brother who was also a physician. Both were associated in practice for a time.

Afterward Dr. Ray, Dr. Brammel and Dr. Burnett each located here for a short period. In 1837 came Dr. John C. Ealy, whose many

years of faithful labor have rendered his name familiar and his presence welcome in hundreds of homes. He read medicine under Dr. William Rankin, a prominent physician of Cumberland county. Dr. Ealy entered upon his professional career at Schellsburg, and has never changed his location. For forty years he traveled by no other mode than horseback. He has frequently attended patients in Somerset and Cambria counties, braving the severest weather and traversing indescribably bad roads in the performance of his duties. He is vigorous and active for a man of his years and his practice is still large. For a more extended notice of Dr. Ealy see history of Schellsburg.

Dr. Frank M. Marbourg is a native of Johnstown. He studied medicine in Bedford under Dr. William Watson and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1863 he located in Schellsburg. His practice is both extensive and successful.

Dr. W. P. Whitmore, a graduate of a Baltimore medical college, located in Schellsburg in 1881 and is now practicing here.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

Dr. D. A. Plank was born in Cumberland county and attended Juniata College, Tuscarora, Pennsylvania. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 7th Penn. reserves. He was wounded with the loss of a finger at the first battle of Bull Run, and was honorably discharged on account of his wound in August, 1861. He afterward spent six months with the army as a photographer. In 1864–5 he attended the Jefferson Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1865. He then located at St. Clairsville, where he has since practiced with good success. He is the only practicing physician in the town.

WOODBERRY.

Dr. Samuel H. Smith came to Woodberry in 1834, and for years was the only physician in the northern part of Bedford county. His early practice extended over a large portion of the present counties of Blair and Huntingdon. Everett, Bedford and Schellsburg on the south and Martinsburg and Newry on the north were the nearest points where other doctors were located. Dr. Smith was born in Juniata county, in 1811, and studied medicine in that county and at the Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Smith is an esteemed member of his profession. Though now nominally retired from practice, he still attends patients occasionally.

Dr. Charles S. Oellig came to Woodberry, where he still practices, in 1841. Dr. Oellig is a native of Franklin county, and studied medicine in Waynesboro. After practicing there two years he removed to Bedford county.

Many other physicians have practiced in Woodberry for short periods. The present practitioners are Dr. Smith, Dr. Oellig, Dr. Ralph C. Klepser, Dr. C. W. Fox and Dr. Cornog.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

Indian Traders — Ray and Others at Raystown — Driven Away by Indians — Gen. Forbes at Raystown in 1758 — A Fort Built — John Fraser and Family — Capt. Ourry Grants a Lot in the Original Town of Bedford — Bedford Manor Surveyed — Prominent Features and Residents in 1761 — Description of Fort Bedford — Four Eminent Pioneers — Town Laid Out According to Present Plan in 1766 — Made the Seat of Justice in 1771 of a Vast Territory — Its Residents at That Time — Mention of Many Other Early Settlers — The First Postmaster, Etc. — President Washington's Visit in 1794 — Incorporated as a Borough — A Letter from President John Adams — The Town in 1883 — Corporate History — An Early Celebration — Banking — Manufacturing — Secret Associations — Religious History.

WITH the Indian traders of the colonial period, and indeed at a much later date, it was customary, after the site for the establishment of a trading post had been settled, to erect at least two or three log buildings for the accommodations of themselves, their goods and their servants or retainers. One of these — the trading-house proper — was especially constructed (quite frequently of hewn timbers, and loop-holed) with the view of securing as safely as possible the stock in store, besides affording a place of refuge and defense in case of sudden attack. The traders, usually, were widely separated one from another, and in course of time, their posts became known among themselves, the white hunters and trappers, and the Indians, as towns. Hence the names of Ray's Town, Frank's Town, John's Town, Hanna's Town, Beeson's Town, etc., terms which appear so frequently in colonial history.

It is traditionary, and quite evident, too, that about the year 1750, an Indian trader named Ray established himself on or near the site of the present town of Bedford, and erected three log buildings, but how long he remained, or what

Americus Enfield

AMERICUS ENFIELD, M.D.

Dr. Enfield was born near the town of Salisbury, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1847, of poor, Christian parents. His great-grandfathers were revolutionary soldiers. On his paternal side he is descended from German parentage, as the name indicates, and on his maternal side is of Irish descent. His maternal grandfather was a descendant of the same family of which William Findley, once governor of this state and treasurer of the United States mints, was a member.

The doctor is a self-made man. He did not receive any educational advantages until after his twelfth year, owing to the fact that at that time no schools existed in the vicinity, and his parents were too humble in life to send him away to school, but he learned to read and write under his first tutor, his mother. About this time he went to live with his maternal uncle, the Hon. Hiram Findley, who for many years was a prominent politician, and a member of the state senate. After he entered the free schools he made rapid progress, his uncle's library affording him means of reading many choice works of history and biography. Among his uncle's library was an old copy of Carpenter's Human Physiology, which he read and reread. To this book he is no doubt indebted for belonging to the profession in which he is now engaged. His uncle was anxious to have him prepare himself for the legal profession, but his young mind was ever bent upon knowing more about the anatomy and physiology of man, and he determined within himself to make the science of medicine his profession. But while he was reading and teaching school, that he might acquire funds to complete his education, the war of the rebellion broke out, and, fired with patriotism, he joined the Ringgold battalion of cavalry, the first regiment of cavalry that left Western Pennsylvania. After several years of active service in the field, he was placed upon detached duty at Harewood United States Hospital, near Washington, D. C., in charge of the medical department, where he remained until the fall of 1865, when he was honorably discharged, and returned to his old home. Shortly afterward he entered Mercersburg College, Pennsylvania, in order to acquire a more comprehensive knowledge of Greek and Latin, which he found the necessity of in prosecuting his medical studies. His teacher in languages, while there, was that noted linguist and theologian Dr. E. E. Higbee, the present efficient superintendent of the schools of the state. After spending several years at college he went to Cumberland, Maryland, and entered the office of that eminent physician and surgeon Dr. G. B. Fundenberg, now of Pittsburgh. He attended medical lectures at that celebrated school Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He first opened an office in Cumberland, Maryland, where he soon took an advanced position among his professional brethren, but the profession being overcrowded by older physicians, he removed to Flintstone, in the same state, where he speedily acquired a large practice, by reason of his successful treatment of an epidemic of typho-malarial fever, which prevailed in a very malignant form there at that time, he having gained much knowledge of the pathology of the disease while in the army, and was thus enabled to treat it very intelligently. Of some two hundred cases which came into his hands, only a few proved fatal. In 1872 he moved to Clearville, Bedford county, where he had an extensive and lucrative practice up to 1882, when he was elected sheriff of this county by a large majority over a popular competitor, who was a member of the bar and ex-prothonotary of the county.

The doctor now resides in the county seat, Bedford, where he is quietly engaged in the practice of his profession, as well as attending to the duties of his office. In his profession he is paying special attention to surgery. In politics he is a democrat, and is descended from a long line of democratic ancestors. He has been prominent and active in political matters in the county and state. In 1876 he was tendered the nomination for state senator, but declined the honor. In 1871 he was married to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Dr. I. G. Bruckman, of Salisbury, Pennsylvania. Five children have been born to them—three boys and two girls. In faith the Doctor is a member of the Reformed church. His wife is a Lutheran.

became of him, tradition saith not. However, the locality was known for a number of years as *Ray's Town*, and the stream (Ray's Town branch of the Juniata), on which, it is presumed, Ray's trading-post was built, still perpetuates his name.

After Ray, or perhaps with him, came one Garrett Pendergrass, Sr., who, by consent of the chiefs of the Six Nations (see general chapter entitled "The White Men as Settlers"), resided here, made some improvements, probably did a thriving trade with the Indians, and claimed about three hundred acres of land, which included the "Three Springs" as well as land on the left bank of the Raystown branch. But according to the statement set forth in the Indian document referred to, he, also, removed from this locality soon after the beginning of the French and Indian war, and sought personal safety at a point far to the eastward.

As shown by the following memorial, William Fredregill was another adventurous spirit, and one of the very first to locate on the site of Bedford:

To the Honourable the Commissioners of Property of the Province of Pennsylvania:

The Memorial of John Ormsby of the Town of Bedford in the County of Bedford in the Province of Pennsylvania Humbly Sheweth—

That a certain William Fredregill in the year of our Lord 1755 in Consequence of the Encouragement given to people to settle on the vacant Lands on the Western Frontiers of the said Province did settle on a certain Tract of Land near Raystown now called Bedford then vacant, which Tract of Land the said Fredregill occupied, built a dwelling House thereon, and made several other Improvements and continued in possession untill he was driven off by the Indians in 1757, and his House and other Buildings were by them burnt and destroyed. That some years after the said Tract of Land and Improvements were included in the Survey of a Manor laid out for the Honourable the Proprietaries.

That your memorialist having purchased the said Fredregill's Right and Title in and to the said Tract of Land for the Consideration of one hundred pounds current money of this province as may appear by a certain Instrument of writing of Bargain and Sale bearing date the twenty second Day of December 1764 and made several Considerable Improvements on the same at a very great Expence, did in the year 1766 apply to the Honourable proprietaries Land Office in Philadelphia to have the said Land confirmed to him but at that Time could only obtain a Warrant to have the Land surveyed with a Clause 'On condition that he shall pay such purchase money as the Commissioners of property shall agree upon with the Memorialist.'

That the memorialist humbly hopes the Honourable Commissioners considering the true State of his case will not charge him with more purchase money than is usually paid by Settlers on vacant Land with the usual Quit Rent and Interest from the Date of the original Settlement in 1755, as the Land was actually settled and improved according to the Custom of Settlers, long before the laying out of the said Manor, and considering that it has been improved at great Hazard and Expence, the first Buildings and Improvements having been Destroyed as before set forth, he therefore prays the said Land may be confirmed to him on making such payments.

JOHN ORMSBY.*

Philad[a], Feb. 24, 1772."

It is quite apparent, then, that although the provincial authorities attempted to open a wagon-road for military purposes, from Fort Loudon to Raystown, in 1755; that Col. John Armstrong was ordered by Gov. Denny, in the spring of 1757, to march from Carlisle with a provincial force of three hundred men and occupy Raystown (a feat he was unable to accomplish by reason of lack of supplies); that during the same season Col. Armstrong suggested the building of a fort at Raystown, and that during the summer of that year, 1757, Capt. Hamilton led a scouting party from Carlisle to the site of the present town of Bedford, yet from the time of Braddock's defeat, in 1755, until the vanguard of Forbes' army occupied the last-mentioned point in the summer of 1758, it was hardly possible for an isolated white man to remain at Raystown; nor is it probable, after its abandonment by Pendergrass and Fredregill, that any attempted it until the construction of a stockade in July and August of the latter year, and the establishment of a permanent garrison rendered it safe for them to do so.

The history of Bedford as a town, therefore, properly begins with the year 1758—a time when it was honored by the presence of such distinguished military celebrities as Forbes, Washington, Boquet, Armstrong, Burd, and an army of some six or seven thousand men; when quarters for officers, barracks and numerous shanties for sutlers and other camp followers were built; when a road was opened southward to Fort Cumberland, and when the great military route through the province *via* Carlisle,

*Ormsby afterward became a resident of Pittsburgh, where he made himself conspicuous by defaming the name and military reputation of Col. Boquet. The colonel, probably, having thwarted him in some of his trading schemes.

Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Loudon, Raystown and Ligonier to Fort Pitt was completed. It appears that when Forbes' troops first occupied this point it was termed in letters and orders the "Camp at Raystown" or "Raystown Fort," but before the close of a twelve-month it was called Fort Bedford, in honor of "his Grace the Duke of Bedford," one of the "Lords Justices," also one of "his Majestie's Principal Secretaries of State" during the reign of George II.

Of those, other than soldiers, who came here with Forbes' army and remained *permanently*, John Fraser and his wife Jean are the only ones of whom anything is known. Fraser, a Scotchman, or Scotch-Irishman, was an intrepid frontiersman, and a small trader among the Indians before the inception of Braddock's disastrous campaign. He then resided in Virginia. When Braddock's army marched toward Fort Du Quesne, Fraser (accompanied by his wife) went as a guide and scout. Some household goods and a considerable stock of wares, suitable for the Indian trade, were also taken, it being Fraser's purpose to settle permanently on the head-waters of the Ohio. But, as already shown in these pages, Braddock met with defeat and death. The remnant of his army retreated, panic-stricken, to Fort Cumberland, and thither, too, proceeded Fraser and wife, where, for a time, they resided. A few months later, while near Fort Cumberland, Mrs. Fraser was captured by the Indians and taken as far westward as the present State of Ohio. After a captivity of about eighteen months, she escaped, and, in company with two white men, returned to her husband at Fort Cumberland.

When the Virginians, under Washington and Burd, marched from Fort Cumberland northward to join other detachments of Forbes' army at Raystown, Fraser and wife accompanied them, and on their arrival at this point, a small log cabin was built on the right bank of the Raystown branch, just below the present iron bridge, where meals were cooked for officers. The place finally became known as Fraser's Inn. Their son William, whose birth occurred in 1759, was, it is claimed, the first white child born within the present limits of Bedford county. Fraser became one of the most prominent men in the region surrounding Fort Bedford. As shown in a chapter relating to the first settlement of the three counties, he was present at Fort Pitt, in 1768, during a grand council meeting held between the representatives of the province and the chiefs of the Six Nations and other tribes, and with Capt. William Thompson (also a resident of Bedford in 1768) was chosen as a messenger to visit and warn off the trespassing settlers located west of the Alleghenies. When Bedford county was organized he was appointed one of its first justices of the peace, and served as such until his death, which occurred before the beginning of the revolutionary war. Subsequently his widow married Capt. Richard Dunlap. She was the mother of children by both husbands, and thus became the ancestor of the Frasers of Schellsburg and the Williamses of Napier, Rainsburg and Everett. She died in 1815, in Colerain township. Capt. Dunlap, her second husband, was killed in a fight with the Indians near Frankstown in 1781. (See general chapter relating to "The Revolutionary Period.")

As another pertinent matter regarding the early history of the town we append the following:

By Louis Ourry Esq^{r} Captain Lieut^{t}, in the Royal American Regiment of Foot, & Aid, Deputy Quarter Master General, Commanding His Majesty's Troops at Fort Bedford.

To Tobias Risenor, Baker.

By virtue of the Power & Authority unto me Given by John Stanwix, Esq^{r}, Major General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the Southern District of North America, I do by these Presents, Grant unto you during His Majesty's Pleasure, the use & Possession of a certain Lot of Ground, situate near this Fort, on the South side of Bedford Street* in the Town of Bedford, Province of Pennsylvania, thereon to build & make gardens for your own private use & advantage, & for the better accommodating & Supplying this Garrison & other His Majesty's Troops employ'd on this Communication. [Having reference to the route or line of communication leading westward to Fort Pitt.] In consideration of which Grant from the Crown, you are to pay as an acknowledgement to His Majesty one Spanish Dollar per Annum Ground Rent. Given under my Hand & Seal at Fort Bedford this Twenty sixth day of March, 1760, And in the Thirty third year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Brittain, France & Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

L^{s} Ourry,
A. D. Q. M. G.
Capt. Commandant.

Register'd in the Book of Grants at Fort Bedford this 7th day of April, 1760.

Tho. Barker.

* Meaning the old military road, or the present street known as Pitt.

This old paper likewise indicates the fact that at least one year before the survey of "Bedford Manor" by Col. John Armstrong, and six years before the plotting of the town by Surveyor-Gen. Lukens, the military authorities, fully empowered, had laid out lots and streets "in the Town of Bedford."

Upon the back of the old document of which the foregoing is a literal copy were the following indorsements:

"Lot No. 11, containing in Forefront 25 feet, Backside 25 feet, Upperside 150 feet, Lowerside 150 feet. L^s Ourry, A. D. Q. M. G. Capt. Commandant." "Ground Rent paid to the 25 March, 1764. L^s Ourry, March 9, 1764." "Bedford the 28th Day of May, 1764. These are to Certify that I, Alexander Lutes, give over my Right & title Mention'd on the other Side unto Henry Road, as Witness my Hand.

his
ALEXANDER × LUTES."
mark

The next important event was the survey of Bedford Manor. Concerning this and similar proceedings throughout the province it appears that on the 1st day of September, in the year 1700, William Penn issued his warrant or order to Edward Pennington, then surveyor-general of the province of Pennsylvania and territories, for the survey of one-tenth of all the lands that should be laid out in the said province for the use of the proprietor and his heirs. This warrant or order was as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA. William Penn Absolute Proprietary and Governor in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties annexed:

According to the Primitive Regulation for laying out of Lands in this Province, by which it was provided that one tenth part of all the lands therein surveyed should be appropriated to me the propriatary thereof, I do hereby require and command thee to Survey or cause to be surveyed to my proper use and Behoof and my heirs after me, five hundred acres in every Township consisting of five thousand acres that shall be Surveyed, and generally one tenth part of all the lands that shall be laid out in this province or territories and make due Returns thereof into my secretaries office.

Given under my hand and seal this first day of September 1700.

WILLIAM PENN.

To Edward Pennington, Surveyor General of the Province of Pennsylvania and territories.

On the 25th of November, 1748, the lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, James Hamilton, issued a second warrant or order directed to Nicholas Scull,* Esq., at that time surveyor-general of the province, in the language following, to wit:

Pennsylvania, By The Proprietaries.—Whereas, by a warrant under the hand and seal of our late Father, dated the first day of September 1700, Edward Pennington, then Surveyor General of this province and Territories thereunto belonging, was required and commanded in pursuance of the primitive Regulation for laying out lands in this Province to survey or cause to be Surveyed, to the proper use and Behoof of our said Father and his heirs five hundred acres in every township consisting of Five Thousand Acres that should be Surveyed, and Generally one tenth part of all the lands that should be laid out in this Provence or Territories. These are therefore to authorize and require you to make Strict Examination what has been done in pursuance of the above mentioned Warrant, and to make exact returns of such Surveys into the Secretaries office, as also of all other Lands whatever that have by warrants heretofore Issued been appropriated to our use.

Witness James Hamilton, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of the said provence, who in pursuance and by virtue of certain powers and authorities to him for this purpose (*Interalia*) granted by the said propriataries hath hereto set his hand and caused the seal of the Land office to be affixed at Philadelphia this twenty-fifth Day of November, 1748.

To Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By virtue of these warrants Col. John Armstrong, deputy surveyor-general, made and returned to the land office a survey of Bedford Manor, upon which he indorsed the following:

A Draught of a Tract of Land, situate at Bedford, in the County of Cumberland, containing two thousand eight hundred and ten acres, and an half of one acre, with the usual allowance of 6 p^r cent for Roads, &c.—Surveyed for the Honb^{le} the Proprietaries, the 29th day of October, 1761. In pursuance of a warrant bearing date the 25th day of November, One thousand seven hundred and forty-eight—1748.

by JOHN ARMSTRONG
D. S.

To John Lukens
Surveyor General } copy.

This draft of the manor grounds, as sketched by Col. Armstrong, represents the Raystown branch, Schober's run, Cumberland Valley run; the old military road leading toward Fort Pitt; bridges over the Raystown branch at the point below the present town where the ford is now located, and across Dunning's creek at the same place where bridges are now found; Fort Bedford with its five bastions; the "Commandant's House" (the central part of the old building near the southeast corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, formerly known as the "Rising Sun" inn, and which was built about 1760); twenty-seven wooden structures, chiefly of logs, which, standing rather compactly on grounds now occupied by the Washington house and others to the westward, and from the site of the same

*Nicholas Scull was the ancestor of Edward Scull, Esq., the well known revenue collector of this district, and for many years the publisher of the *Somerset Herald*. See the history of the Bench and Bar of Somerset county, in this work.

house southward, were designated "Houses built by sutlers who followed the army." The manor lines embraced Garrett Pendergrass' and John Ormsby's* claims on the north, Philip Baltimore's* claim and Samuel Drenning's* "clearing," in the southwest part, the claims of the two last named being located on the west side of Cumberland Valley run. At the same time, 1761, those owning or claiming lands adjoining the manor were Col. Geo. Croghan (Sir William Johnson's chief deputy Indian agent) on the northeast—a large tract containing more than one thousand acres; Christopher Lewis'* "lot," which was on the left bank of the Raystown branch just below the present Richard street bridge; Winemiller's* "place" on the east, mentioned as a house and "old mill," the mill being located on Schober's run about half a mile from its mouth; Joseph Shenewolf's* "land" on the southeast; Samuel Drenning's "claim" on the southwest; John Dougherty's* "land," Thomas Jamison's* "claim," John Holmes'* "land," and Barnard Dougherty's* "land" on the northwest.

The stockade already referred to as Fort Bedford stood upon the grounds bounded north by the Raystown branch, east by Richard, south by Pitt and west by Juliana streets. It embraced about seven thousand square yards, and, besides its five bastions—places prepared for the use of swivel guns—it had a "gallery with loopholes" extending from the central bastion on its north front to the water's edge, "to secure the water and secure the banks" of the stream. The main gate was on the south side, and parallel with the southern rampart ran Forbes' road or avenue, now known as Pitt street. There was, also, a smaller gate on the west side, and a postern gate opening northward. Ample quarters for the officers and men composing the garrison were arranged inside, but the storehouse and hospital buildings were situated outside and to the southward of the fort, while, as already mentioned, the sutlers' houses were located about one hundred yards to the southwestward.

The manner of constructing this and other stockades of that period was as follows: Around the area to be enclosed a ditch was dug to the depth of four or five feet. In this oak-logs, or logs of some other kind of timber not easily set on fire or cut through, about eighteen feet long and pointed at the top, were placed side by side in an upright position. Two sides of the logs (or "pallisadoes" or "stoccadoes," as they were termed in those days) were hewn flat, and the sides were brought close together and fastened securely near the top by horizontal pieces of timber spiked or pinned upon their inner sides, so as to make the whole work continuous, firm and stanch. The ditch having been filled up again, and the loose earth well rammed down about the base of the "*stoccadoes*," platforms were constructed all around the inner sides of the enclosure some four or five feet from the ground, and upon these, in case of an attack, the garrison stood and fired through loopholes cut at the requisite hight above the platforms. For the swivel guns portholes were cut on either side of the bastions. Fort Bedford was also protected on the south and west sides by a moat about eight feet deep, ten feet wide at the bottom and fifteen feet wide at the top. The great mass of earth taken from the ditch was thrown outward, and the same being graded down into an easy slope formed the glacis. The near proximity of the stream on the north and the peculiar formation of the original surface of the ground on the east front of the fort precluded as well as rendered unnecessary the construction of a fosse or moat on those sides. In a word, the site of Fort Bedford was an admirable one, and the fort itself was strongly and very regularly constructed. Built by the vanguard of Forbes' army in the summer of 1758, it had become a ruin before the beginning of the revolutionary struggle and was *never* rebuilt.

As early as 1765, four men whose names are prominently and indissolubly connected with the history of the town, county, province and commonwealth, became residents at Fort Bedford—Barnard Dougherty, Robert Galbraith, Thomas Smith and George Woods. It is believed that all were of Scotch descent, and it is known that all were men of great activity, ability and sterling worth. All of them served as early justices of the peace of Bedford county, were active in the formation and organization of the county, and during the revolutionary period assisted largely in shaping the destinies of the state. They have been referred to so frequently in the general chapters of this work, that it is not deemed essential in this connection to add other than a summary to what has already been written

* Residents in 1761, or very soon thereafter.

John Anderson

JOHN ANDERSON, M.D.

John Anderson was a native of Bedford, and was born in 1770. He was the second son of Thomas Anderson, who emigrated from Ireland, and with his wife (Mary Lyon) settled in Bedford about 1766. He studied medicine with one of the most eminent practitioners of Carlisle, and commenced the practice in his native town about 1796. He married Miss Mary, daughter of Capt. David Espy, and granddaughter of George Woods, who was one of the first justices of "Our Lord the King," George III. After the erection of Bedford county, in 1771, her father succeeded Gen. Arthur St. Clair as the second prothonotary of Bedford county. Dr. Anderson was not only a successful physician, but a man who conquered success in everything he undertook; he was emphatically a man of affairs, and was possessed of all the essential qualities of a man "predestined to success in business." How long he continued in the practice of his profession is not known, but he became very largely engaged in various enterprises in middle life. For many years he was the president of the Allegheny Bank of Pennsylvania, at Bedford. He was also president of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, beside being extensively engaged in land speculations. He owned at one time, besides the Springs property, a large quantity of land in Bedford county. He was also known in official life and occupied several positions of trust, notably among the number that of prothonotary. Dr. Anderson was a typical "old-school gentleman," possessed of marked social qualities and a fine presence. He was widely known and everywhere highly esteemed. He was the father of four children: George Woods, Espy Lyon, Elizabeth and Mary. He died in Bedford in 1839.

Barnard Dougherty became a justice of the peace in this part of Cumberland county in 1767. He was reappointed to the same office when Bedford county was formed, and served in the same capacity for many years, frequently acting as the senior justice or president of the courts of quarter sessions. He also officiated as county treasurer for a number of terms. In June, 1775, he was appointed one of the Council of Safety, a famous body of men then preparing for the long struggle with Great Britain. He afterward served as a member of the Supreme Executive Council and in many other honorable capacities. He died in Bedford, and was buried, it is said, in the old burial-ground fronting on Penn street.

The following extract from the provincial records will explain itself :

At a Special meeting of the Board on Monday the 5th of May 1766, Present, His Honour the Governor, Mr. Secretary Tilghman, Mr. Receiver General Hockley, and Mr. Surveyor General Lukens, *Ordered*, That the Surveyor General with all convenient speed repair to the place called Fort Bedford, in Cumberland County upon the waters of Juniata and lay out a Town there to be called Bedford into 200 lots, to be accommodated with streets, lanes, and alleys, with a Commodious Square in the most Convenient place. The main streets to be eighty feet wide, the others sixty feet wide, the lanes and alleys twenty feet wide. The Corner Lots to be reserved for the Proprietaries and every tenth lot besides. The lots to be sixty-five feet on the front and two hundred feet deep if the ground and situation will conveniently allow of that depth.

It is likewise ordered that the streets be laid out as Commodious as may be to any buildings now on the place worth preserving, and that the surveyor after laying out the Town receive applications and make entrys to be returned and recorded in the Secretary's office from any person or persons inclined to settle and build in the same Town. And that the people there now settled have preference as to their own tenements on which they are now settled. That the ground rent for the present be seven shillings sterling per annum; And the takers up of lots be obliged to take out their patents within six months from the time of application and give bond to build within three years a house of twenty feet square with a brick or stone chimney, and in case of failure the lots to be forfeited.

It is further ordered that the Surveyor General make survey and return a plan of the lands nearly adjacent to the Town and report the nature and quality of them.

When and how the surveyor general, John Lukens, performed the duties imposed by the foregoing order is best told by himself as follows :

Upon my arrival in Bedford June 4th 1766, having called together the principal inhabitants to consult with them concerning the streets and size of the lots, being also assisted by the Sheriff of the county ; It was concluded the streets running East and West should run parallel with Captain Lewis' new house, [the solid and commodious stone structure on Pitt street, now owned and occupied by Adam B. Carn, Esq., which was built, probably, in the year 1765, and, apparently, is yet good for another century, or more, of years], and on measuring the ground, we found that the size of the lots mentioned in the order for laying out said Town would not answer so well as to lay them out sixty feet in breadth by two hundred and forty feet in length, which was accordingly done except the eight short lots fronting the Great Square, and those lying between Pitt street and the Raystown Branch of Juniata which are of various lengths.

To do the work it required the presence of Mr. Lukens at Bedford from the 4th to the 14th days of June inclusive, and at the conclusion of his task the following-named streets intersected and bounded the original plot* of the town : Pitt, Penn and John, running east and west, and East, Bedford (by the proprietaries called Shelburne), Richard, Juliana, Thomas and West, running north and south. On the southeast corner of Juliana and John streets two acres were granted Barnard Dougherty and others for "a burying-ground," and on the southeast corner of John and Richard a plot, sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, was designated as "a burial-ground for the People called Quakers, if the Governor would please to grant it." Those then mentioned as owning lots in the town were Barnard Dougherty, Robert Galbraith, Thomas Smith, Esq., George Woods and Phœbe Wolf. Thereafter the residents in the new town gradually increased in numbers, and very early one morning, in 1769, they were aroused, and the startling intelligence imparted that a king's fortress, Fort Bedford, had been surprised and captured by Capt. James Smith and his *Black Boys*. (See Chapter VII.)

In the spring of 1771 the county of Bedford was organized as the ninth civil division of the province, and the residents and lot-owners of Bedford, which was then the county-seat of a region embracing the southwest quarter of the

*Hugh Barclay's addition was laid out by Thomas Vickroy, October 20, 21, 1803, and since that time the limits have been still farther extended by the Watson and Haehnlen additions on the south, the Shuck, Gephart and Defibaugh additions on the west, and Mann's extension on the north.

present state, were as follows: Anthony Adams; Carling & Casebeer, blacksmiths; Samuel Davidson, Barnard Dougherty, Esq., John Fraser, Esq.; Jean Fraser, innkeeper; George Funk, innkeeper; Robert Galbraith, Esq., attorney; John Hite, George Keeler, George Litenberger; James McCashlin,* shopkeeper and constable; Samuel McCashlin, Cornelius McCauley, Matthew McAllister, William McCall; Frederick Nawgel, merchant (in those days termed a *shopkeeper*); Charles Ruby, Frederick Rehart; Andrew Steele, owner of a sawmill; Adam Saam, Samuel Skinner, Jacob Saylor, George Millegan, George Swigart and George Woods, Esq., the latter of whom owned three servants, six town-lots and thirty acres of improved out-lots. There were, beside, a number of single taxables, among whom were David Espy, Esq., and David Sample, Esq., attorneys at law.

From the time last mentioned, 1771, until the closing years of the revolutionary war, the records mention as additional lot-owners and residents: James Beatty, Capt. Richard Dunlap, Ebenezer David, James Millegan, Godfrey Nippen, John Ormsby, John Swigert, Thomas Anderson, Henry Didier, Samuel Drenning, Jacob Hersh, John Kassler, Samuel McCashlin, Jr.; Dr. John Peters, who became Bedford's first resident physician in 1778; Jacob Rine, George Sill, Samuel Todd, and Henry Wertz, an innkeeper, tanner, distiller, and in later years a brewer.

Near the close of the war for independence, or in 1782, those owning lots in the town were Jacob Saylor, Anthony Nawgel, John Hite, George Funk; Ebenezer David, a carpenter; Thomas Anderson, Barnard Dougherty, Michael Sill; Andrew Casebeer, blacksmith; John A. May, Rebecca Smith; Hugh Simpson, blacksmith; Jane Dunlap, the widow of John Fraser, Esq., and of Capt. Richard Dunlap; George Sill, Elizabeth Henry, Frederick Reigher, George Millegan, David Erwin, Henry Wertz, Jacob Hersh, Samuel McCashlin, Charles Ruby, Hector McNeal, George Woods, Esq., Dr. John Peters, Cornelius McAuley, David Espy, Esq., John Fraser's heirs and Frederick Nawgel's heirs. At the same time the town could boast of thirty-four dwellings and business houses. Of these George Woods, Esq. (who then resided in the building now owned by Adam B. Carn), and the heirs of Frederick Nawgel owned three each, George Funk, Ebenezer David and Thomas Anderson each owned two, while Anthony Nawgel, Barnard Dougherty, Esq., Michael Sill, John Casebeer, John A. May, Rebecca Smith, Hugh Simpson, Elizabeth Henry, Jane Dunlap, George Sill, Frederick Reigher, George Millegan, David Erwin, Henry Wertz, Jacob Hersh, Samuel McCashlin, Charles Ruby, Jacob Miller, Hector McNeal, Cornelius McAuley, David Espy, Esq., and John Fraser's heirs, each owned one house.

Of other early lot-owners and residents of the town Thomas Vickroy is first mentioned in 1785; Baltzer Hess, Thomas McGaughey, John McGaughey, Peter Miller, Terrence Campbell, and Hugh Barclay* in 1787; William Beatty, Adam Croyle, Thomas Kennedy, Philip Knight, Martin Reiley, a merchant, Henry Sides, John Scott, Mathew Taylor, William Ward, Felix Mellen and Martin Pfeifer in 1788.

On November 9, 1789, Hugh Barclay was commissioned postmaster of the town of Bedford by Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, postmaster-general during Washington's first term. Doubtless this was the precise date of the establishment of postal facilities here. The records state that in July, 1795, Jacob Nagle paid three shillings and nine pence postage on two letters sent from Huntingdon to Philadelphia. Jacob Nagle and Thomas Vickroy, of Bedford county, and David Stewart, of Huntingdon, were the commissioners then engaged in adjusting and settling the delinquent taxes of Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon counties.

During the autumn of 1794 the town of Bedford was again the scene of stirring events. The "Whisky Insurrection" (see general chapters) was about being crushed by the use of a strong military force. Seven thousand three hundred Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops of all arms, under the command of the governors of their respective states, passed westward and returned homeward through the streets of Bedford. For a time, too, the commander-in-chief of the whole army —Gen. Henry Lee, governor of Virginia,

* During the same year McCashlin sold to the commissioners lot No. 6 for the purpose of erecting a court-house and prison thereon. On January 20, 1773, while going from Bedford to Fort Littleton, he was waylaid by two men on Ray's hill and robbed of twenty-two pounds fifteen shillings, a silver watch valued at six pounds, and his mittens. Although the robbers were disguised by having their faces blacked, he suspected who they were.

* Col. Hugh Barclay was here at an earlier date, but was not a resident within the town limits as then drawn. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch parents. During the revolutionary war he served in the Pennsylvania line as quartermaster, and frequently met in friendly intercourse Washington, Knox and other distinguished officers.

the "Light-Horse Harry" of revolutionary fame, and father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the famous confederate commander in the war of 1861–5—designated this point as his headquarters. Indeed, it was while Gen. Lee was here, that the "father of his country" made his second and last visit to the town. It appears that President Washington, with Gen. Henry Knox, secretary of war, and Gen. Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, left Philadelphia on October 1 and proceeded by way of Harris' Ferry (now Harrisburg) to the headquarters of the right wing of the army at Carlisle. From that place on the 11th he went to Chambersburg, and thence by way of Hagerstown and Williamsport to Fort Cumberland, where he arrived on the 14th, and where he reviewed the Maryland and Virginia troops, composing the left wing; after which he proceeded to Gen. Lee's headquarters at Bedford. This point was reached on horseback on the 19th, and here the presidential party remained two or three days, when the homeward journey was resumed *via* the old military road, and ended at Philadelphia on the 28th. While Gen. Washington was at Bedford he was the guest of Col. David Espy, who then owned and occupied the two-story stone mansion now standing on Pitt street, west side of the alley, and opposite the Bedford house. It is also related that William Hartley, Esq., is now in possession of a backgammon board, with which the first president of the United States and the grandmother of Mr. Hartley played during the eventful month of October, 1794.

By an act of the state legislature approved March 13, 1795, the town was incorporated as a borough. The following year, 1796, the tax-paying inhabitants of the borough of Bedford, the amount and kind of property owned by each, were enumerated as follows: Thomas Anderson, 3 horses, 2 cows; Dr. John Anderson, a single man, 3 horses; James Beatty, wheelwright, 1 house, 1 cow; Hugh Barclay, Esq., 2 houses, 6 horses, 4 cows; William Beatty, carpenter, 2 houses, 1 cow; George Beeler, 1 cow; Simon Claar, 1 lot; Widow Espy, 1 house, 1 barn, 2 horses, 2 cows; George Funk, shopkeeper, 3 houses, 1 barn, 4 horses, 3 cows; Martin Holderbaum; James Heyden, shopkeeper, 3 houses, 1 barn, 2 horses, 4 cows; William Henry, hatter, 1 house, 1 barn, 2 horses, 1 cow; Widow Henry, 1 house; Baltzer Hess, shoemaker, 1 house, 1 horse, 1 cow; David Keeffe, tailor, 1 house, 2 cows; Daniel Liaberger, blacksmith, 1 house, 1 cow; Samuel McCashlin, 1 house, 1 horse, 4 cows; Mary Miller, 1 lot; Cornelius McCauley, 1 house and lot; John McCartney, shopkeeper, 1 house, 4 horses, 1 cow; William McDermit, innkeeper, 1 horse, 3 cows; John Mackey, 1 house; Anthony Nawgel, 1 house, 1 barn, 3 horses, 4 cows; Jacob Nagle, lawyer, 2 houses, 2 horses, 1 cow; Thomas Norton, plasterer, 1 house, 1 cow; Martin Pfeifer, a single man, shopkeeper, 1 house; Martin Reiley, shopkeeper, 1 house, 1 horse, 1 cow; Henry Reicher, saddler, 1 horse; John Reamer, 1 house, 1 barn; Christopher Reiley, saddler, 2 houses, 1 barn, 1 horse; Widow Skinner, 1 house; Robert Spencer, innkeeper, 1 house, 1 barn, 3 horses, 2 cows; Andrew Sheetz, blacksmith, 1 house, 1 barn, 1 cow; John Scott, shopkeeper, 1 house, 1 horse, 1 cow; George Smith, shoemaker, 1 horse, 1 cow; Henry Sides, gunsmith, 1 house, 1 cow; William Small, innkeeper, 1 house, 1 barn, 1 horse, 2 cows; James Taylor, innkeeper, 1 house, 1 barn, 3 cows; Thomas Vickroy, surveyor, 1 house, 1 barn; William Vickroy, clockmaker, 1 house; George Woods, Esq., 3 houses, 2 barns, 6 horses, 8 cows; Henry Wertz, 3 houses, 4 horses, 7 cows; John Williams, tailor, 1 house, 1 cow.

The single freemen at the same time, 1796, were: John Anderson of James, Jacob Aker; John Boyce, who owned one horse; Jacob Bonnett, who owned a horse; Charles Croyle, Adam Crim, David Croyle; Valentine Crow, blacksmith; John Davidson, William Devore, Frederick Dibert, David Dibert; Richard Ewalt, tanner; Adam Fisher, William Graham, Henry Givens, James Hartford; Jacob Holtz, who owned a house and barn; George Henry; ——— Hunter, a storekeeper at Anderson's mill;* Frederick Imbrick, Michael Holderbaum, John McCashlin, Samuel McCashlin, William Moore, Robert Noble, William Proctor, Jacob Painter, George Painter, Melchoir Roastgarver, George Ray, John Richards, Thomas Ray, William Ray, James Stafford, John Smith, Henry Skinner, William Stein, John Searight, Michael Samuels, Robert Simpson, Henry Scoville, Jacob Saylor, Jr., John Swigert, John Utler, George Williams, Henry Whitstone, John Wallack, Hill Wilson; Henry Woods, an attorney; Valentine Wertz, James Williams, Henry Walter

* The old stone structure, yet standing near the springs.

and Eli Williams. Hon. George Woods was then the largest property-owner in the borough, his possessions being valued at $7,428. The total amount of taxes levied upon the property of residents was $895.25; upon non-residents, $143.48.

In the early part of the year 1798, the inhabitants of the borough and county of Bedford, in the exercise of their rights as citizens and freemen, addressed a communication to the President, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. The reply of President John Adams, and the letter of transmittal from United States Senator William Bingham to Col. Hugh Barclay, of Bedford, were as follows:

To the Inhabitants of the Borough and County of Bedford in Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: Your address to the President, Senate and House of Representatives of the United States has been presented to me, by one of your Senators in Congress, Mr. Bingham.

I believe, there never were three men together, if there were two, who did not find some difference of Sentiment to prevail among them on various subjects,—unanimity in all things is never to be expected; yet, when the essential happiness of a people, when the Independence of a Nation is at stake, any irreconcilable difference of opinion is the infallible proof of a corruption that must produce ruin,—this I will confidently affirm is not the melancholy situation of America. All inferior considerations will be laid aside, and we shall be, and we are united in one opinion and sentiment in the great cause of our Country, at least so far as to render all dissentients impotent.

Your Government is your own. If you cannot select persons in whom you can confide, who can? Where, where will you look? To foreign Governments, Generals, or Ambassadors? No; let us trust in the direction of the Supreme Being and unite as a Band of Brothers. JOHN ADAMS.

PHILAD, June 21, 1798.

PHILAD^{A} June 22, 1798.

SIR: On the receipt of the address of the Inhabitants of the Borough & County of Bedford to the President, Senate, & House of Representatives, I presented in compliance with your request one copy thereof to the President & another to the Senate of the United States.

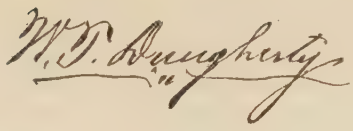
The Sentiments conveyed therein made a very favorable Impression & I have the Honor of enclosing to you the Reply on the Part of the President which I shall take the Liberty of having inserted in the public news Papers.

I am with Regard Sir,
Your obed't h'ble serv^{t},
WM. BINGHAM.

At the beginning of the century there were, apparently, not so many residents in the town as during the year 1796. The tax-payers being Dr. John Anderson, John Anderson, Hugh Barclay, George Beeler, Simon Claar, John Claar, Widow Jane Espy, George Funk, Sr., John Graham, Martin Holderbaum, William Henry, James Heyden, David Keeffe, Daniel Lybarger, John McCartney, Samuel Means, Anthony Nawgel, Martin Reiley, Christopher Reiley, Robert Ramsey, John Raymond, William Reynolds, Robert Spencer, Henry Sides, John Scott, William Drenning, James Taylor, Henry Wertz, Sr., John Williams and Hon. George Woods. As single freemen there were William T. Davidson, David Reiley, Matthias Zimmer, John Anderson, Esq., William Reynolds, Esq., John Lyon, Esq., Henry Woods, Esq., Michael White, William Proctor, Jr., Daniel Zimmer, George Henry and Henry Wertz, Jr.

Having shown at some length who the very earliest residents of the town were, subsequent business and professional men up to the year 1860 will be named by decades as follows:

1810.—John Anderson, physician; Elijah Adams, Joseph Bailor, John Reiley, William Richards, George Smith, John Sanders, cordwainers; Elias Ackert, Thomas Mathewson, butchers; Jacob Bonnett, Robert Culbertson, Humphrey Dillon, Thomas Moore, James Taylor, innkeepers; John Claar, Daniel Lyberger, blacksmiths; William Creichbaum, Jacob Fletcher, Thomas Hunt, Adam Miller, Henry Scovill, carpenters; Jacob Diehl, clockmaker; George Funk, Thomas Heyden, Martin Reiley, John Schell, Robert Shannon, merchants; John H. Hofius, physician; George Henry, Andrew Sheetz, hatters; Christian Houcher, clergyman; David Keeffe, John Keeffe, tailors; William Kohrson, coppersmith; James Linn, cabinetmaker; Robert McCormick, schoolmaster; Charles McDowell, printer, who published the first newspaper in the county—the Bedford *Gazette*—the first number of which was issued September 21, 1805; Hon. David Mann, prothonotary; Anthony Nawgel, farmer; John Rymond, wheelwright; Christopher Reiley, saddler; Samuel Riddle, Esq., attorney at law; John Risinger, barber; Jacob Shortz, tinner; Daniel Shuck, wagonmaker; Jonathan Walker, Esq., president judge; Henry Wertz, Jr., postmaster; and William Watson, physician. Among the thirty-five single freemen were Terrence Campbell, merchant; Henry Claar, saddler;



HON. WILLIAM T. DOUGHERTY.

William T. Dougherty was born in Bedford borough, August 1, 1811, and died December 8, 1868. His boyhood days were replete with hardships, but he early evidenced the possession of those traits of character that were prominent factors in his future success. He was educated at the Bedford Academy, and began life as a clerk, and for many years was engaged in merchandising. In 1843 he received the appointment of associate judge, and was commissioned by Gov. David R. Porter for a period of five years. On the expiration of his term he was again commissioned by Gov. Francis R. Shunk, and so well did he discharge the duties of the office that in 1851 he was elected to the same position, his majority exceeding that of any man upon the ticket. In 1853 he was elected to the representative branch of the legislature and was re-elected to the same position. As a legislator he distinguished himself for his practical common-sense and integrity; he was emphatically a business member, and it is said that he secured the adoption of more important measures than any of those who filled the public eye with rhetorical displays. As a legislator, as in other positions of public trust, he discharged his duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituency, and upon the expiration of his term as representative he was re-elected. In 1857 he was appointed revenue commissioner, and after the close of his term began the study of the law. He seems to have read rather for the reason suggested by Blackstone, "That a competent knowledge of the laws of the land in which he lives is the proper accomplishment of every gentleman and scholar." He was admitted to practice in the several courts of the county, but was never actively engaged in the practice of this profession. He was emphatically a progressive man, and to him, more than any other person, the people are indebted for the construction of the Broad Top Mountain railroad, and the consequent development of one of the most valuable coalfields in the state, which prior thereto was but little known and appreciated. In August, 1839, he was married to Miss Elmira, daughter of the Hon. David Mann. Two children were born to them—William T. and Frank Finley.

Zadock Defer, tailor; Josiah Espy, merchant; John Edmiston, physician; Frederick Fletcher, carpenter; Samuel Funk, hatter; John Lyon, attorney at law; James McDonald, merchant; James M. Russell, attorney at law; John Tod (who was postmaster in 1805), attorney at law; Jesse Slick, tailor; and Hon. Henry Woods, attorney at law. The town then contained sixty-three houses of all classes.

1820.—John Anderson, president of the "Alleghany bank of Pennsylvania," which was established about the year 1815; John Brice, innkeeper; Jacob Bonnett, innkeeper; George Burd, attorney at law; Humphrey Dillon, innkeeper; William Drips, merchant; Thomas R. Gettys, printer; Frederick Gabe, Jr., merchant; John H. Hofius, physician and druggist; John Harshberger, merchant; Thomas Heyden, merchant; Charles McDowell, printer; Thomas Moore, innkeeper; Martin Reiley, merchant; Samuel Riddle, Esq., attorney at law; James M. Russell, attorney at law; William Reynolds, merchant; John Schell, merchant; Alexander Thomson, attorney at law; John Tod, attorney at law; William Watson, physician; Augustus Coolage, physician; William D. Smith, attorney at law; William Greer, printer; Abraham Kerns, merchant; Nicholas Lyons, merchant, who began business here in 1812. He was a native of Ireland, the stepson of Thomas Heyden, and the father of Capt. Thos. H. Lyons; William Swift, attorney at law; John H. West, merchant, and William Van Leer, physician. The borough then contained seventy-nine dwelling houses, and one hundred and fifty taxable inhabitants, of whom ninety were married.

1830.—John Anderson, banker; Elijah Adams, innkeeper; George Burd, attorney at law; John Brice, innkeeper; Francis B. Barclay, physician; William Bowman, merchant; Samuel Brown, teacher; Thomas Bonnett, innkeeper; William Clark, innkeeper; Humphrey Dillon,* innkeeper; George R. H. Davis, merchant; Philip Fetterly, physician; Philip Fishburn, teacher; Henry Gerhart, clergyman; Thomas Heydon & Lyon, merchants; John H. Hofius, postmaster, physician and druggist; Joseph Hammer, merchant; Abraham Kerns, merchant; Henry Leader, Thomas Ray, John Riley, William Watts, innkeepers; F. B. Murdock, attorney at law; Job Mann, prothonotary, etc.; Daniel McKinley, clergyman; John Piper, merchant; Martin Reiley, merchant; James M. Russell, attorney at law; Peter Schell, merchant and innkeeper; John H. West, merchant; William Watson, physician; John Young, confectioner. Among the single freemen were: William Fletcher, merchant; William F. Boone, Samuel M. Barclay, Andrew J. Cline, David R. Denny, Alexander King, William Lyon and James Reynolds, attorneys at law. Number of private buildings, including dwellings, stores, offices, mills, etc., but not barns, one hundred and ten. Number of taxable inhabitants, one hundred and seventy-eight. Total population, eight hundred and seventy-nine, of whom fifty-seven were colored.

1840.—Espy L. Anderson, Samuel M. Barclay, George Burd, John A. Blodgett, William C. Logan, William Lyon, Job Mann, John Mower, James M. Russell, attorneys at law; George W. Bowman, Charles McDowell, Jacob Slentz, printers; William H. Watson, Francis B. Barclay, John H. Hofius, physicians; John Brice, William Clark, Jr., Humphrey Dillon, Joseph W. Duncan, Joseph May, Samuel Walters, John Whitehead, John Young, innkeepers; Samuel Brown, Thomas R. Gettys, Thomas Harris, teachers; John H. Hofius, druggist; William T. Dougherty, Robert Fyan, George R. Holsinger, Nicholas Lyons, Thomas B. Miller, John G. Martin, William Ottinger, Edmond Peel, Peter Radabaugh, James Reamer, merchants; George Espy, Jacob Fletcher, Thomas Heyden, Lawrence Taliaferro, William Tate, gentlemen; Joseph S. Morrison, associate judge; Joseph B. Noble, prothonotary; Robert Stewart, surveyor. Among the single freemen were: George W. Anderson, physician; H. N. Dillon, Samuel Rippey, Alexander L. Russell, gentlemen; James M. Gibson, William Hofius, Charles McGlathery, Richard McGlathery, Thomas Sill, merchants; William Ridenbaugh, printer; Geo. C. Gettys, teacher; Rev. Thomas Heyden, Jr., B. Franklin Mann and Samuel L. Russell, attorneys at law. Bedford then boasted of one hundred and thirty-four houses, stores, etc., and two hundred and fifty-four taxable inhabitants, of whom eighty-seven were single freemen.

1850.—John A. Blodgett, William P. Schell, William M. Hall, Jr., Joseph F. Loy, O. E. Shan-

*On the 25th day of December, 1829, according to the *Inquirer* of that date, the guests at Humphrey Dillon's hotel were served with strawberries and cream. The berries having been grown on vines "cultivated in the same manner as houseplants." Mr. Dillon occupied the building now known as the "Washington House," and, added the editor, "he is attentive to everything which he thinks will be gratifying and comfortable to his guests."

non, attorneys at law; Samuel Carn, William Compher, George Espy, John Ottinger, James M. Reynolds, gentlemen; Daniel Crouse, Valentine Steckman, Charles Williamson, innkeepers; Thomas R. Gettys, Thomas J. Harris, teachers; F. M. Hohman, W. H. Kelly, Henry Nicodemus, A. B. Cramer, John Dugdale, John M. Gilmore, Samuel Shuck, merchants; Edwin Neff, jeweler; John P. Reed, prothonotary; Robert Stewart, surveyor; F. C. Reamer, Samuel D. Scott, John Compher, physicians; A. J. Snively, sheriff; L. Saupp, brewer; David Over, printer; Thomas Heyden, P. A. Waters, clergymen. The town then contained one hundred and forty-four seated lots, and three hundred taxable inhabitants, of whom sixty-five were single freemen.

Property owners in 1860.—John P. Arnold, Espy L. Anderson, Capt. John Arnold, Daniel Border, John Brice, John Boor, George Blymyer, William Bowles, Samuel Bagley, Jacob Bollinger, Samuel Brown, S. M. Barclay's heirs, Martin Boor, F. D. Beegle, Mary Burns, Camilla Barclay, George W. Bowman, Jonathan Brightbill, John Claar's heirs, George Claar's heirs, Daniel Cromwell's heirs, James Callan, John Claar, Jr., Sophia Claar, John Cessna, Esq., Simon Cook, W. T. Chapman, Wood's heirs, Samuel Carn, Joseph Crawley, John Crawley, Rachel Claar, Henry Crawford, William T. Dougherty, Henry Duffey's heirs, Alexander Defibaugh, Defibaugh & Mardorff, Henry Dorsey, Elizabeth Dishong, Catharine Earnest, Robert Fyan, Elias Fisher, Sarah Fulford, Funk's heirs, John Fidler, Elizabeth Fetterly, Benj. W. Garretson, James Gibson's heirs, George Grey, B. F. Harry, Rev. Thomas Heyden, William Hartley, Mary Hunt, Elwood Harmer's heirs, Jonathan Horton, Lawrence Jamison, Francis Jordan, Esq., John R. Jordan, Alexander King, Esq., William Kiser, Abraham Kern's heirs, Jane Kane, Mary Lentz, Colin Loyer, Nicholas Lyons, John Lutz's heirs, John L. Lessig, Thomas Lynch, William Lyon, Esq., John Love, John Mower, Esq., Henry Mower, Joshua Mower, A. Wayne Mower, James McMullin, John G. Minich, Job Mann, Esq., Charles Merwine, Thomas Merwine, William Milburn, Isaac Mengel, Sr., Sophia Morrison, Metzger heirs, Widow McCausland, Henry Nicodemus, Edward Norris, Jacob Over, Catherine Over, Eben Pennel, Catharine Powell, Christopher Reily, Dr. F. C. Reamer, Henry Reymond, John P. Reed, James M. Russell, Esq., Samuel L. Russell, Esq., Alonzo Robbins, Solomon Reymond, John H. Rush, Samuel Radebaugh, Eli Rouse, Peter H. Shires, Daniel J. Shuck, William Stahl, Anthony Stiffler, Wm. P. Schell, Esq., William Schafer, Jacob Smith, Peter Smith, O. E. Shannon, Esq., William Spidel, Daniel Shuck's heirs, James Steckman, Sarah Sellers, Harriet Sansom, Andrew Saupp's heirs, Samuel H. Tate, Esq., Taylor & Mowry, Lawrence Taliaferro, Samuel Vondersmith, Dr. William H. Watson, Dr. William Watson's heirs, Mrs. Eliza Watson, Philip Weisel's heirs.

At the present time, 1883, the town contains six hundred and sixty-six taxable inhabitants, of whom three hundred and twenty-two are freeholders, two hundred and twenty-two are tenants, and one hundred and twenty-two are single men. Its six hundred and thirteen town lots are valued at $547,115; its one hundred and nine horses and eighty head of cattle at $9,433; the emoluments of all trades, offices, professions, etc., at $105,000, while two hundred and eighty-two men are subject to military duty.

Of its present professional and business men, we mention: John Mower, Samuel L. Russell, John Cessna, John P. Reed, John W. Lingenfelter, John Lutz, Moses A. Points, Jonathan B. Cessna, Edward F. Kerr, Jacob H. Longenecker, Hayes Irvine, Alexander King, John M. Reynolds, Humphrey D. Tate, William C. Smith, John H. Jordan, James C. Russell, Frank Fletcher, Thomas M. Armstrong, Robert C. McNamara, Nicholas L. McGirr, J. Frank Minnich, Howard F. Mowry, Rufus C. Haderman, Joseph S. Stayer and J. Alsip, attorneys; J. L. Marbourg, Simon H. Gump, William T. Hughes, John A. Clark, C. P. Calhoun, George C. Barton and Americus Enfield, physicians; Kerr & McNamara, of the *Gazette*, Mullin & Jordan, of the *Inquirer*, and Lutz & Smith, of the *Republican*, newspaper publishers; John E. Shires, James Cleaver, T. Speer Gilchrist, D. G. Herring, A. E. Fyan, J. Harry Gilchrist, S. C. Burns, W. Lysinger, Capt. S. S. Metzger and S. A. Middleton, merchants; John A. Corle, of the Washington House, Valentine Steckman, of the Union House, and H. Clay Lashley, of the Bedford House, hotelkeepers; Adam B. Carn, dealer in tobacco and cigars, who owns and occupies the oldest substantial building in the town, Hartley (John G.) & Bowers (John S.), bankers; F. Benedict, insurance agent; E.

William Hartley

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

Mount Dallas farm, embracing the fertile bottomlands skirting both the north and south banks of the Juniata immediately west of the gap of Tussey's mountain, cut by its crystal waters in Snake Spring township, is full of historical interest. The soil, underlaid with dolomite or magnesian limestone, is wonderfully rich in all that nature supplies for plant growth. The variety and remarkable picturesqueness of the scenery from every point in this locality can hardly be surpassed. The first settlers found Queen Alliquippa and her tribe peacefully located in their town at the foot of Tussey's mountain on the south side of the river. Alliquippa's town on the south and the land lying nearest the gap on the north side of the river was purchased from Thomas Urie, one of the first sheriffs of Bedford county, by Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, the financier of the revolutionary war, in the year 1779. On the western part of the farm on a rocky bluff, immediately opposite Alliquippa's village, near the beautiful springs which unceasingly flow from the rocks into the "Blue Juniata," stood the cabin of that strong-minded frontierswoman, Elizabeth Tussey, from whom the mountain was named, as well as the crystal brook which drains Snake Spring valley, known as Tussey's run. Her "improvement" included one hundred acres. On the south side of the Juniata some of the large stone piles marking the burial spots of Alliquippa's tribe, may yet be seen along the base of the mountain. In 1790 William Hartley bought from Robert Morris his part of the farm, and subsequently from the grantees of Elisabeth Tussey her "improvement." William Hartley, the grandfather of William Hartley, of Bedford, though a native of England, came to America with his wife, Susan, from France in 1783, in the Hyder Ali, the ship which conveyed the final treaty of peace between England and the colonies. Having formed the acquaintance of the commissioners representing the colonies at the Treaty of Paris, they persuaded him to visit America, and soon after the arrival of the Hyder Ali, William Hartley, whose portrait is herein presented, was born in Philadelphia. In 1785 William Hartley bought the lands below the narrows east of Bedford, and erected thereon mills and a tannery, but in 1790 took up his residence at Mount Dallas. Here he lived until his death in 1798, and was buried on the farm. In 1794, during the whisky insurrection, Washington quartered his army on this farm and himself remained over night in the old mansion, whiling away the gloomy October evening in games of backgammon with Mrs. Hartley on a board made from beautifully inlaid wood and bone, which she had brought with her on the Hyder Ali. This unique checker and backgammon board is still in possession of her grandson, William Hartley, of Bedford.

William Hartley at his death left a daughter in England, Louisa (afterward Mrs. Harrison), a son, William, and a daughter, Eliza, afterward married to Dr. William Watson, the first, of Bedford, Pennsylvania. His widow afterward married Capt. William Graham, of Bedford, by whom she became the mother of John Graham, of Stark county, Ohio, and a daughter, Susan, married to Dr. Van Lear, of Maryland. After the death of Capt. Graham she married Gen. Simpson, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, whom she also survived, and died in 1846 at the home of her daughter, Eliza Watson, in her eighty-sixth year. Capt. Graham was buried on the farm.

William Hartley, after passing a few years at the Embryo College, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and subsequently in merchandising at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, early in the century returned to his old home at Mount Dallas, and there spent the whole of his life, which terminated on December 9, 1837. In the old family burial-ground selected by his father, his ashes repose beside those of Catherine, the mother of his seven children, a generous, faithful woman, blessed by the poor and respected for her many sterling qualities of mind and heart. He was progressive as a farmer; took great interest in the construction and maintenance of the then great highway, the Bedford and Chambersburg turnpike. He was largely interested in the freighting of those days by means of the Conestoga wagons, stage lines, etc. He was remarkably successful in business and owned many excellent farms, which he willed to his children. His three daughters, Sarah, Matilda and Margaretta, whom he educated at the best seminaries within reach, all died young. They nevertheless, by their culture, quick, bright intellects and christian characters, made deep impressions for good within the circles of their acquaintance, which will never be effaced. Sarah, the eldest, was married to Dr. Troup, of Ohio, March 5, 1835, at Mount Dallas, and died in Circleville, Ohio, in 1845, in her thirty-first year. Matilda was educated at Steubenville Seminary, Ohio; married Thomas King, of Bedford county, in 1840, and died, 1849, in her thirty-first year. Margaretta, whom her father took to Steubenville Seminary just before his death, was graduated with high honors in 1840 in her fifteenth year, and in 1843 became the wife of Dr. E. C. Clarke, of Ohio. She died in her thirty-third year, leaving six children. The girls were all consistent, active members of the Old School Presbyterian church and died the death of the righteous, honored and respected by all. Of William Hartley's four sons, who with their three sisters were all born on the old Mount Dallas farm, but two survive, namely: John G. and William, now and for many years residents of Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Edwin Hartley, the eldest son, was killed by falling under the wheels of a Conestoga wagon, when a little boy, on his way to school. Harrison Hartley, the youngest of the family, died in 1838, and with his brother lies in the old farm graveyard.

In taking leave of this old historic spot, with its wonderful caverns but recently discovered, its beautiful crystal springs, its blue rocks and meadows, the bold mountain scenery where the shaggy head of Tussey's highest peak may be seen in the clouds and the copsy foot at the same time laved in the silvery waters of the Juniata winding her pebbly way between the ancient abodes of Alliquippa, the dusky queen of a remnant of the once powerful Six Nations, and the strong-hearted Betsy Tussey, the frontier widow, whose name still clings to the mountain, and whose race is master of the world, we present these brief pen sketches, together with the likeness of William Hartley, who in his day was a prominent figure in the material interests of Bedford county. The Hartley family and the Mount Dallas farm must for all time be associated, no matter who may own the surface: the dust of its magnesian rocks and the ashes of these the first settlers are mingled.

D. Shoemaker, register and recorder; Americus Enfield, sheriff; Humphrey D. Tate, prothonotary, etc.; William Hartley, retired; John Alsip and William G. Eicholtz, farmers; William F. Mann, William W. Barclay, Shires (Peter H.) & Jordan (John R.), founders and machinists; Moore & Jordan, insurance agents; F. P. Gilchrist and J. Brightbill, carriage and wagon manufacturers; John W. Ridenour, jeweler, etc.; Heckerman Bros., druggists; R. V. Lee, undertaker; J. H. Cessna, county superintendent of schools; W. L. Newman, lessee and operator of gristmill; William L. Horn, owner of planing-mill, builder and contractor; J. W. Knox, carriage manufacturer; J. N. Killinger, of Freed & Co., keg-works; H. R. Hershberger, liveryman; Dexter White, restaurant and wholesale liquor dealer; —— Hasse, merchant tailor; Louis Saupp; Revs. Daniel O'Connell, Charles M. Stock, H. D. Cone, Ellis N. Kremer, S. W. Sears and Dr. Langdon, clergymen; A. J. Sansom and William C. Smith, justices of the peace.

Having traced in the foregoing pages the history of the town from its incipiency to the present date, and noted a large majority of those who have been its prominent residents, we will only add, in this connection, that it is centrally located in the county of which it is the seat of justice. Its location is twenty miles north of the Maryland, or Mason and Dixon's, line, at an elevation of one thousand and sixty-two feet above the ocean level, and in longitude 1° 30′ west, of 40° 15′ north latitude. With the completion of the proposed Harrisburg & Western railroad it is safe to predict that the present population of about two thousand six hundred will be doubled within the next ten years. Other matters pertaining to the history of the borough will be treated under topical headings as follows:

CORPORATE HISTORY.

Although by an act of assembly, approved March 13, 1795, the town of Bedford was designated a borough, it appears that for nearly a quarter of a century thereafter it was a borough in name only, and that the only benefits its citizens derived from the act mentioned was the fact of being entitled to their own justices of the peace and constables. On February 5, 1817, a second act of incorporation was approved, and in accordance with its provisions an election was held at the court-house on the first Monday in May following, which resulted in the choice of borough officers as follows (Vol. I, Minutes of Town Council, begins with the record of this election):

James M. Russell, chief burgess; James Williams, assistant burgess; John H. Hofius, John Hershberger, John Tod, William Watson, William Reynolds and Elijah Adams, members of council, and Peter Saurman, high constable. Henry Hoblitzell, Charles McDowell and John Sanders served as inspectors of this election, and at an early meeting of council David Mann was appointed secretary, and George Henry treasurer, of the incorporation. Chief Burgess Russell was sworn into office May 10, and on the third Saturday in May, 1817, a borough seal was adopted, described as follows: "On the margin thereof the words 'Seal of the Borough of. Bedford' and the figures '1817,' and in the center thereof for a device, a hydrant with running water."

Following is a complete list of those who have held the office of chief burgess during subsequent years: James M. Russell, 1818, 1819; David Mann, 1820, 1821; Henry Woods, 1822; David Mann, 1823; Josiah E. Barclay, 1824, 1825; Charles McDowell, 1826, 1827, 1828; George Henry, 1829; James M. Russell, 1830; Joseph S. Morrison, 1831; Peter Schell, 1832; Thomas B. McElwee, 1833; Joseph S. Morrison, 1834; Charles McDowell, 1835; Peter Schell, 1836; Job Mann, 1837; James M. Russell, 1838; Daniel Shuck, 1839; George R. Holsinger, 1840; John Arnold, 1841; Samuel Brown, 1842, 1843; Solomon Mason, 1844, 1845; David H. Hofius, 1846, 1847; Solomon Mason, 1848; William P. Schell, 1849; Samuel L. Russell, 1850; Samuel Carn, 1851, 1852; Samuel Davis, 1853; William P. Schell, 1854; Francis Jordan, 1855, 1856; William P. Schell, 1857; Jacob Reed, 1858, 1859; John H. Rush, 1860, 1861, 1862; Valentine Steckman, 1863, 1864, 1865; George W. Blymyer, 1866; O. E. Shannon, 1867; Valentine Steckman, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871; John A. Mowry, 1872, 1873; S. S. Metzger, 1874; A. J. Sansom, 1875, 1876; Espy M. Alsip, 1877; Samuel F. Statler, 1878; J. B. Cessna, 1879, 1880; Joseph W. Tate, 1881; Jacob H. Longenecker, 1882, and William L. Fyan, 1883. Other borough officers at the present time are Jonathan Brightbill, William L. Horn, E. W. Harmer, Frank Thompson, Dr. John A. Clark and Robert Steckman, council-

men; N. L. McGirr, secretary; William Dibert, constable; George C. Hawkins, superintendent of waterworks; J. Wy. Boor, collector and treasurer; A. J. Sansom and William C. Smith, justices of the peace.

In August, 1817, it was determined by the first board of councilmen that a reservoir of the capacity of sixteen thousand gallons should be constructed "near the public springs," and that supply pipes be laid therefrom under the direction of Charles D. Bishop for the purpose of furnishing the inhabitants with a pure and ample supply of water. Soon after a contract was concluded with Abraham Kerns to build the reservoir, and James Williams, John H. Hofius, William Reynolds and John Tod were named by council as members of the committee to superintend the entire work of construction. To carry forward the enterprise, the sum of $2000 was borrowed from the Allegheny Bank of Pennsylvania — a Bedford institution — and a long period passed before the obligation was canceled. The castings used were procured at Pittsburgh, and before the beginning of the winter of 1817–18, the works were in operation.

Regarding other matters of historical and local interest, the minutes of councils likewise inform the reader that in April, 1839, a fire-engine was purchased of the United States Engine Company, for the sum of $500 — Hon. J. S. Morrison loaning the borough authorities the money with which the payment was made. An engine-house was erected soon after, and in 1842 the same building was occupied by the military companies known as the "Bedford Artillery" and "Independent Greys," as an armory. In November, 1846, the Atlantic & Ohio Telegraph Company — a corporation which has since become part of the great Western Union — obtained permission to run its wires through the town. In April, 1861, at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, a rumor gained general credence among the town's people that their neighbors south of Mason and Dixon's line were about to invade and lay waste the country hereabouts, that Bedford especially was marked for destruction. To add to the terror of the most nervous, some parties (doubtless young men of the town) proceeded to the mountain lying southeast of the borough, charged sundry large trees with powder, and exploded them at will. Many really believed this to be the work of an enemy, and thereupon a night watch, consisting of eighty-eight men, was organized under the command of *Capt.* Samuel Davis. Armed with all manner of weapons, this valiant watch was divided into two companies or detachments of forty-four men each, and while one detachment patrolled the outskirts and maintained a particularly sharp outlook toward the *front* — Dunning's mountain — from 10 P.M. to 1.30 A.M., those composing the reserve or second relief retired to their respective places of abode. When the hour approached for the relief guard to be called out, Capt. Davis also performed the duties of sergeant, and assembled his men by going from house to house and arousing them from their slumbers. The second relief remained on duty from 1.30 to 4 A.M. Many amusing stories are told concerning this epoch in the history of the borough, which will hardly bear recording here.

THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY AGO.
(JULY 4, 1808.)

"Yesterday," said the editor of the *Gazette*, in his issue of July 5, 1808, "the anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at this place with unusual demonstrations of joy and enlightened patriotism. At 12 o'clock Capt. Lyon's company of infantry paraded and marched out to Davidson's Spring — a beautiful and romantic spot previously designated as the place for the entertainments of the day. At 1 o'clock a number of citizens, among whom were some of the respectable farmers of the neighborhood, joined them, when a committee from the infantry company waited on *Henry Woods, Esq.*, and requested him to sit as president of the day. At the same time a committee from the citizens informed *Capt. John Lyon* that he had been nominated by them as vice-president. Lieut. Samuel Davidson, James M. Russell, Esq., and Charles McDowell were appointed a committee to draft or to select from those already furnished a number of patriotic toasts for the occasion; which were reported and adopted by the citizens present. At 2 o'clock (immediately after a discharge of musketry) the whole company sat down to an elegant and well arranged dinner, prepared under the direction of Mr. John Fleming. After the cloth was removed *seventeen* regular toasts were drank with unanimous bursts of applause—intermingled with martial music and a number of patriotic and sentimental songs. The Light

John Lutz

JOHN LUTZ.

John Lutz was born in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, near Lutzville station, January 6, 1835. He was the eldest son of Michael Lutz and Rosanna Lutz (*née* Stuckey), both of whose families were among the early settlers of the county, his maternal and paternal grandfathers having come to Bedford county from Virginia between 1790 and 1800. In his boyhood he learned the trade of a woolen manufacturer, his paternal grandfather having built one of the first woolen factories in this section of the state, about the year 1808.

Desiring a more advanced education than was obtainable at the public schools, the subject of this sketch, by working at his trade in the summer, and teaching in the winter, earned the means of first attending the Bedford Academy, and afterward of completing his education at Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Too close application to study had so impaired his health that from 1858 to 1865 he was most of the time obliged to desist from all attempts at either physical or intellectual labor. During this period, however, he read law with the late Hon. Alexander King, afterward president judge of the sixteenth judicial district, and in 1864 was admitted to the bar. In May, 1862, he removed to Bedford, where he has since resided.

In April, 1865, in company with J. R. Durburrow, Esq., and at the urgent request of a number of prominent republicans, he purchased the Bedford *Inquirer*, which he edited with marked success for ten years. He did not, however, dissolve his connection with that paper until January, 1881, when he sold his remaining interest in it, reserving, however, by written agreement, the right to establish another paper. On April 14, 1881, he, in connection with W. C. Smith, Esq., established the Bedford *Republican*, which rapidly grew to favor and influence as one of the leading republican journals of this part of the state. January 1, 1884, the two papers, the Bedford *Republican* and the Bedford *Inquirer* were consolidated and are now published as the *Republican and Inquirer*, under the management of Lutz, Smith and Jordan. While the attention of Mr. Lutz has been chiefly devoted to journalism, he has never wholly given up the practice of the law. He has always been an ardent advocate of and an active participant in all public enterprises having for their object the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the community in which he resides.

On May 19, 1870, he was married to Emily C. Filler, of Bedford, who died March 3, 1873, leaving one child, William F. Lutz. On January 3, 1888, Mr. Lutz married again, leading to the altar Miss Hattie E. Way, of Union Springs, New York.

OWNED BY JNO. AND G.W. LUTZ.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

BEDFORD, PA.

Infantry then resumed their arms, and with much order and exactness fired a platoon in honor of each of the above toasts—with reference to the seventeen states of the Union. The company again seated themselves, when, with increased joy, approaching to enthusiasm, they drank several volunteer toasts. The latter were proposed by the president of the day, the vice-president, James M. Russell, Esq., Josiah M. Espy, Esq., Charles McDowell, Dr. John Anderson, Dr. George D. Foulke and Mr. Charles J. Smith. At sundown the company rose from the table and formed themselves into a line, the citizens in the center, the military in the front and rear. In this order, emblematic of the protection which the citizens ought to receive from the soldiers, they marched to the center of the town, where the joyful and interesting scenes were closed by a discharge of musketry. Such is a correct account of this patriotic festival, which, for a display of social harmony, order, friendship, ease and convivial gaiety, has never been in this place surpassed. Every countenance beamed with the joyful feelings of the heart, and each one's sentiment appeared the sentiment of all. In fact no cause of regret appeared but the absence of a number of citizens, which it had been presumed the spirit of the day would have brought out."

BANKING.

"The Allegheny Bank of Pennsylvania," Bedford's first banking house, was established soon after the close of the second war with Great Britain, or April 2, 1815. Its president was Dr. John Anderson, while Josiah M. Espy, Esq., served as cashier. The building occupied (on Pitt street), the offices, vault, etc., are still in a good state of preservation, and are yet owned by the Anderson heirs. The Allegheny was a bank of issue, and was deemed one of the most reliable and prosperous moneyed institutions in the state. In the final settlement, which occurred after a decade or more of years had passed, William Hartley (the father of John G. and William Hartley) was prominent, he having bought the assets and guaranteed the liabilities. Eventually (with great gain to himself), he redeemed every dollar of the paper outstanding.

In later years, Reed (Jacob) & Rupp (George W.), and afterward Reed & Schell (Jacob J.), conducted a banking business for a brief period. Subsequently, yet only for a few months, Oliver E. Shannon & Rupp were known as bankers.

The present banking house of Messrs. Hartley (John G.) & Bowers (John S.) was established by W. M. Lloyd, of Altoona, in 1869. The latter controlled it until the panic of 1873 disposed of him and his numerous banks of exchange scattered through several counties. His successors here were Hartley, Russell & Co., who continued from January, 1874, until January 1, 1876, when Messrs. Hartley & Bowers began their present business relations.

MANUFACTURING.

Though possessing many of the requisites, Bedford has never been noted as a manufacturing center, consequently hundreds of towns throughout the Union of less than fifty years' growth surpass it in population, business activity and material resources.

The Foundry and Machine Shops now owned and operated by Messrs. Shires & Jordan have been prominent as landmarks in the eastern part of the town for the past forty years. About the year 1840, Daniel Washabaugh (an active business man in his day, a brewer, distiller, likewise a noted militia officer) erected the foundry buildings, but they remained unoccupied some two years, when a firm composed of Daniel Washabaugh, William Howser and Michael Bannan began work as founders and machinists under the name of Washabaugh, Howser & Bannan. About 1846, Howser withdrew, and Washabaugh & Bannan continued until 1855, when Washabaugh retired, renting his interests to Bannan. This condition of affairs existed until 1858, when Peter H. Shires and John R. Jordan, the present proprietors, purchased the fixtures and business at public sale. They rented the real estate until 1870, when that, also, was purchased.

Messrs. Shires & Jordan are manufacturers of and general dealers in all kinds of farm implements, steam engines, separators and sawmills, threshing-machines, mill-gearing, stoves, cord-binders, reapers and mowers, hayrakes, grain-drills, plows, iron railings, etc., etc., and repair to order. Mr. Shires was born in Center county, and Mr. Jordan in that part of Bedford now known as Fulton county. Both are gentlemen of high social and commercial standing in the community in which they reside.

The Bedford Planing and Saw Mill, Will-

iam L. Horn, proprietor, was built by its present owner in 1882. Besides the twelve men steadily employed at the mills, others are engaged in the construction of buildings at Everett and other points in the surrounding country. Mr. Horn is a native of Cumberland, Maryland, but became a resident of Bedford in 1855. He is a manufacturer of doors, sash, blinds, siding, flooring and surface lumber of all kinds; also a dealer in building material of every description.

The mill stands near the site of a planing-mill which, built by the Nycum Bros. about 1872, was burned in 1880.

The Bedford Keg Works were established in August, 1881, by the firm now in control, Messrs. Freed & Co. The works have a capacity for the manufacture of one hundred thousand kegs (used for packing and shipping white lead and zinc) per year, a capacity which is soon to be doubled. Twenty-four men and boys are steadily employed. It is stated that but two manufactories of this kind are in operation in the United States—those at Bedford and Pittsburgh.

The Planing-mill of Hedding & Covalt, situated on the north side of the Raystown branch, was completed in the autumn of 1882. The same firm has been engaged in general merchandising in the town of Bedford for the past ten years, and is also largely interested in coal-mining at Six Mile run, Broad Top region. Though natives of Pennsylvania, both members of the firm were for a number of years extensive dealers in merchandise, etc., at Hancock, Maryland.

Hartley's Gristmill, the first steam gristmill erected in Bedford county, was built by John G. and William Hartley in 1865. With the grounds occupied, it cost $24,000. It has four runs of stone and a capacity for the manufacture of fifty barrels of flour per day. William D. Newman, the present lessee, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania. When sixteen years of age he removed to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he remained twenty years. For the past ten years he has resided in Bedford and operated this mill.

SECRET BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS.

At an early day, long before the disappearance of Morgan, and the consequent formation of an Anti-Masonic party, a Masonic lodge was organized in Bedford. Its members met in a tavern or inn kept by one Patrick McMurray on West Pitt street. Among them were Samuel Riddle, Esq., George Burd, Esq., and other prominent citizens, cotemporaries of theirs; but, it is presumed, by reason of the death by suicide of McMurray, and the excited state of public feeling during the last part of the third decade of this century, the Bedford lodge of A. Y. M. gave up its charter—at least it ceased to exist.

The present Masonic organization, *Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M.*, was chartered March 1, 1858, and the first officers were: N. E. Gilds, W.M.; James Patton, S.W.; Daniel Minnich, J.W. Subsequent presiding officers have been John W. Lingenfelter, Benjamin F. Meyers, Charles N. Hickok, George H. Mengel, H. F. Irvine, H. G. Weimer, H. Oscar Kline, D. W. Crouse, William M. Lessig, Atchison L. Hench, John M. Reynolds, James Cleaver, T. Speer Gilchrist and P. Etter Irwin.

The present officers are Humphrey D. Tate, W.M.; John H. Uhl, S.W.; William Lauder, J.W.; Howard F. Mowry, Treas.; Charles M. Stock, Secy.; David R. Smith, John Wy. Boor and John O. Smith, Trustees. The members in good standing at the present time are eighty in number. Meetings were first held in Odd-Fellows' Hall; subsequently for ten years in the Shoemaker building, and since the completion of the Brode building in the latter structure. The rooms are spacious and elegantly furnished, over three thousand dollars having been expended for furniture, fixtures, carpets, etc. Regular meetings are held Wednesday evenings on or before the full moon.

Bedford Chapter, No. 255, H. R. A. C., was organized in 1876. Its present officers are James Cleaver, M.E.P.; D. Stewart Elliott, K.; T. Speer Gilchrist, S.; William Lauder, Treas.; Charles M. Stock, Secy.; Oliver L. Lockwood, David R. Smith and John M. Reynolds, Trustees. The present members number forty-one.

Bedford Lodge, No. 436, Knights of Pythias, was organized September 24, 1874. The officers first installed were: Samuel F. Statler, C.C.; Isaac Pierson, V.C.; Henry S. Dibert, Prel.; —— Rautenberg, M. at A.; P. Etter Irwin, K. of R. and S.; Joshua Pierson, M. of F.; D. S. Griffith, M. of E. Subsequent Chancellor Commanders have been P. Etter Irwin, Joshua Pierson, D. S. Griffith, J. J. Wolf, Isaac Pierson, Henry S.

Dibert, Moses Lippel, Simon H. Gump, John O. Smith, William C. Smith, Alfred J. Stiver, J. O. Williams, James Cleaver, John Wy. Boor, William Line, William L. Horn, H. P. Shires, Josiah Amos, Samuel D. Sansom and R. Sewell Wright. The present officers are Daniel C. Burns, C.C.; Joseph C. Deal, V.C.; William Newman, Prel.; J. W. S. Nycum, M. at A.; Josiah Amos, K. of R. and S.; James F. Mickel, M. of F.; William Line, M. of E. Present members number eighty-four, and meetings are held every Monday in the Brode building.

William Watson Post, No. 332, G.A.R., named in honor of Major William Watson (deceased), of Bedford (late surgeon 105th Penn. Vols.), was organized May 9, 1883. The officers then elected and now serving are: Samuel F. Statler, C.; John D. Horn, S.V.; William G. Eicholtz, J.V.; C. P. Calhoun, Surg.; Levi Smith, O.D.; John B. Helm, Q.M.; William L. Horn, Adjt.; Samuel Ake, Sergt. Maj.; Philip Huzzard, Q. M.-Sergt.; Dexter White, I.S.; Biven Melloy, O.S.; William G. Eicholtz, S. S. Metzger, and Dexter White, council of administration.

The members at this writing (representing both commissioned officers and enlisted men) are as follows (the company and regiment mentioned after each name indicates the organizations in which members served during the late war): S. F. Statler, Co. H, 55th Penn.; Andrew Biddle, Co. E, 138th Penn.; James Cleaver, Co. F, 8th Penn. reserves; S. S. Metzger, Co. D, 55th Penn.; D. M. Blymyer, Co. K, 138th Penn.; David Price; John B. Helm, Co. G, 101st Penn.; William G. Eicholtz, Co. H, 208th Penn.; Dexter White, Co. K, 122d Penn.; A. Enfield, Co. G, 22d Penn. Cav.; H. Clay Lashley, Co. D, 55th Penn.; John W. May, Co. F, 138th Penn.; John D. Horn, Co. D, 55th Penn.; William L. Horn, Co. H, 54th Penn.; D. W. Mullin, Co. G, 101st Penn.; Josiah Hissong, Co. H, 55th Penn.; Abram Oyler, Co. D, 55th Penn.; Jacob Dibert, Co. A, 135th Ill.; John Keeffe, Co. C, 2d Cal.; Samuel Ake, Co. H, 22d Penn. Cav.; Henry Shoenfelt, Co. D, 55th Penn.; John C. Beneigh, Co. E, 13th Penn. Cav.; William Agnew, Co. H, 55th Penn.; William C. Kean, Co. A, 125th Penn.; Theophilus R. Gates, Co. K, 55th Penn.; John I. Miller, Co. C, 110th Penn.; Adam Benner; C. P. Calhoun, Co. F, 138th Penn.; William W. Barclay, Co. A, 1st Cal. Cav.; Jacob Stoudenour, Co. E, 76th Penn.; George C. Hawkins, Co. E, 46th Penn.; Biven Melloy, Co. E, 138th Penn.; Aug. K. Hanes, Co. F, 19th Penn. Cav.; Thomas Wolfkill, Co. K, 19th Penn. Cav.; John A. Wertz, Co. K, 82d Penn.; John Miller, Co. G, 101st Penn.; Philip Huzzard, Co. E. 76th Penn.; Adam B. Carn, Co. A, 184th Penn.; Levi Smith, Co. E, 76th Penn.; John W. Barndollar, Co. G, 13th Penn.; William Weisel, Co. D, 55th Penn.; James W. Leary, Co. E, 76th Penn.; Malachi Mock, Co. E, 138th Penn.; George Stiffler, Co. H, 55th Penn.; George W. Gates, Co. D, 1st Penn. Rifles; John D. Amos, Co. D, 55th Penn.; M. A. Stoner; A. H. Wise, Co. E, 138th Penn.

Meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 202, the pioneer lodge in the county, where there are now fifteen lodges, with a membership of over nine hundred, was instituted on Wednesday evening, October 15, 1846, by District Deputy Grand Master John Mull, of Franklin county, assisted by Maj. Wm. Gilmore, of Chambersburg, Dr. F. C. Reamur and others.

The charter members were James Reamer, N.G.; Francis Haley, V.G.; Solomon Mason, Secy.; Wm. C. Reamer, Asst. Sec.; and P. I. Daniels, Treas.

Those initiates on the night of institution were John R. Jordan, Dr. C. N. Hickok, Maj. Samuel H. Tate, Dr. I. M. Russell, James W. Skillington, Colin Soyer, Joseph Mann, and J. Cook, Jr., of which all are dead or have removed, except Messrs. Jordan and Hickok. The other initiates during the first few weeks were Hon. Alex. King, Hon. S. Q. Russell, Dr. Wm. H. Watson, John Arnold, Gen. Alex. Q. Russell, Wm. Bowles, Wm. Kirk, Hon. John G. Hartley, Thomas King and others.

Mr. Jordan and Dr. Hickok have worked side by side in the lodge and the order ever since. Mr. Jordan has been District Deputy Grand Master of the county and Representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and has been for over thirty years, and is now, the secretary of the lodge.

Dr. Hickok was District Deputy Grand Master and District Deputy Grand Patriarch of the county for several years; was Representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for eleven years; was Grand Representative from the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania to the

Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World, from 1870 to 1879 inclusive; was Grand Warden in 1881, Deputy Grand Master in 1882, and is now—1883—Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, with its one thousand subordinate lodges.

Recently, in recognition of the steadfast labors of these two brothers, the lodge had magnificent life-size oil portraits of them (painted by one of the best American artists), in full regalia, elegantly framed and hung in the lodge-room as a perpetual reminder of their services.

The following are the names of the Noble Grands (presiding officers) of the lodge from its institution to the present, viz:

James Reamer, Francis Haley, Solomon Mason, Wm. C. Reamer, J. P. Daniels, Samuel H. Tate, Samuel L. Russell, L. W. Smith, William C. Mann, John G. Hartley, C. N. Hickok, A. J. Middleton, John R. Jordan, Wm. Gephart, H. Nicodemus, John Arnold, Alexander King, B. F. Horry, Wm. Bowles, Wm. F. Moorehead, Wm. Simpson, Jno. L. Lessig, Eben Pennel, Hiram Lentz, G. R. Gettys, Samuel Stohl, J. M. Shoemaker, R. D. Barclay, Wm. W. Shuck, John G. Minnich, Sr., P. H. Shires, J. H. Hutton, Wm. L. Horn, A. J. Sansom, J. G. Minnich, Jr., Jacob Barnhart, Isaac F. Grove, A. B. Carver, David Prosser, Moses A. Points, H. J. Henderson, Levi Smith, H. F. Irvine, D. W. Crouse, George C. Leader, T. J. Thompson, John H. Jordan, James E. Shires, J. M. Gephart, A. B. Cobler, Isaac Pierson, James F. Mickle, David Zimmers, H. G. Weimer, H. D. Tate, W. B. Pierson, M. P. Heckerman, Nathan Schock, W. C. Smith, Josiah Amos, W. W. Stifler, S. F. Statler, B. F. Horclerode, Wm. Line, Joseph Evans, R. C. McNamara, Joseph W. Tate.

The history of the lodge is a record of almost unbounded success, both financially and in beneficent result. It is one of the richest lodges in the state. It has done a most efficient work of "benevolence and charity," and has lived to subdue all the opposition that met it in its early days, and to win the respect and confidence of the entire community by its faithful and consistent exemplification of the professed principles of the order, that require its members to "visit the sick, relieve the distressed, to bury the dead and educate the orphan;" and many suffering ones relieved, widows and orphans cherished and protected, have "risen up to call the order blessed" through its instrumentality.

MILITARY.

Since the year 1800 Bedford has boasted of various military companies known as the "Bedford Light Infantry," "Bedford Blues," "Bedford Fencibles," "Bedford Troop of Horse," "Bedford Artillery," and the "Independent Greys."

Its present military organization, the "Bedford Rifles," or Co. I, 5th regt. Penn. N. G., was organized July 16, 1875, with three commissioned officers and sixty men. The first officers were Samuel F. Statler, captain; Humphrey D. Tate, first lieutenant, and Samuel Alloways, second lieutenant.

Respecting subsequent changes among the commissioned officers, it appears that Lieut. Alloways resigned in 1876, when Sergt. Mathew P. Spidel was elected to fill vacancy. In 1877 1st Lieut. Humphrey D. Tate was commissioned quartermaster of the 5th regt., when 2d Lieut. Spidel was promoted to first lieutenant and Sergt. Peter B. Miller to second lieutenant. On July 9, 1878, Capt. Statler resigned, when Spidel became captain, Miller first lieutenant, and Sergt. John L. Gubenator second lieutenant. Capt. Spidel resigned February 1, 1879, and Capt. Statler was soon after re-elected to fill the vacancy. Miller resigned as first lieutenant June 4, 1879, when 1st Sergt. James F. Mickel was elected to fill vacancy. On March 23, 1883, Capt. Statler was promoted to major, when Mickel became captain, Gubenator first lieutenant and Com.-Sergt. Daniel C. Burns second lieutenant. The company still maintains its full strength of sixty-three officers and men.

During the railroad riots in the summer of 1877 this company marched to Altoona and performed most timely and efficient service. Its members cleared the railroad tracks of the strikers and rioters at the point of the bayonet, and when the regular locomotive engineers refused to perform their work, Capt. Statler (acting as engineer) ran engine No. 497, attached to a troop train, from Altoona to Pittsburgh. He served in the volunteer force during the war of the rebellion and in Co. K, 3d U. S. Inf., from March 21, 1867, to March 21, 1870.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church.—By reason of the loss or lack of records the early history of this organization is involved in mystery. It is evident, however, that it was the mother church of

EAST END COTTAGES – J. W. BARNDOLLAR PROP'R. BEDFORD, PA.

These cottages are pleasantly located in the eastern portion of the borough, about five squares from the railroad station, and on one of the principal and most prominent drives of the town. They are situated about one and one-half miles from the celebrated Bedford Springs, the medicinal qualities of which have a national reputation. The guests of the cottages are supplied with these waters daily, and are kept in constant carriage communication with the Springs, depots and all points of interest. The grounds adjoining the cottages are spacious and beautifully laid out and ornamented with shrubbery. In the rear is a commodious bowling alley, croquet lawn, etc., with magnificent mountain scenery in the distance. The house possesses an enviable reputation. Hot and cold baths and all modern conveniences are supplied for the comfort of its guests. Accommodations are ample for one hundred guests, and its patronage is from the best classes, who find it a pleasant and desirable home during the summer months.

a very wide section of country, and within its folds were gathered a majority of the sterling Scotch-Irish residing hereabouts during the colonial and revolutionary periods.

Of its pastors Rev. David Baird (a member of Congress for this district the major portion of the time from 1795 to 1815) preached here at intervals of from four to six weeks in 1786–9. Rev. John Steel, of Carlisle, famous as a captain of Cumberland county troops during the French and Indian and revolutionary wars, then visited this region occasionally during the last decade of the past century. Following him came Rev. Alexander Boyd, who officiated as pastor from 1808 to 1817; Jeremiah Chamberlain, D.D., from 1819 to 1822; Daniel McKinley, 1827–31; Baynard* R. Hall, D.D., 1833–8; Elbridge Bradbury, 1839–41; Alexander Heberton, 1842–4; William M. Hall, 1844–7; W. L. McCalla, 1848–9; T. K. Davis, 1850–5; Robert F. Sample, D.D., 1856–66; A. V. C. Schenck, D.D., 1866–8; R. F. Wilson, 1868–77; J. R. Henderson, 1878–81, and H. D. Cone, 1882–3.

The first church edifice was built about the year 1800; the present one in 1829–30. The members at this time are eighty in number.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The earliest records of this church have been lost, hence it is impossible at this time to even approximate the date of organization, or to mention the names of any of the original members. It is shown, however, that Rev. Mr. Steck became pastor in 1785; Rev. Mr. Cramer, in 1812; M. Osterloh, in 1818; William Yeager, in 1819; William L. Gibson, in 1838; R. Weiser, D.D., 1840; P. M. Rightmyer, 1846; Jesse Winecoff, 1847; F. Benedict, 1849; Samuel Yingling, 1859; A. Essick, 1864; J. Q. McAtee, 1867; J. B. Keller, 1871; G. M. Rhodes, 1874; and Charles M. Stock, the present pastor, in 1880.

For many years the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations jointly owned and occupied the same houses of worship. (See history of the Reformed Church of Bedford.) On July 1, 1848, however, the corner-stone of the "New Lutheran Church" was laid. The building was completed two years later, when the Lutherans sold their interest in the edifice which had sheltered them for a quarter of a century, to the Reformed congregation for the sum of three hundred dollars. The present church was constructed in 1870 at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. It is the largest and most beautiful structure of its kind in the county. Its congregation at this writing numbers two hundred and fifty.

The following historical sketch of the "*Reformed Church of Bedford* and vicinity" is condensed from an address delivered by the pastor, Rev. Ellis N. Kremer, June 3, preparatory to the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of a new church edifice June 6, 1883:

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

By the Hon. John Penn, Esquire; Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

To all People to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, it hath been represented to me, by the Humble Petition of Jost Schonewolf of the Town of Bedford in the County of Cumberland in the Province of Pennsylvania, Yeoman, that the protestant reformed Congregation and the protestant evangelic Luthêran Congregation in and near Bedford aforesaid has taken up a Lot of Ground in the said Town, inclosed the same, were desirous thereon to erect a House of worship or church for the joynt Use of the two said Congregations and that there was no House of worship or Church within seventy miles of the said Town of Bedford, & That the said two Congregations were poor and not able, out of their own Means to carry their Pious Intentions into Execution without the Help or Assistance of good People who have the Promotion of Religion at Heart, And it appears to me, that the said Jost Schoenwolff* hath been deputed by thirty-eight of the principal Members of the said two several Congregations to collect the charitable Donations of the good People as were willing to contribute their Mite towards the said Undertaking, And the said two Congregations having humbly prayed me to grant them a Brief to collect Money for the good Purposes aforesaid, And I favoring their Request. These are therefore to permit and license the said Jost Schoenwolff within the Space of three Years from the Date hereof next ensuing to make collection of the good People within my own Government who are willing to contribute toward the building of a Church or House of worship for the said two several Congregations at and near Bedford aforesaid any Sum or Sums of Money not exceeding in the whole six hundred Pounds lawful Money of Pennsya.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at the City of Philadelphia the twenty-first Day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixtynine, and in the ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace

* Perhaps *Bernard.*

* [In other documents we have found this man's name written Joseph Sheniwalt and Joseph Schonewolf.—Ed.]

of God, of Great Brittain France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and so forth.

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jr., Secretary.

The above is a copy of a permit given by John Penn, whose signature and seal it bears, which permit is engrossed on parchment and is in a good state of preservation, though the hand that penned it has long since crumbled to dust. In the copy we have preserved the punctuation marks, capital letters and orthography of the original. From it we learn the earliest official information respecting the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. All that is here told us is that the congregations were in existence, that they were poor, that they worshiped together, and that they had the laudable purpose of erecting for themselves a suitable place of worship. The result of this purpose was the erecting of a log church; the subsequent erection of the quaint brick building with its spire in the middle of the roof; the separation of the two congregations in 1850, and the erection of a brick church by the Lutherans, which was displaced by their present handsome structure, an ornament to the town as well as showing the piety and zeal of its members, and the present undertaking of the Reformed congregation to build a church, the corner-stone of which was laid on the 6th of June, 1883. The material of the original log church was used in the house on Penn street owned by Mrs. George Shuck, and that of the brick church was partly used in the parsonage belonging to the congregation. Part of it will be used in the church now building.

We have not been able to learn when the Reformed church was organized. From the document quoted at the head of this sketch, we learn that it must have been previous to 1769. In the years 1764–8, Rev. John Conrad Bucher, a native of Switzerland, and then living at Carlisle, who also traveled as far west as Fort Pitt visiting the scattered German families, baptizing their children, catechizing and confirming the young, and preaching in such buildings as were most convenient, included Bedford among his regular appointments. Previous to his ministry, Mr. Bucher was an officer in the English army. He was later commissioned by John Penn as captain in a Pennsylvania regiment of foot, and may have had his attention called to the spiritual needs of his countrymen when engaged in military service in this section of the state.

From 1770 to 1803, we have no record except for a brief interval in 1790 and 1794. During this period the German churches were ministered to by traveling missionaries whose labors extended over a large extent of territory. Pious parents received them in their homes, gathered their friends and neighbors together for worship and instruction and enjoyment of the sacraments. Wolves in sheep's clothing would sometimes slip in, enjoying the confidence and hospitality of the people, until the slow moving information as to their irresponsible ministry would overtake them, and drive them to more distant parts. They were expressively called by the Germans, *Herum Laufer*. Their type is perpetuated in the clerical tramps whom we yet meet, and who awaken at once our pity and contempt. Among such was one named Spangenburg, who ministered for a short time in Bedford in 1790, and was subsequently executed for a murder committed in Berlin, Somerset county.

After their sad experience with Spangenberg, the church at Bedford received a true pastor in the person of Rev. Henry Giesy, a native of Germany, who labored here from 1794 to 1797. His labors were extended to Somerset county, and were continued there for a period of thirty-eight years.

He died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years eleven months and eleven days, and was buried in Berlin, where his grave was pointed out in 1857, and probably can be yet seen.

In 1803, John Dietrich Aurandt, a pious and efficient preacher, ministered to the Germans living in what is now Huntingdon, Blair, Bedford and Somerset counties, and in Cumberland, Maryland. He was a man of vigorous constitution, of great devotion to the cause of religion, possessed of good mental powers, a more than ordinary knowledge of the scriptures, but of defective education. In connection with his hard and at times perilous labors, he pursued theological studies under the direction of an ordained minister, and was subsequently ordained by the synod to administer the sacraments to his large charge.

Mr. Aurandt, like Mr. Bucher, had previous to his ministry seen military service, having enlisted in 1778 in the Pennsylvania regulars, under the command of Gen. Anthony Wayne, and served till 1781, when he was honorably discharged. The privations and perils of that service were doubtless a school of preparation

for the fatigues and dangers he was subsequently to endure, when in the service of Prince Emmanuel he carried the precious gospel by unfrequented mountain passes and through wide forests to this and other communities. He died in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1831, aged seventy years five months and sixteen days, and was laid to rest in a country churchyard within a few miles of his home.

In 1812, through the efforts of Elder John Schell, of Schellsburg, and by the recommendation of Rev. Dr. Helfenstein, Mr. John Henry Gerhart, a licentiate, came to the service of this charge. His license was renewed in 1813 and 1814, and the following year he was ordained by the synod which met in Easton. His labors began in 1812, and continued till 1830, when he "removed to his early home in Montgomery county." He had preached at Bedford, Schellsburg, Bobb's Creek, Greenfield, Morrison's Cove, Yellow Creek, Friend's Cove, Cumberland Valley, Berlin and other places. He died November 11, 1836. While engaged in hitching a horse to a wagon, the animal took fright and ran, crushing him against a post, death resulting from his injuries within an hour.

The old log church, built in part by the charitable offerings of such good and loyal subjects of King George the Third as had the promotion of religion at heart, was standing when Mr. Gerhart came to Bedford, but looked as if it had never been used for service. The roof was good, but there was no floor, and its bare timbers served as a homely gymnasium for such venturesome boys as were uninfluenced by superstitious fears. Legend says it was a retreat for the celebrated highwayman, David Lewis, whose name is romantically and feloniously linked with that of the county.

Mr. Gerhart preached in the court-house till in 1823, when the brick church was built by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations.

This building stood till the spring of 1881—almost sixty years. The corner-stone was laid June 11, 1823, and the house dedicated to the service of God September 19, 1824.

Mr. Gerhart's successor was Rev. Solomon K. Denius, who accepted a call in 1831, and remained till 1834, subsequently residing in Berlin. He preached, while pastor here, at Bedford, Schellsburg, Berlin, Friend's Cove, and in what is now the St. Clairsville charge.

He was succeeded by Rev. Geo. Leidy, who labored here till 1839, when he took charge of the Friend's Cove field, where he remained till 1843.

In 1839, April 1, Rev. Jacob Ziegler took charge and continued pastor of this field for over ten years. His labors extended over the Schellsburg, St. Clairsville, Greenfield, Dunning's Creek, part of Everett, lower end of Friend's Cove, and Bedford charges.

When Mr. Ziegler left this field for Gettysburg, his members presented him with three hundred dollars in gold, partly because they felt that his temporal support had never been adequate, and partly as a mark of their esteem.

He was succeeded in April, 1850, by Rev. Henry Heckerman, who labored here till October, 1871—a period of twenty-one and a half years. Part of this time, owing to impaired health, he had the assistance of Rev. C. U. Heilman, and at one time he felt his infirmities to be such as to impel him to resign the field. He handed in his resignation January 30, 1865, his consistories refusing to act upon it in the hope that his health might be improved. This hope was realized, and in a few years a new congregation, that of St. Paul's, was added to the charge.

In 1850, when Mr. Heckerman took the charge, it consisted of the three congregations of Bedford, Schellsburg and Dry Ridge.

The same year the Lutheran interest in the church property was purchased for the sum of three hundred dollars, the Lutherans reserving the use of the bell for a stipulated time, and one-half interest in that part of the churchyard used for burying purposes.

Of course we must not be understood, in speaking of the purchase of the church, that it was due alone to Reformed activity. The same zeal shown in the growth of one church animated the Lutheran brethren in the progress of that denomination, so that when the church was bought it was as much an evidence of healthy growth among the Lutherans as among the Reformed.

When Mr. Heckerman resigned his charge it consisted of Bedford, Pleasant Hill and St. Paul's, Bald Hill having been recently stricken off.

For four and a half years after his retirement from active duties Mr. Heckerman was spared and lived among the people who were bound to him by a grateful appreciation of his faithful

and self-sacrificing services. He fell asleep April 5, 1876.

The present pastor took charge in 1871. Ten years later the charge was again divided and now consists of the single congregation at Bedford.

The old church was torn down in 1881, since which time the congregation has been worshiping in the Presbyterian church and in the court-house. The building now under process of erection is due in a large measure to the Christian liberality of George Riddle Oster, who bequeathed for that purpose four thousand dollars. It is to be a brick structure, 38×60 feet, with a Sunday-school room, 30×35 feet, on the northwest side.

The Bedford circuit of the Methodist Episcopal church was formed in 1809, and it is altogether probable that the first organization was effected here at about that time. The society is not in possession of any early records, hence we can only deal with recollections and some facts obtained from an early pastor, Rev. D. Hartman, concerning pastors stationed on this circuit from 1809 to 1837.

When Mr. Daniel J. Shuck came to Bedford from Cumberland, Maryland, in 1825, the few Methodists met for worship in the old colonial court-house, though a church edifice (a small one-story brick structure) was then being built. It was completed in 1826. Among those who were members at that time were: Henrietta Fishburn, an old lady; Daniel Lybarger and his daughters, Rosanna, Margaret (Cruseburg) and Hester; William Creichbaum and wife; Elizabeth Daugherty, a daughter of Mrs. Fishburn; Juliana Piper; Daniel Shuck and his wife Susan; Henry Hoblitzel and Jacob K. Miller. The preacher in charge was Dennis B. Dorsey, assisted by John A. Gere, a single man. William Lysinger, Jesse Keely and Albert Grubb joined soon after. Daniel J. Shuck and his wife became members in the fall of 1830.

About 1839 an addition was attached to the rear of the original church structure, making a long, narrow building, which was occupied until removed to give place to the present house. The latter was built during Rev. Mr. Gibson's pastorate, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars.

During the years from 1809 to 1836 the following named pastors officiated on the Bedford circuit: John Gill Watt, 1809; Jesse Pinnell, 1810; Jacob Snyder, 1811; John Watson, 1812; William Butler, 1813; John Bull, 1814; Robert Hanna, 1815; James Reily, 1816; James Sewell, 1817–18; William Barnes, 1819; James Moore and B. De Forrest, 1820; Bennett Dowler and B. De Forrest, 1821; Jacob Larkin, 1822; John Tannahill and William Hank, 1823; John Tannahill and Jesse Chesney, 1824; Dennis B. Dorsey and John A. Gere, 1825; Isaac Collins and William O. Lunsden, 1826; Isaac Collins and Jacob Doub, 1827; N. B. Mills and J. Forrest, 1828; T. N. W. Monroe and J. McEnally, 1829; Thomas Larkin and J. V. Rigdon, 1830; H. Best and John Houseweart, 1831; Thomas Larkin and J. McEnally, 1832; John Rhodes and Z. Jordan, 1833; N. P. Cunningham, 1834; B. Hartman, 1835–6.

ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BEDFORD.

Although the earliest services of the Christian religion in what is now Bedford were those of the Episcopal church, being held by the chaplains of the British troops occupying the fort (Raystown) in and prior to 1755, there was no organized parish here until 1861, when the courts granted a charter constituting the parish of St. James to Hon. Alexander King, Espy L. Anderson, Dr. Charles U. Hickok, Dr. George W. Anderson, William Watson Anderson and John Watson, vestrymen.

A parcel of ground on East Penn street, lots Nos. 130 and 131 on the borough plan, was devised to "The Church" by Gov. John Penn, of the Province of Pennsylvania, when the town of Bedford was laid out by his surveyor-general, John Lukens, Esq., in June, 1766, on his private estate — Penn's Manor.

The lots were never occupied by the church save as a burial-place, the earliest English settlers and the officers at the fort using it for that purpose. Judges Dougherty and Scott, and Col. Terrence Campbell, of His Majesty's Highlanders, with their families, being among those interred there.

At a later day the property fell into private possession, and finally, when the common school law of Pennsylvania went into operation, a brick schoolhouse was erected thereon, by permission of the *quasi* occupant. This building, on the erection of the present public schoolhouse, was used as a private dwelling.

By due process of law, the vestry of St. James church being, as the courts decided, "the successors of the Church of England," obtained

Job Mann

HON. JOB MANN.

Hon. Job Mann, a son of Jacob (who was the oldest son of Capt. Andrew Mann, of revolutionary fame), was born in the "Tonoloway Settlement," or a region now embraced by Bethel township, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1795. When sixteen years of age he became a clerk in the house of Messrs. Brent & Blackwell, extensive dealers in general merchandise, in the town of Hancock, Maryland. After remaining there two years, or until 1813, he removed to Bedford, Pennsylvania, and as a student entered the academy (then just opened) in charge of Rev. James Wilson. The building, which was then and for many years after occupied as an institution of learning, is still standing on the northwest corner of Penn and Thomas streets. The academy was opened under the most favorable auspices, and Mr. Mann has been heard to remark that among those who were fellow students with him were young Ringgold (afterward known as Gen. Ringgold), the Van Lears, Jenifers, Campbells and others from Maryland; Robert J. Walker, of Bedford, Pennsylvania (afterward secretary of the United States treasury department), and Charles Ogle, of Somerset, Pennsylvania. In 1816 Mr. Mann was appointed county commissioners' clerk, and soon after deputy United States revenue collector, to collect a tax for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the war of 1812-15. In October, 1823, he was elected prothonotary of Bedford county, an office which he held continuously until October, 1835. He then resigned to take his seat as a member of the twenty-fourth congress (1835-7), he having been elected in October, 1834, to represent the counties of Bedford, Cambria and Somerset in the United States house of representatives. On April 20, 1839, he was admitted to the Bedford county bar. He was elected a member of the state house of representatives in 1842, 1843 and 1844, and declined to be a candidate for a fourth term. In October, 1846, he was again elected to congress from the nineteenth district (then composed of Bedford, Cambria and Westmoreland counties). He was reëlected from the same district in 1848, and served through the thirty-first congress. Then, though strongly urged, he declined another nomination. He died October 8, 1873.

HON. DAVID MANN.

Hon. David Mann was born February 26, 1782, in what was known as the "Tonoloway settlement," in Bethel township, Fulton county, then a part of Bedford. His father, Capt. Andrew Mann, was a native of Germany, where he was born in 1739. In 1750 he came to this country, landing in Philadelphia in August of that year. He was a pioneer of the above region; the date of his coming hither is not known, but it was some time previous to the revolutionary war. During the war he raised a company of men, and among the number was the proprietor of Hancock, Maryland. The company was attached to a regiment of regulars and did good service during the war. At its close Capt. Mann returned to his home, where he died at an advanced age. David Mann inherited from his father a decided taste for military affairs, and was first known in public life as a major in the Pennsylvania militia. At the age of twenty-two he was elected one of the commissioners of Bedford county, which position he filled acceptably until 1807. In 1809 he was appointed, by Gov. Simon Snyder, prothonotary, clerk of courts, register and recorder, and came to Bedford to reside. In 1812 he was reappointed, and again in 1815. At the expiration of his term of office he was elected senator of the district composed of Bedford, Somerset and Cambria counties. In 1824 he was appointed by Gov. Schultz auditor-general, and so well did he discharge the duties of the office that in 1828 he was reappointed. In 1832 he returned to Bedford and engaged in mercantile pursuits, taking but little active interest in politics, but exercising a controlling influence by his judgment and foresight. He was a man of large capacity, sound judgment and strong perception, which, coupled with the strictest integrity, made him a public servant of more than ordinary value. He died in Bedford, April 13, 1859, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Farquhar, of Frederick county, Maryland, December 20, 1810. Seven children were the result of this union: James M., Benjamin F., Elmira M., Sarah E., William F., Bernard and David F.

possession of the property, and finding the lots unsuitable for church building purposes, and being duly authorized by an enactment of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed in 1866, they removed the dead to the new cemetery, sold the lots, and purchased the present church site, on the corner of Richard and John streets, and at once proceeded to build the beautiful Gothic stone building now standing there.

The corner-stone of this church was laid in September, 1866, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lee, of the diocese of Delaware, the bishop of Pennsylvania, Rt. Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens, D.D., LL.D., being, at the time, in Europe. The Masonic fraternity were present on the occasion and assisted in the ceremonies. Rev. Alfred J. Barrow, the rector of the parish, and Dr. Hickok, of the vestry, being members of the craft.

The church building was in due time finished, and being free from debt, as the canons of the Episcopal church require, was consecrated on the 2d day of October, 1879, by Rt. Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D.D., LL.D., bishop of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, in which see the parish of Bedford now belongs.

The rectors of the parish from its organization to the present have been as follows, in the succession named: Rev. Alfred J. Barrow, Rev. J. B. Pedelupé, Rev. Wm. Jarrett, Rev. Robert F. Murray, Rev. Wm. Preston, D.D., Rev. Richard J. Osborne, M.D., Rev. J. McBride Sterrett, Rev. Wm. Chauncey Langdon, D.D., who is the present rector.

Rev. Dr. Preston died while rector, and Rev. Wm. Jarrett is also dead.

The present vestry are: Geo. Smith, Hon. Jno. M. Reynolds, church wardens; Wm. Hartley, Solomon S. Metzger, John S. Bowers, Thomas A. Roberts, Dr. C. N. Hickok (clerk).

CHAPTER XXV.

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.

Formed as a Township in Cumberland County—Derivation of Name—Its Great Extent Originally—Residents of 1771—The Taxables in 1796—Personal Mention of Present Inhabitants and their Ancestors—Towns, etc.—Churches.

THIS township derived its name from Fort Bedford, and was formed as a division of Cumberland county as early as 1768. Indeed, there are reasons for believing that the year mentioned witnessed this rather unimportant event. The original limits were very extensive (Frankstown township, now in Blair county, having been formed from Bedford and Barree in 1875), but in consequence of the destruction of the Cumberland county court-house by fire, on the night of March 23, 1841, many old and valuable records were irreparably lost, and with them, too, all knowledge of the extent originally, and date of erection of Bedford, Cumberland* and Colerain townships disappeared forever.

As to who was the first settler within the limits of the present township of Bedford, where he settled, and from whence he came, there is no recorded evidence. The following deposition, however, establishes the fact that the first improvement on what is now known as the Silver farm, lying three miles north of Bedford, was made about 1761. Andrew Glass was undoubtedly the pioneer in that section of the township.

Lesse of John D. Cox
vs
Wm. Procter and
David Potts
} Rule to take the deposition of Jeremiah Lochry

Westmoreland County, ss

Personally appeared before me John M Snowden one of the justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid Jeremiah Lochry who being sworn according to law doth depose & say, That a certain Andrew Glass took up a certain tract of land lying within about three miles of Bedford on a run known by the name of Bulloch Pen Run emptying into Dunnings Creek and resided on it two years (he believes in the years 1761 and 1762) and raised grain thereon and made considerable improvements viz cabin and stables &c, that early in the spring of 1763 he the said Glass was drove into Bedford by the Indians; that he moved from thence in the same year to Carlisle in Cumberland County, that in the fall of the same year (1763) he sold his improvements and all his right and title to the aforesaid tract to a certain William Proctor that this deponent was present when the sale was made and saw the writings delivered to Proctor and further this deponent saith not

JEREM.h LOCHRY.

When Bedford county was formed in 1771 the three townships named above embraced all of the present county and considerable more territory than its present area, for as already mentioned Bedford township extended northward into the present county of Blair, probably to the Frankstown branch of the Juniata, with

*The township known as Cumberland *Valley* was named Cumberland when first organized, and for several years thereafter. The word *Valley* seeming to be an unauthorized and unnecessary appendage.

Tussey's Mountain as its eastern and the Alleghenies as its western boundaries. In a general chapter entitled "The White Men as Settlers" will be found a complete list of the residents of the township in 1772, and to that chapter the reader is referred for much information pertaining to the early settlers of this immediate locality. Nearly a quarter of a century later (or in 1795) the town of Bedford was incorporated as a borough. In consequence the assessment rolls of 1796 designated whether the taxables were residents of the borough or country. Hence, according to the rolls, the tax-payers of the township in 1796 were as follows:

Solomon Adams, owner of sawmill; James Anderson, Sr., Robert Anderson, James Anderson, Jr., Frederick Amarine; David Anderson, carpenter; Maj. John Andrews, hatter; Adam Acker, Joseph Acker; George Anderson, innkeeper; John Earnest, John B. Anderson, John Allen; Conrad Atley, owner of gristmill; James Burns; Isaac Bonnett, innkeeper; James Berry, Esau Bee, Jacob Berry, Henry Bush, William Blair, John Bradley, Thomas Blair, John Burckholder, John Black, Widow Burket, John Bumgardner, John Claar, George Croyle, John Croyle, Yost Crantz, Daniel Croyle, Philip Croyle, Robert Cameron, John Campbell, William Carr, John Crissman, George Crissman, Henry Coonse (probably intended for Koontz); Adam Croyle, owner of gristmill; Henry Caldwell, John Cochran; George Claar, wagonmaker; Charles Dibert, Michael Dibert, Frederick Dibert, John Dibert, Peter Dull, James Dunlap, Edward Daily, William Drenning, Samuel Davidson, Thomas Dolan, Sarah Ewalt, widow, John Evans, Benjamin Fraser, Jacob Feather, Jacob Fulmer, Peter Feather, William Fraser, John Foster, William Griffith, Thomas Griffith, John Griffith; John Graham, owner of grist and saw mills; Christian Gansler, Elisha Grady, Robert Gibson, Michael Holderbaum, John Helsel, Conrad Haverstock, Thomas Hay, William Holloway, John Holtz, James Henry, Adley Hemphill, Robert Hemphill, George Harbaugh, George Harbaugh, Jr., Patrick Higgins, Adam Huff, Nathan Hammond, Conrad Imler, George Imler, Lawrence Iler, Peter Iler, John Johnston; Morgan Johns, tailor; Thomas Kenton, John Kenton, Simon Kenton, Peter Knuff, Nicholas Knight, Philip Knight, John Lind, Peter Lind, Anthony Lind, Conrad Lomars, Lawrence Lomarson, William Lafferty, John Lafferty, James Lafferty, John Linn, John Liabarger; Mark Masters, innkeeper; Robert Means, innkeeper; Samuel McCaslin, John Miller, Peter Miller, Jr., Elias Miller, James McVicker; Duncan McVicker, innkeeper; Leonard Nycum, William Proctor, Joshua Proctor, Godfrey Painter, John Proctor, David Potts, Jonathan Potts, Aaron Quick, Aaron Quick, Jr., Valentine Ripley, Frederick Reighard, John Ruth, John Ritter, Ludwick Repley, Jacob Ritchey, John Ray, Robert Royster, William Rose, Allen Rose, Thomas Ray, Arthur Ray, Jacob Robb, William Scovill, Andrew Steel, Peter Stiffler, George Stiffler, Jacob Stiffler, Henry Stiffler; Jacob Saylor, who owned a gristmill; John Sill, Michael Sill, George Sill, Conrad Samuel, Adam Samuel, William Swager, James Sprague, William Sliger, Leonard Swigart, John Swigart, John Swager, Jacob Stickrod, Luke Simpson, Christian Smith, James Smith, Peter Smith; Jacob Thomas, carpenter; Isaac Thomas, weaver; Widow Todd; Mathew Taylor, surveyor; John Taylor, James Taylor; George Woods, Jr., surveyor; Michael Wallack, Henry Weyandt, Widow Walter; Rhinehart Wolfe, weaver; John Wolfe, carpenter; William Wilson, Nicholas Wilson; Widow Wertz, innkeeper; William Ward, innkeeper; Michael Wilts, Samuel Wallace, Abraham Whetstone, Philip Wolfe; William Williams, weaver; John Wysong, wagonmaker; George Wertz, innkeeper, and Rosey Woods. The township then contained one hundred and thirty-two dwelling-houses, and ninety-six barns, nearly all of which, both houses and barns, were constructed of logs.

Of present residents and their ancestry we give the following:

Joseph Walter, a native of France, was another very early settler in Dutch Corner. He was a farmer and his wife was a Miss Claar. Their children were Samuel, Jacob, Henry, Matthias, John and Barbara (Imler). Of these children, Jacob married Mary Dibert, and their offspring were Samuel, Daniel, Jacob, Jr., Mary A. (Zimmers) and Anna M. (Phillips). Jacob Walter, Sr., died in 1861.

In 1851 Jacob Walter, Jr., married Susana, daughter of Daniel Sill. He occupied the Smith farm on Dunning's creek from 1853 to 1856, then purchased the Russell farm, which he

sold in 1866, and bought a portion of the old George Sill homestead, where he now resides.

George Zimmers, son of Anthony, was born in Dutch Corner. In 1847 he married Elizabeth Fetter. Soon after he purchased an unimproved tract of land from Michael Fetter, which is now one of the most productive farms in the locality known as Dutch Corner.

About the year 1812 John Phillips came from Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he became the innkeeper at the old "Ritchey stand," and in later years presided as host of an inn at Bloody Run. He finally removed to Snake Spring, where he also kept a public-house until his death, which occurred in 1825. His wife was a Miss Eve Benchoof, of Franklin county, and the children born to them were Jane (Shaffer), Samuel, John, Mary (Gephart) and William. The last-named son was born in Snake Spring, in the old stone house on the Hartley farm. In 1847 he married Anna M. Barnhart, and in the spring of 1855 he purchased a farm of Henry Miller's heirs in Dutch Corner. Of the children of William and Anna M. Phillips — Mary J. (James), John B., Anna M. (Walter), Eva C., Henrietta, Rose M. (Fickes) and Carrie L. (Henderson) — John B. is the only son. Born and reared in Bedford township, he is engaged in agricultural pursuits on the home farm. In 1878 he married Sarah C., daughter of Henry S. Sill.

John Shaffer was an early resident in that portion of the county known as Union township. Subsequently he located in Snake Spring valley, where he died in 1871. His children were Adam, Rachel, Henry, Catharine (Whetstone), Samuel, Margaret (Bowser) and John H. Adam, the oldest son and child of John Shaffer, is yet a resident of Snake Spring township, where his children — Simon L., Catharine (Diehl), John H. L., Jacob B., Mary E. (England), Rachel (Ott) and Sarah A. (Imler) — were born.

John Silver was a resident of Frederick county, Maryland, prior to the revolutionary war, and during that struggle three of his sons served in the American army. In 1790, accompanied by his family, he removed from Maryland and settled at Stonerstown, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. His children were: Samuel, James, John and Richard, all of whom finally located in the State of Kentucky except Richard. The latter married Ann Longstreth, and as his second wife a Mrs. Taylor (*née* Elizabeth Coche). The children of Richard and Ann Silver were Elizabeth (Crissman), Sarah (Foster), Ann (Stuckey), Hannah (Peoples and Timons), Susan (Wallack), Rebecca (Stuckey), John, who married Mary Koontz, and Asa, who married Rachel James. All lived to be aged men and women, and but three now survive — Ann, Susan and Asa. To Asa and Rachel Silver were born eight children, of whom Richard, John, Espy, and Sarah (wife of Russell Trout) are living. Throughout a long life, Asa Silver has been known as a good citizen and prosperous farmer. His sons, Richard and John, also his son-in-law and daughter, are now well-to-do residents of the State of Nebraska.

John Henderson, the father of ex-Sheriff James A. Henderson, was a native of County Derry, Ireland, and his wife, Sarah Sterling McGowen, was born in County Antrim. In 1816, accompanied by his wife and two children, John Henderson came to America and settled at St. Thomas, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to the State of Iowa. Born August 19, 1786, he died August 6, 1861. His children were Mary, Mary J. (Hoffman), Hugh J., Elizabeth, (Litz), Sarah (Sheller), Phœbe (Moore), Lydia A. (Leffert), James A., Margaret C. (Litz), Sarah C., and Adam H. Of this family John and James A. Henderson, only, have been identified with the interests and history of Bedford county. The latter was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1829. In 1853, he became a resident of Bedford, and during the same year married Emma, daughter of Jacob Over, of that town. Their children living are Sarah E., John A., Emma, Lydia, Joseph and Jacob (twin brothers), and Maggie, and James A., dead. Mr. Henderson was elected sheriff of the county in 1875.

Simon Stuckey, the ancestor of the Bedford county family of this name, came from Virginia, and settled at or near Bloody Run (now Everett) in an early day. There he married Elizabeth Snyder, and they were the parents of *seventeen* children who became men and women — David, Jacob, Simon, Daniel, Margaret (Smith), Elizabeth (Snyder), Samuel, Charles, William, Susan (Carney), Mary (Taylor), George, Rosa (Lutz), Sophia (Gump), Abraham, Joseph and John. Of these children George and Mrs. Sophia Gump (mother of Dr. S. H. Gump) are the only survivors. Simon Stuckey, the father, died about 1842.

Charles Stuckey, son of Simon, was born in Snake Spring valley in 1801, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. Afterward he resided for a few years at Stuckeyville, in Napier township, but, in 1846, located upon a farm near the present village of Wolfsburg, where he remained until his death, which occurred in July, 1872. On September 13, 1830, he married Miss Rebecca Silver, and to them were born the following named children: Anna S. (Guthrie), Richard S., Simon H., Emma M. (Scott), William A., Amanda R., Charles W. S. and Virginia E.

F. M. Bixler is a native of Bedford county. His hammer and anvil have aroused the echoes about Wolfsburg since 1857. Among the first settlers of the township was William Todd. The time of his emigration is not known; an approximate date would be about 1776, although he may have settled before that time. According to family tradition, he was frequently obliged to avail himself of the protection of the fort to escape annihilation by the Indians, who were very troublesome at the time. For a further notice of this family see biographical sketch on another page.

Joshua Pierson, Sr., came with his parents from Ireland when but nine years of age, and lived for a few years in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He became a resident of the region now known as Adams county, in 1784, and in 1791 removed to Bedford county. Here he purchased two hundred acres of land of one John Wright and passed the remainder of his days as a farmer. His first wife, Mary Allison, was married in 1784 and died in 1796. In 1800 he married, as a second wife, Elizabeth Hartford, of Bedford township. The children by the first marriage were Joseph, James, Joshua, Jr., Mary and Thomas; by the second marriage, Matthew, John, Isaac and Anna. Of the nine children Anna alone survives. Matthew Pierson, son of Joshua, Sr., was born on the old homestead near Wolfsburg, and followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1872. In 1842 he married Anna E. Varrick, of Bedford township. Their children were Joshua, Mary (Otto), Isaac, Elizabeth (Hart), Esther A. (Mundon), William B., Naomi (Silver), Eva (McClure), Hartford and Jennie (Edwards).

Robert A. Smith was born in East St. Clair township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. When twenty-one years of age he removed to Ross county, Ohio, where he remained until 1847. He then returned to Bedford county, and, after a brief residence at Schellsburg, located in Allegheny township, Somerset county, where he died in 1859. He was a miller by occupation, having learned his trade in the old stone mill at Wolfsburg. His wife was Miss Mary A. McCandless, of Ross county, Ohio. Of ten children born to them eight were named as follows: John P., deceased; Sarah J. (Wolf); Hannah H., deceased; David R.; Miles N.; William R., deceased; Susan B., deceased; and Mary A. M. (Lehman). David R. Smith was born in Ross county, Ohio, and came to Bedford county with his father in 1847. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. B, 56th regt. Penn. Vols., serving until May 30, 1865, or the close of the war. He then purchased a farm near Wolfsburg, which occupied his whole attention until March, 1881, when he established a mercantile house at Wolfsburg. Hence he is at present the proprietor of a fine farm and an extensive and varied stock of general merchandise, the sole merchant of the town.

P. G. Trout, a present resident near the town of Bedford, was born in the locality known as Bell's Mills, Blair county, Pennsylvania. Since attaining manhood's years he has been engaged in hotelkeeping and farming.

R. S. McCreary, son of Thomas W., was born in West St. Clair township, Bedford county. In 1873 he located at Cessna Station, where he has since enjoyed a profitable business.

David Anderson, a farmer and carpenter, was an early settler in Bedford township, and his name will be found in the list of residents of the year 1796. His children were John, Elizabeth (Wisegarver), Mary (Ray), Sarah (Bixler) and James A. The latter was born on the farm near Cessna Station, and married Margaret Taylor, of the same township. Their children were David, Elizabeth (Ickes), Margaret (Ickes), Mary A. (McCallan), Jacob T., William W. and James R. Of these sons, Jacob T. Anderson is a well-known farmer. In 1861 he married Miss Anna M. Miller, of Bedford county.

John Fluke (the grandfather of the present ex-sheriff, William S. Fluke) served as a teamster in the American army during the revolution. Soon after the close of that war he removed from his former home in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Hopewell township, Bedford county. His wife's maiden name

WILLIAM TODD.

JOHN TODD.

THE TODD FAMILY—JOHN TODD.

The name of Todd is one intimately associated with the history of Bedford township; the date of their settlement was undoubtedly in those perilous times just preceding the revolutionary war, when stern material was required for the protection and maintenance of life. The progenitor of this branch of the family was William Todd. He was born in Scotland, and came to this country some time about the middle of the past century; with him came five others by the same name, who became founders of families in various sections of the United States. From one of Todd's just alluded to, Mrs. Abraham (Todd) Lincoln was descended. William Todd first located at or near Philadelphia, and from thence removed to Montgomery county; from Montgomery county they removed to Bedford county and located a tract of land in the vicinity of Wolfsburg. On a part of this tract located by his grandfather, John was born and now resides; and here, too, his worthy ancestor passed his life; he died when his son William was but seven years of age, 1796. William, Jr., came into possession of one of the two farms he owned at the time of his death, and lived and died on the farm on which he was born. For many years he kept a "tavern" on the old place, and was extensively known not only as a good host but an upright and honorable man. The children of William Todd, Sr., and his wife Hannah (Davis) were Elizabeth, Wilhelmina, Hannah, Ann, William and Andrew. William, Jr., married Elizabeth Sill, and to them were born three children: Ann (now Mrs. Thomas Hughes), John and William; the latter died in 1825, at the age of twenty-three. John, the immediate subject of this biography, was born May 17, 1817; he, like his father, has spent his life thus far upon the farm located by his grandfather; his boyhood days were given to the improvement of the paternal estate and the acquisition of such an education as the schools of that day afforded. After the death of his father he became the proprietor of the old farm, and the well-cultivated fields and commodious buildings are evidence of the fact that he has been a faithful steward. He has been twice married; his present wife, *née* Miss Margaret C. Horn, to whom he was married in 1857, was a daughter of Henry Horn; his father was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and an early settler of Bedford county. He has been the father of five children, only one of whom, Franklin, is now living. Mr. Todd is a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife belongs to the Methodist denomination.

was Dorothy Ott, and to them were born sixteen children. Henry Fluke, son of John and Dorothy, was born in Hopewell township, Bedford county, April 10, 1785, and died in Morrison's Cove, September 2, 1844. He married Christina Snider, whose father, John Snider, came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and located permanently in Morrison's Cove, Woodberry township, soon after the close of the war for independence. He also had served as a teamster during the revolutionary war. He married Elizabeth Brolliar, and they were the parents of eight children. In 1812 he built the large stone dwelling in the Cove, long known as the Snider residence. Henry and Christina (Snider) Fluke were married by Henry Markley, Esq., of Woodberry township, April 23, 1805, and to them were born eleven children — Susanna, John, Jacob, William S., Henry, Nancy, Christian, Emanuel, Mary, Levi and Samuel S.

William S. Fluke was born in Morrison's Cove, July 21, 1811. On the 1st of April, 1833, he began his apprenticeship as millwright with Immer Barrett, in Somerset county, where he remained until December, 1835, when he removed to Knox county, Ohio. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he arrived June 28, 1837, and where he assisted in building the first drawbridge thrown across the river. In the fall of the same year he went to the Fox and Dupage rivers and superintended the construction of several grist-mills. Subsequently he visited St. Louis, Missouri, Galena and Rock Island, Illinois, working as a millwright, boat-builder and carpenter. He returned to Morrison's Cove in the fall of 1840. On December 27, 1842, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Moore, by Rev. Jacob Zigler — a marriage which has resulted in the birth of eleven children, namely, Charlotte M., Origen P., Mary E., Lucinda J., Nancy L., Hugh M., George D., Henrietta V., Elcy G., William H. and Rosadale.

John Moore (who was elected an associate judge of Bedford county in 1802) and two of his brothers were very early settlers in Snake Spring valley, their title to lands there extending back to the year 1765. They came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. George Moore, son of John, was born in Snake Spring valley, then part of Colerain township, and married Elizabeth Dasher, whose grandfather, Henry Dasher, came from Chester county, Pennsylvania, at an early day and laid out town-lots on the site of Stonerstown. The children of George and Elizabeth (Dasher) Moore were Hugh, George and Elizabeth (Fluke). As their names indicate, the Flukes (originally spelled Fluck), Sniders and Dashers were of German origin. The Moores were of Scotch descent. William S. Fluke has served as justice of the peace and sheriff. (See civil lists.)

When about twenty years of age, or in 1820, Andrew Satterfield came from Milford, Delaware, and for some time was employed by Asa Silvers, of Bedford township. About 1823 he married Miss Lydia, daughter of David Bowen, of the same township, and to them were born the following named children: William A. B., John E., Jane A. (Williams), Elvina (Shoemaker), and Mary A., who died in childhood. Of these children John E. Satterfield married in January, 1850, Miss Sarah A. Gates (daughter of Harry, whose parents came from Lancaster county and settled in what is now Hopewell township before the beginning of the revolution), and they are the parents of six sons and daughters—Harry, Howard M., Elvina J., Annie E., William W. and Edward A. Coaldale is the present place of residence of this family.

Michael Holderbaum, Sr., settled in this township at an early day in its history. He was a young man and was accompanied here by a young wife. To them three children were born,—Julia (Zimmers), Hetty (Earnest), and Michael, Jr. The latter served as a member of assembly in 1842. He married Miss Catharine Bowser, of this township. Their children, seven in number, were John, Margaret, Elizabeth (Ober), Mary (Weimer), Susanna (Weimer), David, who married Miss S. R. Crissman, and Sarah (Beegle). Michael Holderbaum died September 9, 1880, aged seventy-nine years and five months. His widow is still living.

VILLAGES, ETC.

The town of *Wolfsburg* derives its name from the late Rev. David Wolf, who owned the land in the immediate vicinity at the time of building the Bedford & Bridgeport railroad. It contains a Methodist Episcopal Church edifice, David R. Smith's store of general merchandise, a graded school, blacksmith-shop, wagon-shop, cigar factory, sawmill, about twenty private

residences, a parsonage, and the ruins of the old stone gristmill.

The old stone gristmill at Wolfsburg, long a landmark in this part of the county, was built by Michael Sprankle in the year 1800. It was three stories in hight, and contained four runs of stone. It became the property of Dr. John Anderson in 1816, of J. S. Morrison about 1830, of Moses Wisegarver in 1842, of Jacob Foruer in 1848, of Joshua Pierson in 1857, of John Alsip in 1860. Subsequently, Robert Hutchison, Oliver E. Shannon, Asa Silver, Rev. David Wolf, Asa Stuckey, William E. Nicklin and Scott Stuckey were its successive owners. It was burned February 3, 1882.

Cessna is the northern terminus of the Dunning's Creek railroad. The railroad mentioned branches off from the Bedford & Bridgeport railroad at Bedford, and, running up Dunning's creek about nine miles, renders accessible ex-tensive iron ore deposits, etc., owned by Hon. John Cessna, John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., and others.

Imlertown is found in the region known, locally, as "Dutch Corner," and is named after the Imler family, which for many years has been numerously represented in that vicinity. A handsome church edifice (German Reformed), a good schoolhouse and an excellent store of general merchandise are the chief attractions. It has about a dozen private residences and is seven miles distant from Bedford.

Thomas Anderson and his wife, Alice (Lyon), were both natives of the north of Ireland, or, in other words, Scotch-Irish, but were married in America. A story is told that Anderson had won the affections of the fair Alice in Ireland, but by reason of his habits and proclivities the lady's parents objected to an alliance, and to prevent such a consummation, Miss Lyon was sent to the province of Pennsylvania as the guest of an uncle. In course of time Anderson and his lady love again met at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. An elopement was at once planned and successfully executed, the borders of Virginia were crossed, and in due time they became man and wife. Be this as it may, it seems that Thomas Anderson and his wife began their residence in the town of Bedford about the year 1766, and there passed in peace and contentment the remainder of their days. He built and occupied a house which stood on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets, the site of the present McCulloh building.

Of the children born to Thomas and Alice Anderson but one, Dr. John Anderson, attained years of maturity. In early life Dr. John Anderson married Mary, the daughter of Col. David Espy. Their children were George W., Espy L., Mary E., who married Frank Johnston, of Pittsburgh, and Elizabeth S., who never married. Dr. George W. Anderson practiced his profession but ten or twelve years, being engaged thereafter in the management of varied interests pertaining to the family estate. He died June 20, 1879. His wife was Miss Caroline Morsell, of Washington, D. C. Espy Lyon, the second son of Dr. John Anderson, was admitted as a member of the Bedford county bar January 24, 1832. His wife was Louisa H., a daughter of the first Dr. William Watson. He died May 29, 1866. His widow still survives. Their children (the survivors of whom are the present Anderson heirs) were John, who resides in Bedford; Maj. William W. (who, after serving in the war of the rebellion as first lieutenant and captain in the 59th regt. Penn. Vols., and as major of the 181st regt. Penn. Vols., or 20th Cav., died in service near Harper's Ferry, January 17, 1865); Dr. J. Ross, who died in January, 1873; G. Espy, who resides in Cumberland, Maryland; Mary E. (Middleton), of Bedford; Eliza W. (Beatty), of Harrisburg; Louisa H., (Hickock), of Harrisburg, and Edward H., of Bedford.

Although the Andersons have ever resided in the borough of Bedford, it has been deemed pertinent to associate their names with the famous springs they have controlled for the past three-quarters of a century.

CHURCHES.

The congregation composing the *Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church* of Bedford township was organized about the year 1790. Soon after a log church edifice, 30×50 feet, was built, the labor and material being mostly donated. This building was occupied as a house of worship until 1838, when a stone building, 38×52 feet, was constructed at a cost of one thousand dollars. In the summer of 1867 the stone church was taken down, and the present church edifice, a framed building, 40×60 feet in dimensions, was built at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars. The building committee of the present structure being composed of Henry S. Sill, Daniel Fetter, George Zimmers and Adam Simons.

This church is located in the St. Clairsville charge, hence see the history of St. Clairsville church for list of pastors. The present members are about one hundred and twenty-five in number, of whom Joseph Tomlinson, Daniel Fetter, Adam Simons and Henry S. Sill are elders, William W. Phillips, Jacob Walter, John Imler and Frank Smith, deacons.

Saint Paul's Reformed Church of Bedford township was organized in the year 1862 by Rev. Henry Heckerman, and among its original members were Henry Koontz, Andrew Mellon, David Zimmers, Henry Koontz, Jr., Jacob Zimmers, William Koontz, John Koontz, David E. Zimmers, George W. Zimmers and A. J. Wisegarver. Mr. Heckerman continued in charge until October, 1871, when Rev. Ellis N. Kremer assumed the pastorate, remaining until October, 1881. Since the latter date Rev. C. S. Slagle has officiated as pastor. The present members of the congregation are seventy in number. In 1870 a church edifice was built at a cost of one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Pleasant Hill Reformed Church, in the township of Bedford, was organized in 1862 by Rev. Henry Heckerman. Prior to that date its members had belonged to the Bedford church. Among them were Adam Koontz, Daniel Koontz, John S. Ritchey, Jacob Yont, George Dibert, John R. Ritchey, John Wisel, Jacob Croyle, Michael Holderbaum, Catharine Ritchey, Eve Koontz, Mary Croyle, Rebecca Wisel, Mary Diehl, Jonathan Diehl, Catbarine Holderbaum, Elizabeth Reighard; Jacob Dibert, who gave the lot on which the house of worship stands; Sarah Dibert, Samuel Walter, Mary Walter, Daniel Walter, Abraham Reighard, Caroline Reighard, Frederick Schnably and wife, Andrew E. Dibert, Elizabeth Dibert, Ephraim Koontz, Rebecca Koontz, William Phillips and John B. Phillips.

The church edifice was commenced in 1861, and completed in 1862, at a cost of one thousand one hundred dollars. Andrew E. Dibert, John S. Ritchey and Ephraim Koontz composed the building committee. A Sabbath school has been maintained since 1865. The present members of the congregation number one hundred and thirty-five. The pastors and the length of their pastorates have been the same as for St. Paul's church — Rev. Henry Heckerman from organization until October, 1871; Rev. Ellis N. Kremer, from October, 1871, to October, 1881; Rev. C. S. Slagle, from October, 1881, to the present date. Of the present church officials Abraham Reighard, William Dibert and William Fletcher are deacons; Andrew E. Dibert and Adriel Koontz are elders. The first interment was made in the burial ground in 1861.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Cessna Station, was organized in the fall of 1868, and until 1874 meetings were held in what was termed the Union Church edifice. During the latter year a house of worship was constructed at a cost of two thousand four hundred dollars. The members of this congregation were twenty-three in 1868, fifty in 1874, and now are thirty in number. The church is included in the St. Clairsville charge, Rev. J. M. Rice, pastor. Among early members were Elizabeth Taylor, W. C. Wisegarver and J. T. Anderson.

Prior to 1881 the members composing the *Methodist Episcopal Church*, at Wolfsburg, held meetings in the schoolhouse. The present church edifice, a framed Gothic building, was begun in 1880, and dedicated June 26, 1881. It cost one thousand four hundred dollars. Isaac Pierson, J. J. Wolf, D. R. Smith, F. M. Bixler and D. Merrill composed the building committee. The present pastor is Rev. James F. Remington, who succeeded Rev. M. C. Piper. Among the early members of this organization were David Wolf and family, Moses Wisegarver and family, and Isaac Pierson and family. The present members are forty-one in number. A parsonage will be completed in July, 1883.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SNAKE SPRING.

Organization of the Township — Settlement of the Moores — John Moore — Seven Years in Indian Captivity — Elizabeth Tussey — Allaquippa's Town — An Early Indian Village — Indian Graves — Colonists from Loudon County, Virginia — The Hartley Family — They Entertain President Washington — Family Sketches — Reminiscences.

SNAKE SPRING township was organized in 1857. Previous to that date its territory had been included in Colerain and West Providence. The spring in front of Edwin Hartley's present residence has been known as Snake Spring, from time immemorial. This fact accounts for the somewhat singular name of the

township. The tradition is that the Snake Indians frequented the spring and had a village or camping-ground near it.

That portion of the county now included in this township was the scene of the labors of some of the first pioneers. The names of a few of the courageous men who invaded the solitude of this wild and unattractive region as far back as 1760 are still preserved by tradition; but the names and the exploits of the greater number have long since passed into oblivion.

Prior to 1763, three brothers by the name of Moore settled in Snake Spring valley. During a season of Indian depredations, the three brothers, together with the family of John Moore (afterward associate judge), started from their homes to seek the shelter of Fort Bedford. On the way one of the brothers was overtaken by the Indians, and it was supposed that he was slain. Seven years later, however, he returned to his home, having escaped from his savage captors. The Snyder farm is the land taken up by the Moores.

"Allaquippa's Town" is mentioned in a patent to a piece of land, situated near Mount Dallas, on the south side of the river, and now owned by William Hartley, of Bedford. Elizabeth Tussey, widow, obtained a title to this land in 1763, and resided upon it several years. The mountain to the eastward, originally known as the Terrace mountain, was doubtless called Tussey after her name. We can form some idea of the boldness and courage of the pioneers by picturing to ourselves a widow and children in their lonely home in this wild region, savages and beasts of prey all about them, and the nearest protection, in case of attack, at Fort Bedford, seven miles distant. Mrs. Tussey sold her farm to the Parishes, of Philadelphia, from whom it was afterward purchased by William Hartley the first. She rode all the way from this place, on horseback, to Philadelphia, to acknowledge the deed.

Allaquippa's Town may have been an Indian village of considerable importance. Allaquippa (by some written Allaquippus) was an Indian queen, and a woman of influence among her people. From this location she moved to Turtle creek. In 1754 she was living at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, and was there visited by Col. George Washington, in whose journal the incident is mentioned. A score or more of Indian graves marked the site of Allaquippa's Town at the time of settlement by the whites. They were mound-shaped and covered by heaps of stones. Many of these graves have been opened. Several were destroyed by the building of the railroad. Mr. William Hartley, who opened one of the mounds in 1855, informed the writer that he found glass beads, bones, a pipe, a piece of iron and a leaden bullet, all lying in such positions as to indicate that the warrior had been buried in a sitting posture, with his face toward the east.

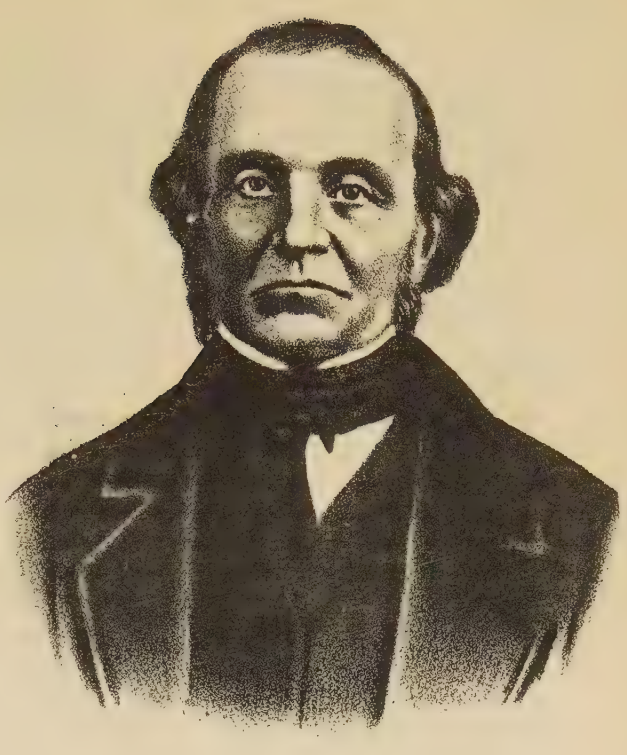
The period of permanent population began soon after the revolutionary war. From that time onward the Juniata valley, Friend's Cove and the Snake Spring valley were peopled quite rapidly. The descendants of these early settlers are the principal occupants of the land today.

On the place long known as the England Farm, on the top of Tussey's mountain, a man named Gairhart was the first settler. He was driven from his home by the Indians, his cabin burned, and was compelled to take shelter in the Bedford fort to save his life.

The B. R. Ashcom farm was occupied very early. Deeds now in the possession of Mr. Ashcom show that it was surveyed for Christopher Miller in 1767. September 11, 1779, Christopher Miller and Susanna, his wife, transferred the property to John Bonnet; consideration, nineteen hundred pounds, lawful money of the State of Pennsylvania." The deed is attested by George Woods and George Woods, Jr., and signed by the marks of Miller and his wife. John Bonnet transferred the land to David Irwin in 1779; consideration, two thousand five hundred pounds. Irwin sold it to Nicholas Crevingston. In 1785 Crevingston sold it to John Smouse for three hundred and seventy-five pounds. Smouse's heirs, Michael and Charles, were the next owners. They sold to Dewalt Leisinger in 1824. From him it passed into the hands of his son John Leisinger, together with fourteen acres additional to the original two hundred. Leisinger sold to Jacob Barndollar in 1834; and Barndollar to B. R. Ashcom in 1859. We give this one specimen of land titles for the purpose of showing the antiquity of the settlement of this township and the numerous transfers and changing values of property. Many other examples equally complex might be added, but one will suffice.

Henry Armstrong emigrated from England to America prior to the revolutionary war, and

Henry S. Sill



Daniel Sills

THE SILL FAMILY.

George Sill, the progenitor of the Sill family in Bedford county, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1733. He came to America in 1760, and on his arrival was sold for non-payment of passage money to one John Woods, of Bedford, for whom he served six years. In 1766 he became the owner of three hundred acres of land in the locality known as "Dutch Corner." He immediately began to make improvements upon the tract. Desiring to dispose of a portion of his purchase, he wrote to his brother Michael, in Germany, to come over, which he did, and to him he sold the farm now owned by Michael Holterbaum's heirs. George Sill married Dolly Holsman, of Bedford township. Both lived to a good old age. He passed away July 18, 1813, at the age of eighty years; she, in June of 1817, at the age of seventy-nine. Their children were: John, born April 13, 1768; Abraham, December 27, 1776; Daniel, February 5, 1778; Samuel, June 19, 1781; Catherine and Phebe, the dates of whose births are not known. Michael also lived and died on the farm purchased of his brother, and after his death his family removed to Montgomery county, Ohio.

Daniel married Catherine Stiffler in 1805. He purchased a portion of his father's estate, and reared a family of six sons and five daughters: Elizabeth, born in 1806; Sophia, 1807; Daniel, 1814; Mary, 1815; Zachariah, 1817; Jonas, 1819; George, 1820; Michael, 1824; Magdalen, 1825; Henry, 1828; Susannah, 1831. He was an industrious and successful farmer. He purchased farms for each of his six sons. In 1832 he purchased the farm on which he passed the remainder of his life, and which is now in possession of his son Henry. He died June 6, 1850. Both he and his wife were consistent and honored members of the Lutheran church.

Henry Sill was born August 7, 1828. He lived with his father until his decease, when he came into possession of the old place. He was married March 28, 1852, to Miss Maria, daughter of Samuel Earnest, of Bedford township. Three children have been born to them: William H., Sarah C. and Elmira M. Sarah married John B. Phillips, and Elmira M., Franklin Todd.

Both he and his wife are members of the church of their ancestors, and are in every respect worthy members.

settled in what is now Huntingdon county. He served in the revolution as a lieutenant. He removed to Snake Spring valley in 1787. His children were Joseph, Henry, John, Fannie and Samuel. Joseph was born in the town of Huntingdon in 1780. He was in the war of 1812 and held the rank of orderly sergeant. He died in 1856. His wife was Catharine Bottenfield and his children were Eliza, Henry, Susan, Joseph and D. B.

Loudon county, Virginia, furnished a large number of settlers to Friend's cove and Snake Spring valley. These were the Smouses, Diehls, Lutzes, Ritcheys, Koonses and others, whose descendants are still numerous in this county.

John Smouse was a wagoner during the French and Indian war, and at that time visited this part of the country. He and Christopher Miller were present with their wagons — having cut a road to that point — at the time of the fight at Bloody Run. His sons, Peter and George Adam, were soldiers from Virginia in the revolution. John Smouse and his family settled in Bedford county on the place which is now the Ashcom farm. John's sons were Peter, George Adam, John, David, Michael and Charles. His daughters became Catharine Ritchey, Susan Koons and Matilda Koons. Peter subsequently removed to the vicinity of Cumberland, and George Adam to Indiana county. The others remained and died in this vicinity. Michael Smouse was twelve years of age when he came to this county. He died in 1851, aged seventy-seven, on the place where his son George now resides. His wife was Sophia, daughter of John Nycum, an early Loudon county settler, who lived on the pike where George Koons now resides. Michael Smouse was the father of thirteen children, all of whom lived to be over fifty years of age : John (dead), George, Henry, Jonathan, Mary, Catharine (dead), Anna (dead), Michael, Elizabeth (dead), Margaret, Daniel, Sophia and William. George Smouse, the oldest of the survivors, was born in 1802 and has always lived near his birthplace. His recollection of early days is distinct and vivid and his reminiscences interesting.

Samuel Diehl and John Lutz were also from Loudon county. Lutz came here when a boy, alone and poor, to visit acquaintances. He remained in the county and worked for old George Smouse for several years. He exhibited indomitable pluck and perseverance and died possessed of considerable property. It was he who built the first carding-mill and cloth-fulling establishment in the township. The mill is still in operation, and is known as the Lutz woolen factory.

John Inglebright, a Hessian soldier, was another of the Virginians. He lived on the Mortimore farm. Peter Koons came here when young, and lived and died where his descendants now reside.

The pioneers manufactured every article of clothing worn by their families from flax and wool. There were men and women who were professional weavers, and they were generally kept busy. Women who followed spinning for a livelihood went from house to house, carrying their spinning-wheels on their backs. Poverty and hardship were the lot of all. There were no distinctions of rank or wealth, for there was nothing on which to found such distinctions. There was generally a fraternal, helpful spirit between neighbors. Of course there were altercations and disputes occasionally, but they were quickly and quietly settled. Envy and animosity could not exist among people whose very existence depended upon the helpfulness of each other.

The Snyders were among the pioneers along Valley run. David, Joseph and Jacob had farms in that neighborhood at an early day.

The Hershberger farm is one of the oldest in the valley. It was occupied by John Hershberger soon after the revolutionary war; next by his son George, then by Henry, son of George, and now by his widow. On this place is an old graveyard. No one now living can tell who was first buried here, and the oldest graves are unmarked by any memorials. A clock in possession of the Hershberger family was brought to this county by John Hershberger. His cabin was too low-posted to allow it to stand in an upright position, therefore a hole was cut through the floor. The ancient timepiece is still running, and on its case are marks made by the cabin floor against which it stood.

Small clearings and small crops sufficed to supply the wants of the pioneers. There were no markets and consequently no inducements for extensive farming. Trees were killed by girdling, and "frolics" were made for cutting timber, rolling and piling logs, digging stumps, etc. These were festive occasions; much whisky was consumed, and generally some fighting took

place. Neither young men nor old looked upon fighting as disgraceful, and there were some who thought it the highest possible honor to be regarded as the bully, or most famous fighter, of a neighborhood. Many trials of strength — sometimes good natured, sometimes impassioned — were witnessed at raisings, frolics and other gatherings.

The Mortimores are the descendants of one of the earliest settlers. James Mortimore was an Irishman, who located in Snake Spring valley and followed surveying. John, David, Joseph, George and James were his sons, and Jane (Evans), Elizabeth (Armstrong) and Isabel his daughters, all dead. John Mortimore, who died in 1863, was born in Snake Spring valley, in 1786. He married Emily, daughter of John Leisinger, an early settler, and was the father of fourteen children. But three members of his family are now living — John, Joseph and Andrew Mortimore.

The first mill within the limits of this township was known as the Arnold mill, and was situated on the Jamison property. After it had gone to ruin, Leisinger's mill, further down the stream, took its place. In 1826, Dewalt Leisinger erected a second mill, the one now owned by B. R. Ashcom. It has been enlarged and repaired since Mr. Ashcom has owned it.

Abraham Ritchey, about 1825, erected a carding-mill and fulling-mill on Valley run, not far from the present site of Hoover's mill.

William Hartley was an early settler on the Mount Dallas farm. A history of the family will be found in a biographical sketch given elsewhere.

William England, a German, or of German descent, was a hunter, and lived in Friend's cove, near the mountain, on what is now the Whetstone farm. The family were in the county prior to 1771. John, a brother of William, resided in this county for a time, but went to Ohio. William's sons were James and William. The former was in the war of 1812. William, Jr., married Catharine Steffler, and James married Betsey Smith. William was the father of sixteen children; all are living but two, and all in the West except James, John and Peter in this county.

One of the earliest settlers in the western part of Snake Spring valley was Jacob Studebaker. He settled in the woods and became the owner of several tracts of land. The stone house now the home of Jacob Snyder was built by Studebaker in 1803.

Jacob Shuss, a native of Maryland, came to the valley in 1812 from Washington county, Virginia, and settled on the farm now John Baker's. He had two sons, Daniel and Adam, both living, and six daughters: Elizabeth (deceased), Catharine, Mary (deceased), Anna, Sarah and Priscilla.

Daniel Shuss came to this township when two years of age, and has since resided here. He settled on his present farm in 1834. The place had been improved previous to that time, but the buildings had been destroyed and the clearings grown up to bushes. Mr. Shuss worked earnestly and long, and succeeded in making a fine farm, building a good brick house, and surrounding himself with comforts for his old age. His son, Daniel H., now lives at home and manages the farm.

John Baker, a farmer and cooper, moved from the eastern part of this state and settled in Morrison's cove. He reared a large family, and most of his children settled in this county. His son Jacob was born in Franklin county, and came to this county when about two years of age. He settled in Snake Spring valley, where he died in 1882. His wife was Hannah Snyder, daughter of John Snyder (of Jacob). Jacob Baker was the father of four children, all of whom live in Snake Spring township — John, Samuel, Catharine (Mrs. John P. Gochnour) and Maria (Mrs. Kneisley).

John Shafer and family moved from Franklin county to King township in this county in 1798, and settled near Sarah furnace. John, son of the above-mentioned John, came to this county with his parents; was drafted into the United States service in the war of 1812, and was afterward a lieutenant in the Black Hawk war. He moved to Blair county in 1813, and to Snake Spring township in 1824. A successful farmer and a good citizen, he died in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His wife was Elizabeth Hess, and they had seven children who grew to mature years: Rachel, Adam, Henry, Catharine, Samuel, Margaret and John H. Adam, Henry and Samuel are still living. Adam Shafer is an old resident and a progressive farmer. He has resided on his present farm about forty-five years, and made many valuable improvements.

John H. Shafer was born and reared on the

Shafer homestead. He was a worthy and respected citizen. He died in 1880, in the fiftieth year of his age. His widow, *née* Rosanna Beegle, now lives on the farm with her sons. Mrs. Shafer was born in Snake Spring township. Her father, Charles Beegle, was a native of this county. Before the Shafers, George Adam Smouse lived on the farm and had a distillery.

B. R. Ashcom, an old resident and one of the most prominent citizens of this township, has resided at his present home since 1843. He built the elegant and substantial buildings which adorn his farm, and has a beautiful and pleasant home. Mr. Ashcom has pursued a variety of occupations, having been a farmer, a school-teacher, a clerk, a furnace manager and a farmer by turns. He worked seven years for the Hopewell Furnace Company in the capacities of clerk and manager.

Lewis Triplett is a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, and has followed milling from boyhood. He came to this county in 1850 and has since worked at his trade. Mr. Triplett is now miller at Hoover's mill, on Valley run. This mill was built by George Blackburn and is now owned by John H. Hoover. It started in 1867.

John H. Hoover is a native of Napier township and is a son of Philip Hoover. His grandfather, Philip Hoover, was an early settler of Napier township and came from Hagerstown, Maryland. John H. Hoover has followed school-teaching for fourteen years and is a most successful and popular instructor. He owns a farm and mill property in this township and has resided here since 1881.

S. J. Mattingly, an enterprising farmer of this township, is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and has resided on his present farm since 1878. His neighbor, Luke Kilcoin, came to this county from Cumberland, Maryland, in 1881, and is likewise a prosperous farmer. Mattingly and Kilcoin both own portions of the old Jamison property.

William M. Diehl is a native of Colerain township and a descendant of one of the earliest families in that neighborhood. His father, Joseph H. Diehl, is still living and resides on the old homestead of his father, John Diehl. William H. has resided in Snake Spring township since 1869.

CHURCHES.

The churches in this township are four in number—the Dunkard church and the Reformed church in Snake Spring valley, and the Methodist church and the Union church on the turnpike.

The Snake Spring congregation of the Brethren church was organized in 1840 with one hundred members. The first meeting-house was built in 1861. Four meeting-houses and a membership of two hundred and eighteen now belong to this church. Ministers: Jacob Koons, W. S. Ritchey, John S. Baker, John B. Fluck.

Concerning the German Baptist or Brethren church, the following sketch, prepared by a leading member of the denomination, may prove interesting:

About one hundred years ago there were a few scattered members in what now constitutes the congregations of Yellow Creek (New Enterprise), Woodberry, Hopewell and Snake Spring valley, and Samuel Ulrich was the first bishop. As far as it is now known, Jacob Snyder was the first member who resided in Snake Spring valley, on the farm now occupied by Rosie Snoeberger, Sr., and was the first deacon in the valley. Isaac Ritchey, Sr., was the first resident minister, chosen to that position about 1813. The first *Love Feast* was held at the stone house now occupied by Jacob Snyder, about the year 1807, and ministers from Morrison's cove and the eastern counties officiated on that occasion. Part of the Morrison's cove territory was subsequently separated from the Snake Spring congregation, and after the death of Isaac Ritchey, Sr., Jacob Snyder became the bishop of the Snake Spring congregation, and in the meantime Jacob Steel, Andrew Snoeberger and Isaac Ritchey, Jr., were chosen to the ministry. Steel became bishop after the death of Jacob Snyder, and Henry Clapper, Henry Hershberger, David Clapper and Jacob Koons were chosen to the ministry.

About 1872, what now constitutes Hopewell congregation was separated from Snake Spring congregation, leaving Andrew Snoeberger, Henry Hershberger and Jacob Koons as the ministers, and about a year afterward Andrew Snoeberger was made bishop. In 1873 William S. Ritchey was chosen to the ministry, in 1875 John S. Baker, in 1877 John Bennet, in 1880 John B. Fluck and on January 1, 1883, Christian Knisely was chosen to the ministry. The present deacons are John W. Snyder, Daniel S. Snyder, John S. Snyder, Thomas Dibert, Daniel Hershberger, Israel Bennett, John Stayre, Solo-

man Hershberger and Daniel R. Snyder. The present membership of the Snake Spring congregation is about two hundred and fifteen.

A Reformed congregation worships in the Bald Hill union church on the turnpike. It was organized in the summer of 1853, by Rev. Henry Heckerman. Daniel Defibaugh was the first elder, and Joseph Mortimore the first deacon. The pastors of this congregation have been Revs. H. Heckerman, M. H. Saugree, D. H. Leader and W. I. Stewart. The church edifice was erected by the Presbyterians, Reformed and Lutherans in 1853, at a cost of nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars. In 1883, it was repaired at a cost of three hundred and fifty dollars. The present membership of the church is thirty.

Irvin Reformed church, in Snake Spring valley, was organized by permission of the Mercersburg classis, July 2, 1882. There were nineteen original members, mostly from the Ritchey and Mock families. The present membership is twenty-three, and thirty Sabbath-school scholars. Rev. William I. Stewart, of Everett, is the pastor. The house of worship was built in 1882, and dedicated on November 19. It cost eight hundred dollars.

A Methodist class was formed in 1853, under the ministerial labors of Rev. S. V. Blake. William Hartley was the first class-leader, and he and his brother, J. G. Hartley, were the leaders in organizing and building the church. The house was repaired about ten years ago by Mr. J G. Hartley. It is a neat and tasteful little church. The membership is small.

CHAPTER XXVII.

NAPIER.

Pioneer Agriculture—Primitive Customs—Shawnee Creek—The Site of an Indian Village—The Murder of the Tull Family by Savages—Early Settlers—Incidents of Early Days—Family Sketches—Schellsburg—An Old Town—Sketch of the Schell Family—History of New Paris.

NAPIER township was settled very early by a few families. Its population increased very slowly and the work of developing the agricultural resources progressed moderately and by almost imperceptible gradations. Within the memory of men now living, the old-time manners and customs of pioneers prevailed. Many depended on hunting rather than the products of the fields for sustenance; the garments worn were of home manufacture, and consisted solely of flax and woolen goods; "Dutch scythes," that had to be sharpened by means of a hammer and anvil, were used in mowing, and the sickle was the sole implement used in reaping grain. Men and women worked side by side in the field; the first ripened field of grain in the neighborhood was watched by all the young people, and when it was ready for the harvest, all hands engaged in assisting the owner to harvest the crop. Such occasions were denominated "frolics," and they were very frequent. By such means almost every kind of farm labor was performed. Merriment and good cheer abounded; helping hands were always ready to assist the needy and the unfortunate. Wealth and progress have changed the current of social life; the old-time customs no longer exist; but the memory thereof is a pleasant one and deserves to be perpetuated.

Napier township was organized about 1812. Its territory has since been reduced by the formation of Harrison and Juniata townships, but Napier still remains one of the largest townships in the county.

Shawnee creek was so named from the fact that the Shawnee Indians had a camp or village on the stream. It was probably nothing more than a temporary hunting station. The camp is supposed to have been located on the farm now owned by C. W. Colvin, one and one-half miles from Schellsburg.

Tull's hill was the scene of one of the many Indian massacres which lend thrilling interest to the early history of Bedford county. The following account of the affair is from the pen of Dr. C. N. Hickok:

Mr. Tull's house was on the summit of the hill, on the old road or packer's path, north of the present turnpike. The family consisted of the parents and ten children, nine daughters and one son. The son, fortunately, was absent and escaped; all the others, eleven souls, were murdered, scalped, and one burned with the house. At that time the Indians were especially troublesome, and the inhabitants had abandoned their improvements and taken refuge in the fort, but Tull's family had disregarded the danger, and remained on their improvement.

Mr. Williams, who had a settlement west of Tull's hill, near the present site of Schellsburg, had returned from the fort to his farm, to sow some flaxseed. He had a son with him, and remained out one week. On their return, as they approached Tull's, they saw a smoke, and, drawing nearer, found the burning ruins, and the father lying in the garden, scalped and just

expiring, and the other members of the family lying dead and scalped all around, the mother, with the babe in her arms, both scalped. They also found an Indian's war-paint bag on the ground. Understanding that the Indians were near, they fled to Fort Bedford and gave the alarm. Maj. James Burns (the father of the late General and Judge James Burns, and ancestor of the Burns family of this county) was also a witness of the murderous scene. He was then a youth of about nineteen years, and came on the scene just after the Indians had departed, and he also made good his flight to Fort Bedford to evade the impending danger of capture or death. An armed force proceeded to the spot and buried the dead. The savages had escaped.

Among the earliest pioneers was the Williams family. Mr. Williams located near Schellsburg, on land which is still in the Williams name, and often had to seek the shelter of Fort Bedford on account of the Indians. James and Ephraim, sons of the old pioneer, were the fathers of the Williamses of Schellsburg and vicinity.

Amos McCreary, where John B. Miller lives, and Joseph Hewitt, on the farm now occupied by George Moore, were among the early settlers.

George Crissman and John Rogers both lived at the foot of the Allegheny mountain in this township. One day in winter, many years ago, they went out hunting, and got lost. They disagreed about the course they should take in order to reach home, and each started off in a different direction. Rogers found his way home before nightfall, but Crissman was missing at dark, and a search, instituted by the neighbors, failed to discover him. When spring came his body was found east of the top of the mountain, in Somerset county, near the place where Jefferson Potts now lives. It was evident that he had perished from cold or hunger.

On June 8, 1794, a terrific storm swept across this county, causing immense damage to all property in its track. The cyclone crossed the Allegheny mountain, coming from the westward, swept down Hurricane branch, past the site of New Paris, and onward through the county. Trees were taken up and carried for miles, and the whole track of the storm was a scene of utter desolation.

Thomas Ellis, a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, moved from Virginia to the farm now occupied by his grandson, George N. Ellis, about 1795. His children were Sarah, John, Mary, Thomas and Enos. John lived on the old homestead, and died in 1859, in his seventy-second year. He married Hannah Davis, who died in 1832. Their children — Thomas, George N., Enos and John — are all living except John. George N. served nine months in the late war, and was commissary sergeant. Enos served two terms.

The Blackburn farm near New Paris was bought in 1811 by Anthony Blackburn, whose son, Abraham, afterward owned it. Abraham Blackburn sold to William Blackburn in 1870. William was a son of John (an early settler who built the gristmill above New Paris), and was born in this county in 1792. William followed milling and farming. He died in 1872. He married Julia Ann Kegg, born in this county in 1806, who is still living. They had five children : Catharine E., Nicholas, Sarah, Thomas K. and William T. Nicholas and Sarah are dead. Thomas K. is a merchant in New Paris and William T. lives on the home farm.

Chestnut ridge, now considered excellent farming land, and valued almost as highly as any part of the county, was for years neglected, and little of it came under cultivation until within a comparatively recent period. At the time of the first settlements the ridge was destitute of large timber and covered with a thick growth of ferns and shrubs. A destructive fire had caused the disappearance of the timber. Many men yet living can remember when the growth of wood upon the ridge was so little that a deer, running through the brush, could be seen for miles. The early pioneers considered the land valueless, and portions of it that were offered at fifty cents per acre found no purchaser for years.

The ridge is an interesting geological formation, doubtless thrown up by some potent natural agency. It is about ten miles in length by two in width, and extends from Spring meadow, in East St. Clair township, southward through Napier. The underlying rock is limestone. A peculiarity of the ridge is the "sink-holes," which are numerous in various parts of it. These are depressions of the shape of an inverted cone, and of dimensions varying from two feet to thirty or forty in depth. The springs of this locality are wonderful natural phenomena. At either end of the ridge is a spring of sufficient magnitude to drive a mill throughout the year. About midway of the ridge, on either side, is a spring of equal capacity, both of which are utilized as water-powers. Many small springs,

yielding a never-failing supply of water, issue from the sides of the ridge in various places.

One of the first settlers on the ridge was John Rowser, probably a German, who came into the county soon after the revolution. His son, Joseph, lived at the foot of the ridge, near New Paris, on a farm which is still in the Rowser name. Gideon, a noted hunter, was another of his sons; and a third, John by name, died in this township. Joseph married Elizabeth Swager, and his children were Sarah, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Joseph, Rebecca, Hannah and Isaac, all now dead. John, son of Joseph, was born in 1795 and died in 1867. In 1821 he located a mile from the eastern base of Allegheny mountain and was one of the first settlers in that neighborhood. He married Mary Stiffler. Their children were Joseph, Peter, Elizabeth, Sarah, Rachel and John S. The latter, an intelligent farmer, was a soldier in the late war. He now lives on a part of the homestead of his father.

Gideon Rowser was an early settler on the mountain. He was a miller for a number of years. His son Andrew, born in 1808, now lives in the western part of this township. Gideon Rowser's hunting adventures would fill a volume; but we have only space to narrate one occurrence of his life. Once, having exhausted his ammunition in firing at a bear which he was chasing, he determined that the game should not escape him. The animal, somewhat wounded, had taken refuge in a tree. Rowser, taking a firm grasp upon a hatchet which he carried, ascended the tree. When he was among the branches, the bear reached out one paw and laid it upon a limb near Rowser, evidently for the purpose of moving toward him. A thought struck the hunter; he gave a quick blow and severed the claws from the foot. The animal, now doubly wounded and greatly infuriated, drew back the injured member and thrust the other forepaw forward angrily. The hatchet again came down, and the bear was now powerless to injure the hunter by his claws. Surging about, blinded with pain, the animal fell from the tree. Rowser quickly descended and despatched him with a handspike.

Among the first settlers on Chestnut ridge was Michael Hammer, from Maryland, who settled on the land where his descendants still live. His sons were Michael, Samuel, John I. and Daniel. The latter, now in East St. Clair township, is the only survivor. His daughters, all of whom are dead, were Betsy, Catharine (Frazier), Margaret (McGrew), and Mary (Bowers). John I. lived on the homestead until 1880, when he died at the age of eighty. He married, first, Mary J. Daily, and, second, Lydia Harmon. One of his sons, Joseph, was in the late war and died in hospital.

John Williams, a tailor by trade, and a son of John Williams, who settled in West Providence township, moved from Bedford in 1802, and settled on the farm where his son George W., an old resident, now lives. A family named Wells had previously lived upon the place, and made a small improvement. Mrs. Wells and two of her children died here and were buried on the farm, their bodies wrapped in hickory bark, in place of coffins. John Williams married Nancy Dunlap, daughter of Capt. Richard Dunlap and Jane, his wife. Jane Dunlap, whose first husband was John Frazier, Esq., was the mother of the first white child born in Bedford county. Capt. Richard Dunlap was killed by the Indians near Frankstown, in 1781. The children of John and Nancy Williams were Richard D., Mary (Williams), Julia A. (Williams), Jane B. (Wheat), Hannah E. (Berry), Clarissa (McMillen), Samuel, David, Elizabeth (Barndollar), George W., Pamelia (Fisher), Harriet (Ellis). Samuel, George W. and Harriet survive. The father died in 1849, in his eighty-third year. Mrs. Frazier, above mentioned, was probably of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and came to Pennsylvania from Virginia with her husband, John Frazier, in 1755. Her maiden name was Jane Bell. (See history of Bedford borough.) She experienced all of the dangers of pioneer life, and, in addition, was held a captive by the Indians for eighteen months. By her first husband, John Frazier, she was the mother of one son, William, and four daughters. One of her daughters, Margaret, married a Didier, and thus the family became allied with one of the prominent and wealthy families of Baltimore. After the death of her husband, she married Capt. Richard Dunlap, by whom she had one child, Nancy, who became the wife of John Williams. Mrs. Dunlap spent the later years of her life at the home of her son-in-law, near Schellsburg, and there she died in 1815, aged about eighty years. She was a remarkably resolute and courageous woman, of exemplary life and Christian character. Her

son, William Frazier, died in Harrison township, about the year 1844.

Jacob Hull, a blacksmith, came from Maryland to Napier township and settled east of Chestnut ridge, about 1800. Two of his sons, Benjamin and Gabriel, lived to a ripe old age. Gabriel Hull was a prominent citizen — a farmer and surveyor. About 1830 he built a woolenmill north of Schellsburg, which was operated for several years. Benjamin died, in 1868, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Winegardner, an early settler. Mrs. Hull died in 1878, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Her brother, Peter Winegardner, is still living and is now eighty-four. Benjamin and Elizabeth Hull were the parents of ten children, Elizabeth, John W., Peter, Abraham, David, Mary, Gabriel, Anna, Phœbe and Daniel. All are living, except Elizabeth, and reside in the neighborhood of their old home.

Philip Henry Hoover came from Fredericks-town, Maryland, and settled east of Chestnut ridge, on the farm now owned by Peter Hull. He was a tanner, and carried on his trade here. He was the father of eleven children, of whom five sons and a daughter are now living. His son Philip, about thirty-two years ago, settled on the farm where he now lives. He has made extensive improvements on the place. A part of the homestead farm is now the residence of his son, George W. Hoover. Thomas, the oldest son of Philip Hoover, was a soldier of the late war.

Stephen Wonders, by occupation a farmer and weaver, came from York county with his family early. He was the father of Stephen, Sarah and John, living, and of Mary, Henry, Margaret and Susannah, dead. Stephen, now in his seventy-second year, resides in this town ship. His son, Daniel M., served in the late war in Co. H, 55th regt. Penn. Vols., and is now United States storekeeper and gauger in this county.

Joseph W. Sleek was a native of Bedford county and was the son of John Sleek, an early settler, who came from Maryland to Napier township. Joseph W. followed woolen manufacturing. He died, in 1855, on the place where his widow and his son now live. George H. Sleek, his son, is the proprietor of a gristmill elsewhere mentioned.

About 1815 Samuel Cuppett settled on Chestnut ridge, in St. Clair township. He was the progenitor of the Cuppetts, of New Paris and vicinity. He was born in Eastern Pennsylvania. After coming to this county he followed blacksmithing at Wolfsburg, and afterward in St. Clair. He was married in this county to Mary Albaugh, and was the father of David, Philip, Isaac, William W., Nancy, Mary A., Elizabeth and Charlotte. David, Nancy and Elizabeth are dead. William W. has resided on his present farm since 1849, and has witnessed many and great improvements in the appearance of the farming districts. He is the father of seven children living. His oldest son, John A., is a farmer and teacher.

The Mangus family were among the early residents of Napier. One of the sons, Peter, was a noted hunter fifty years ago. He was once shot through the body by the son of a neighbor, who mistook him for a wild animal. The boy saw something moving about in the bushes, and fired recklessly with the above result.

John S. Statler, an early settler of Schellsburg, came from Franklin county. He removed from Schellsburg to Stoystown, where he remained, following the mercantile business, until 1829. He then returned to this county, purchased the original Schell property and gristmill, and resided in this township until his death in 1862. Mr. Statler married Louisa A. Graham, and was the father of twelve children, eight of whom are living. Two of the sons, Dr. Samuel G. and Dr. James B., are well-known physicians of this county.

Allen Conley, from Mifflin county, bought and settled upon a farm in Napier township in 1810. His parents, Patrick and Elizabeth Conley, came to the county with him. Allen afterward married Margaret, daughter of Peter McGrew, an early settler from Adams county, and was the father of Maria (deceased), Eliza, Mary, Uriah, Isaiah, Margaret, Martin L. (killed in the late war), Lydia, Sarah and Martha (deceased). Mr. Conley filled various township offices. He died in 1854.

Griffith Mickle came from Adams county, and settled on Dunning's creek near Nelson's mill quite early. He was a blacksmith and an augermaker. His brother Robert, who settled on the Lucas place, came to the county a few years later. Robert died in Napier township. He was one of the first teachers of the free schools in this part of the county. His wife

was Jane Gourley, and their children were John G., Samuel F. and Joseph, living; Fleming, James, Hugh and William, deceased; daughters, Sarah and Mary. The three surviving sons are well-known and progressive farmers.

G. W. Bowser is a descendant of an early settler of East St. Clair township. John Bowser, his father, settled in 1831 on the farm now occupied by George W. He was married to Mary Helm, and was the father of five children, all of whom are still living—Jacob, David, John, George W. and Elizabeth. Mr. G. W. Bowser has an excellent farm, with superior buildings and improvements.

A. B. Dennison, a prominent farmer of this township, was born in Bedford. In 1865 he moved to his present farm on Chestnut ridge, where he has effected great improvements, rendering his homestead one of the most beautiful and tasty in Bedford county. Mr. Dennison is a son of Robert Dennison, and is the only survivor of a family of four children. His father was one of the early tavernkeepers of this county. Robert Dennison married a daughter of Judge Abraham Martin, of Juniata Crossing. Abraham was the son of James Martin, one of the first associate judges of the county.

Daniel S. Furry has lived in this township since 1860, and on his present farm since 1881. His father, John B. Furry, was born in Morrison's cove, and was a minister of the Baptist Brethren church. Leon Furry, father of John, was an early settler in the cove, and was also a minister of the same denomination.

Joseph H. Mullin, son of the late Hon. George Mullin, was born in Bedford, and has always resided in this county. He is a prominent citizen of Napier township, where he has resided for twenty years.

Michael Hughes, a native of Ireland, was an early settler of Juniata township. His son, John J. Hughes, is the only member of the family now resident in Bedford county. He has resided in Napier township since 1872, being engaged, with his sons, in farming, milling and distilling.

Early in the present century there were scarcely any roads worthy of the name, and in the farming districts nearly all travel was performed either on foot or on horseback. Before the turnpike was built wagoning was rendered almost impracticable at certain seasons, on account of the depth of the mud.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

The first gristmill in Napier township was John Schell's. It was probably built soon after he settled in the county in 1800.

Henry Schell built a fulling-mill near the spot where Colvin's gristmill now is, and it was among the earliest manufactories in the township. The first gristmill west of Chestnut ridge was built by John Blackburn, near the site of New Paris, and on the spot where Rogers' mill now is, as early as 1810.

A woolen factory was erected just below New Paris by Abraham Blackburn about 1833. Subsequently it was run by Joseph W. Sleek until his death in 1855. His son, George H. Sleek, built a gristmill on the same site in 1870. It was burned in 1873, and in 1874 Mr. Sleek's present mill was erected. It has a capacity for grinding from twenty to twenty-five bushels per hour.

Hughes' gristmill was built by John Hull in 1850. In 1872 it was purchased by J. J. Hughes, the present owner. The same year Mr. Hughes started a distillery, which he ran until 1879, when it was bought by Patrick Hughes. The distillery has a capacity of about seventy gallons per day, and the product meets with a ready sale.

SCHELLSBURG.

Schellsburg is situated nine miles from Bedford, on the old turnpike leading from Philadelphia. It contains a population of about four hundred, and has superior church and school buildings. The town is substantially and neatly built. Many of the residences and business houses are of brick, and the general aspect of everything evinces that the people are possessed of wealth and taste.

Schellsburg was laid out in 1810. Its founder was John Schell, a man of enterprise and public spirit, who came to Bedford county in 1800, and purchased a tract patented as "Nine-Mile Town." In 1801 he bought an adjoining tract, and upon these lands the town is built. Schellsburg grew thriftily, and soon became the business center of a large territory of surrounding country, a position which it held until the building of railroads and the growth of neighboring villages changed the course of traffic.

By act of the legislature, March 19, 1838, the town was created the second borough in Bedford county.

Probably the first building erected within

JOHN C. EALY, M.D.

MRS. JOHN C. EALY.

JOHN CYRUS EALY, M.D.

Nearly a half-century ago there came to Schellsburg a young man who, to appearance, had scarcely attained his twenty-first year, but his demeanor indicated that he was possessed of more than ordinary ability, and it would not have required a prophet to have foretold that in that young man were the elements of success, no matter what his vocation might be. The young man referred to was the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article. He had come from Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, where he was born, October 11, 1813. His father, John Ealy, was also a physician, and a remarkably successful one. He died in his forty-first year, John Cyrus being at the time a mere lad. He reared a family of nine children—seven sons and two daughters. John Cyrus received a good common-school education, and studied medicine with Dr. William Rankin, of Shippensburg, and completed his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Having decided to make the profession his life's work, he came to Schellsburg, as before stated, and settled where he now resides. He is today the oldest practicing physician in the county, and but few men have led so active a life. At all times of the year he was to be seen riding on horseback, attending to the calls of the sick, and it is estimated that in the forty-five years of his practice he has ridden over eighty thousand miles. For a number of years his brother, J. H. Ealy, M.D., shared his practice. Six students have read medicine in his office. In 1840 Dr. Ealy was married to Miss Anna Maria Clark. She was born in Schellsburg, February 17, 1815. They have reared a family of seven children — three sons and four daughters. Two of their sons are graduates of the medical department of the Pennsylvania University. A. E. Ealy is a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Rev. T. F. Ealy, M.D., who was sent as medical missionary to the Zuni tribe of Indians in New Mexico, is now in practice with his father. John C., Jr., enlisted while he was engaged as a student, and served four years in the war of the rebellion. Of the four girls three remain at home—Mary E., Corrie H. and Ida M. Anna C. married Elwood Hanner, a merchant of Bedford. The mother of this family was the eldest of ten children. Her father, John Clark, was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ealy is a sister of the late Hon. Rush Clark, of Iowa. He graduated from Jefferson College in 1853. In his twenty-fifth year he was elected to the Iowa legislature. He was a member of the representative branch of the legislature for several years. In 1863–4 he was speaker of the house, and the youngest man who ever occupied the chair. In 1876 he was elected to represent his district in congress and was reëlected. He died April 28, 1879. But three of the family are living—Hon. George Clark, of Iowa City, W. W. B. Clark, of Schellsburg, and Mrs. Ealy. In closing this biography, it is only necessary to say that Dr. Ealy is a gentleman who has conquered success in all departments of life, and his career is worthy the emulation of young men of all classes.

the limits of the town was a log cabin built by John Anderson, a surveyor, prior to Schell's coming. This cabin stood on the south side of the turnpike, very near the site of a blacksmith-shop now owned by George M. Colvin. The next house was built by Mr. Schell, and is now a part of the hotel of George M. Colvin. The first store and the first tavern were kept by John Schell. The first brick house in the town was erected about 1810, by Peter Schell, who occupied it as a store and residence. The building is now owned by Charles W. Colvin.

Among the early settlers of the town were: John Clark, who started a tannery; Michael Reed, Esq., cabinetmaker and carpenter; the Dannaker family from Philadelphia; John Lindsey, a hatter, and Frederick Goeb, a German, printer of books and almanacs.

Henry Horn was the first blacksmith in the town. His brother Daniel afterward came here and learned the trade, and still lives here. He is now ninety-one years of age.

Peter Schell started a pottery quite early. Other industries, such as wagonmaking, harness-making, etc., were numerous and flourishing. The mercantile business probably reached its most prosperous period about 1856, when the town contained seven general stores, all doing a good business.

There are now three stores, a hotel, a hardware store, W. A. B. Clark's steam tannery, and a variety of minor industries represented in the borough.

PERSONAL.

John Schell, Sr., the founder of Schellsburg, was born in 1754 and died in 1825. He moved from Montgomery county to Bedford county in 1800, and soon became one of the leading business men of the county. To the town of Schellsburg he gave several lots of land to be devoted to religious and educational purposes. He also donated several acres for a church lot and cemetery on the hill west of the town. He and his sons were prominent members of the company that built the turnpike. Mr. Schell, after seeing his town well established, and on the road to prosperity, removed to his farm near by, and there passed the remainder of his days. He built the mill now owned by C. W. Colvin, which for some years was the principal mill in the western part of the county. Mr. Schell's sons were long identified with the interests of Schellsburg, and his grandsons are still among its most respected citizens. His family consisted of John, Peter, Abraham, Jacob, Henry, Joseph, Polly (now Mrs. Levy, of Davidsville, Pennsylvania, the only survivor), Elizabeth, who married Michael Reed, Esq., and Eve, who became the wife of Benjamin Blymyer. All of the sons lived in this county the greater part of their lives, except Joseph. Peter's sons, John S. (born in 1813) and Abraham, are now residents of Schellsburg.

George Colvin, of Scotch descent, came from Baltimore to this county, and was, by occupation, a farmer and hotelkeeper. He moved to Schellsburg about 1832, and died in 1848. His wife was Eliza McDowell, a sister of Charles McDowell, who founded the Bedford *Gazette*. Mr. Colvin's surviving children are William, George M., Charles W., Margaret (Robinson), Reuben R. and J. E. The sons all reside in Schellsburg and vicinity.

J. E. Colvin has followed the mercantile business in Schellsburg longer than any one else now in trade. At the age of fourteen he began clerking for Jonathan Butler, who, in 1845, sold out to George Colvin, Sr. Then for about six years George and J. E. Colvin ran the business, succeeded by J. E. Colvin and J. M. Robinson. In 1858, J. E. Colvin purchased Robinson's interest, and has since conducted the store alone, doing a very successful business. Mr. Colvin has been postmaster for the past twelve years.

James Z. Frazier, of Schellsburg, is a son of James Frazier, and a grandson of William Frazier, the first white child born in Bedford county. James Frazier followed hotelkeeping and lived in Somerset and Bedford counties. He died at Schellsburg. He married Elizabeth Ziegler, and was the father of ten children, nine of whom are now living. Mr. J. Z. Frazier is a merchant tailor, and has followed that business from youth to the present time.

Capt. Isaiah Conley was brought up on a farm, and followed school-teaching in early life. In 1854, he engaged in mercantile business at Schellsburg, which he followed three years. He afterward went into the army as a second lieutenant, was promoted to first lieutenant and then to captain. He was in the service three years and nine months. In 1866, he resumed the mercantile business, in which he still continues.

W. W. Van Ormer, dentist, came to this

county in 1865 and located at Bedford. In 1867, he moved to Schellsburg, where he now has a large and successful practice. Dr. Van Ormer is a native of Juniata county, and learned dentistry at Mifflin. Dr. Van Ormer served in the late war and was three times wounded — twice at the battle of Antietam and the third time at Spottsylvania.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Schellsburg Lodge, No. 870, I.O.O.F., was instituted March 20, 1874, with the following charter members and first officers: M. D. Williams, N.G.; A. H. Egolf, V.G.; Asa Diehl, Secy.; P. E. Mowey, Asst. Secy.; A. W. Smith, Treas.; W. W. Van Ormer, A. W. Smith, J. H. Cessna, William Egolf, Isaiah Conley, George Banigh, W. H. Beaver, E. E. Dull, G. M. Williams, John E. Colvin, W. W. Smith, Joseph Hull, Benj. Egolf, William Garber, Cyrus J. Potts, J. A. Potts. Ninety-four members have been admitted since the organization. Present membership, fifty-six; value of lodge property, two thousand dollars.

NEW PARIS.

New Paris is a young but flourishing town of about three hundred inhabitants, pleasantly situated in the midst of a very fertile farming region. It was incorporated as a borough September 7, 1882. The town now contains four stores, one hotel and four churches, and its future is very promising.

The first house in the village was built in 1846 by Wm. M. Blackburn. It is still standing in the northeastern part of the town (outside the borough limits), and is now the residence of Mrs. Joseph Mitchell. At the time this house was built all the land near it was wild and unimproved. Mr. Blackburn resided in the house until 1851, when he sold his estate, which included the greater part of the land on which the town now stands, to Daniel Raffensparger for six hundred dollars. Mr. Blackburn died July 2, 1851.

The next houses erected in the place were built by Jacob Coplin, in 1848, and Reuben Davis, in 1850. Neither of these are now standing. The following houses were built prior to 1860: Luther Davis, 1853; John W. Davis, 1856; Jacob Bowers, 1858; and John Wayde, 1859. From 1860 to 1867 four buildings were erected; in 1867, five; in 1868, one; and in 1869, five. Thenceforth to the present, one to three houses have been built each year.

Raffensparger, a blacksmith, was one of the first residents of the place, and bestowed the name New Paris upon the town by heading his books with that name.

Jacob W. Miller and Isaiah Conley opened the first store in 1856, in the building now the residence of Mrs. Harriet Coplin. The store was managed by Mrs. Eliza Richards. John Wayde purchased an interest in the business in 1857, which he continued to hold for eighteen years.

William Crissman started the first hotel, in connection with a store, in 1869. The present hotel of C. S. Crissman was built in 1871.

Thomas K. Blackburn, the leading merchant of the town, commenced business in 1874, on the opposite side of the street from his present place of business. In 1882 he erected a three-story building, with residence adjoining, where he now carries on business.

CHURCHES.

St. John's Reformed Church.—This congregation was organized by Rev. John Dietrich Aurandt in 1806. The following heads of families were the original members of the church: John Schell, Sr., Tobias Hammer, Herbert Otto, Peter Schell (all of whom were church officers), John Mowry, Benjamin Bisel, John Fisher, Henry Darr, Abraham Whetstone, John Corley, John Winegardner.

The first church in which the congregation worshiped was built jointly by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations in 1806, and is still standing in the old cemetery, one-fourth of a mile west of Schellsburg. It is still used on funeral occasions. It is a log building, 25×30 feet (now weatherboarded), two stories high, with galleries on three sides, a wineglass pulpit, and a very large altar nearly in the center of the church. The building was not finished at once, but piecemeal; two hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-five and one-half cents in money was spent in its construction. For three years the church was without a stove, and for several years the members sat on logs instead of benches. The original membership of this congregation was thirty-seven. The present brick church in the borough was built in 1851 at a cost of twenty-two hundred dollars. It stands on land deeded to the church by John Schell, the founder of the town.

There are now eighty members in the church, and forty in the Sabbath school. The pastors of this congregation have been: Revs. John Dietrich Aurandt; John Henry Gerhart, 1811–29; George Leidy, 1835–43; Jacob Ziegler, 1844–9; Henry Heckerman, 1850–9; Joseph Hannabery, 1859–62; N. H. Skyles, 1863–73; W. D. LeFevre, 1873–7; H. S. Garner, 1878.

Lutheran.—St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church, Schellsburg, Pennsylvania, was organized, as nearly as can now be ascertained, about the year 1800. There are no early records. Among the first officers were a Mr. Black and Christian Miller. The first pastors of which we can learn were Revs. Osterloe, Cayler and Yaeger; their successors, Revs. R. Weiser, D. S. Altman, Wm. Ruthrauf, J. Kast, Wm. Kopp, J. A. Kunkleman, B. H. Hunt, J. H. A. Kitzmiller, J. F. Dietrich, Abel Thompson, C. B. Gruver and J. H. Walterick. The first church edifice was the old Union church mentioned in the history of the Reformed congregation. The present Lutheran church was built in 1843, at a cost of about one thousand eight hundred dollars. Present membership, one hundred and ten; sabbath-school, eighty-five.

Presbyterian.—Schellsburg Presbyterian church was organized on May 18, 1833, and consisted of the following members, who, upon application to the presbytery, had been dismissed from the Bedford church: James Taylor, Sr., James Taylor, Jr., John Taylor, Wm. Schell, Benj. Blymer, George Hunt, John Statler, Adam Small, Benj. Gibbony, Franklin Skinner, Wm. McMullin, Amos McCreary, Daniel Miller, Sarah Smith, Margaret Scott, Jane McVicker, Louisa Statler, Elizabeth, Jane and Sarah Scott, Hannah Hunt, Mrs. Gibbony, Mrs. Burns, Mary Clarke, Margaret and Mary Taylor, Lydia Taylor (now Mrs. Statler, the only one of these first members now living in Schellsburg), Margaret Hammer, Mrs. McCreary, Mary A. Whetstone, Catharine Burgess, Mary Dunnaker, Maria Taylor, Jane Schell, Rebecca Mickel, Elizabeth Wisegarver, Sarah Bixler, Griffith Mickel. Admitted on the day of organization: George Foy, Jacob Statler, David Pisel, Christina Benich, Ann Pierson, Ann M. Clarke.

Benj. Gibbony was ordained ruling elder May 18, 1833; John Smith and Benj. Blymer were ordained to the same office August 21, 1836.

Pastors: Rev. James G. Brackenridge, 1833—; D. D. Clarke, 1838–43; G. S. Inglis, 1844–8; W. L. McCalla, 1848–9; Thomas K. Davis, 1850–5; Daniel Williams, 1858–60; William Prideaux, 1861–3; J. H. Donaldson, 1864–7; John C. Wilhelm, 1869–71; E. P. Foresman, 1873–5; T. McNinch, 1878–82; George K. Scott, 1883.

The brick church of the Presbyterians was erected in 1834, at a cost of about two thousand two hundred dollars. It was the first church edifice built in the town. The congregation now numbers seventy-seven members.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Methodist society of Schellsburg is an old organization, but there are no records of its beginning. A house of worship was erected as early as 1840. About 1857, the society purchased from the United Brethren the house where they now worship. The earliest record is dated 1852, and Rev. J. Montgomery was then on the circuit. The present membership is forty-eight.

The New Paris Methodist church was built at a cost of about one thousand four hundred dollars. It was finished in 1882, under the pastorate of Rev. S. A. Crevling, and dedicated on July 16. A class, organized several years before, which met at the Hull (Free-will Baptist) church, became merged with the New Paris congregation when the church was built. The church is a part of Schellsburg circuit.

Free-Will Baptist.—The Free-Will Baptist church in the Hull neighborhood was organized June 12, 1828, by Rev. Williams, and then consisted of about forty members. In 1831 a house of worship was completed, and dedicated with services by Revs. Williams and Jordan. The first trustees of the church were Benjamin Hull, James Allison and John Rowser. Rev. David P. Low, the first pastor, was ordained in 1831. He was succeeded by Revs. Edward Jordan, Samuel G. Smutz, Patrick Reardon, Henry Cook, Sisson and others, Rev. Sisson being the last pastor. The church is now without regular preaching.

The first church building was burned by an incendiary in 1862. In 1866 the present edifice was erected, and in 1877 it was dedicated by Revs. Edward Jordan and A. F. Bryant.

The first interments in the graveyard adjoining the church were the bodies of two of Rev. D. P. Low's children. Two of Samuel Garrison's children were buried here soon after.

Millertown Church.—The church at Millertown was built as a union house in 1866, and

was owned by the United Brethren, the Lutherans and the Evangelical denominations. In 1857 the Evangelical association purchased the house. The United Brethren still worship here. Both denominations have but few members. The first Evangelical preacher in this neighborhood was Rev. Strayer; the first United Brethren, Rev. John Sidman.

Evangelical.—The church of the Evangelical association, which now meets at New Paris, was organized at the house of Daniel Gephart about 1840, under the ministry of Rev. Jacob Bose. Daniel Gephart and John Oyler were class-leaders for many years. The class usually met at the house of Mr. Gephart until 1855, when a meeting-house was erected at New Paris. The church was dedicated with services by Rev. Daniel Long.

United Brethren.—The Bethel United Brethren church was built in 1871 at a cost of six hundred dollars. The congregation was organized in 1848 by Rev. John Sidman. It started with about twenty members. The present membership is about twelve, the number having been reduced by deaths and removals. Henry Taylor was the first class-leader in the neighborhood.

The United Brethren church at New Paris was organized in 1857, during the ministry of Rev. J. L. Baker, with a small membership. Mr. Baker held a series of revival meetings, and was very successful in gaining acquisitions to the church. In 1857 the members purchased an interest in the building belonging to the Evangelical church. In 1876 they erected a new church at a cost of two thousand four hundred dollars, which was dedicated by Bishop Edwards, of Baltimore. The house was erected while Rev. J. E. McClay was pastor. Present membership, seventy.

Reformed.—St. Luke's Reformed church at New Paris was organized by Rev. N. H. Skyles, assisted by Rev. W. M. Deatrick, in 1867, with nine members. The first church officers were: Conrad H. Otto and Conrad Otto, elders; B. F. Hoenstine and John G. Feight, deacons. The church edifice, a frame building, was erected in 1867, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. The church numbers thirty-four members, and is a part of the Schellsburg charge.

THOMAS K. BLACKBURN.

In the year 1735 John Blackburn, the ancestor of the Blackburn family in this country, came to Pennsylvania and settled in Adams county, where he died in 1767. He had a son by the name of Thomas, who was born in Adams county in 1744; he was the progenitor of the family of which we write, and came to Bedford county in 1770 and settled in what is now known as Spring Hope. He had a son John, who was born July 5, 1769, and died in 1844. He married Sarah Dalton, who was born in Bedford county in 1770, and died in 1850. William Blackburn, a son of John, was the father of Thomas K. He was born October 22, 1793, and died August 1, 1873. He was reared to the vocation of a miller. His father was a farmer, which vocation he followed in later years. He married Julia Kegg, and reared a family of five children, two daughters and three sons: Catherine E., Sarah, Nicholas, Thomas K. and William T. Catherine E. resides in New Paris; Sarah and Nicholas are deceased; William T. is a farmer, living near the village of New Paris. Thomas K. was born August 3, 1840. He received a good common-school education, and studied surveying, which he made practically useful to himself and others until 1874, at which time he commenced merchandising in New Paris, where he is now doing business (1883). He married, in October of 1872, Miss Mary, daughter of Jacob and Harriet Coplin. They have three children — Sarah E., Simon R. and William E. It is unnecessary to speak of Mr. Blackburn as a business man and a citizen; he is known everywhere as an enterprising merchant and a valuable citizen. We present on another page an illustration of his store and residence.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

EAST ST. CLAIR.

A Glance Backward — Pioneer Life — Characteristics of the Early Settlers — Early Mills and Manufactories — Sketches of Families — The Borough of St. Clairsville — First House — First Store — First Tavern — Osterburg — A Young but Growing Village — Churches — The Friends — Reformed, Lutheran, Etc.

ST. CLAIR township was organized in 1794. What remained of the territory included in its limits, then reduced by the successive formation of other townships from year to year, was divided into East and West St. Clair in 1875.

STORE & RESIDENCE OF THOS. K. BLACKBURN,
NEW PARIS, PA.

The early settlers of this township were generally native Pennsylvanians, either of Scotch-Irish or German descent, who came from the eastern part of the state. Among them were a number of Quakers, the descendants of whom still remain, retaining the customs and religion of their ancestors. The county has no more upright and worthy citizens than this class.

The pioneers were bold, upright and honest. Generally they were poor. Some, however, left comfortable homes and good properties behind them — left the privileges of home, society, churches and schools, and advanced fearlessly into the "western wilds," as they termed them, to prepare the way for the grand march of civilization throughout the length and breadth of our land. Whether they were conscious of it or not, the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania performed a great and noble work; they not only developed the resources of territory hitherto worthless, but paved the way for the outspreading of population in the great and fertile valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi.

William Crisman was one of the first settlers of St. Clair township. He served two terms in the state legislature at the time when it was customary for members of that body to carry their outfits in knapsacks to the capital. He was justice of the peace a number of years. He died in 1843. He was the father of nine children, all of whom are dead — John, Mary (Wisegarver), Betsey E. (Wisegarver), William, George, Eve (Wisegarver), Daniel and Rebecca (Barnet). William Crisman, Jr., was born in St. Clair township in 1795, and followed farming. He died in 1849. His children were: Rebecca (Shimer), John W., Eva (Beegle), Eliza (Ickes), William, Andrew J., Samuel (deceased), Daniel, Moses, Miranda (Riddle), deceased, and Joseph. John W. Crisman lives on the old homestead. He owns a fine farm of three hundred acres, and also a store at Cessna. Mr. Crisman served a term as county auditor.

John Griffith was an early settler on the farm now owned by Joseph Griffith. He came from York county. Of his children, William and John lived in this county, William upon the old homestead. The children of William and Hannah (Messenheimer) Griffith were William, John (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Daniel, Josiah, Joseph, James (deceased), Abner, Mary A. (Jones), deceased, Hannah (Imler), Sarah (Ake), Maria (Oster) and Elizabeth (Miller), deceased.

William Griffith, Sr., made the first improvement on the Griffith farm. He erected a tannery in 1833, which was run by him and his sons until he died, in 1845. The tannery was then run by Joseph Griffith. It burned in 1864, but was rebuilt by Mr. Joseph Griffith, who then turned the business over to his son John, who still conducts it in connection with farming.

James Taylor, an early settler of Bedford township, moved to Napier township, where he died about 1817. Jacob Taylor, his son, was born in Bedford township in 1786. He moved to Napier township when young, and there resided until his death in 1833. He married Susan Bushman, and reared eight children: Eliza (Vore), James, Henry, Jacob, Susan (Cuppett), John, Samuel and Achor. Of these, James, Henry and Samuel are still living. Henry Taylor lived in Napier until 1861, when he sold his farm there and moved to his present place in St. Clair. He has cleared up the farm, erected new buildings and made great improvements.

Jesse Blackburn came from Adams county to St. Clair township in 1818. In 1824 he married Edith Miller, and in 1828 he purchased a farm of George Berbeck in partnership with Jacob Miller. This farm was afterward divided, and Mr. Blackburn lived on his part of it until 1852, when he purchased and settled upon a farm near Oak Shade. Jesse Blackburn and his wife both died in 1872. Their children were Hiram, Israel (deceased), Mary (Mickle), Maria (Cleaver), Ruth (Cleaver), deceased, Uriah, Enoch, Angelina (deceased), and Jane (deceased).

Hiram Blackburn was born in this township. He followed school-teaching, surveying and farming until 1852, then married and settled on the farm where his father had formerly lived. He purchased the farm in 1857 and resided upon it until 1869. He then moved to his present residence. Mr. Blackburn is a well-known surveyor, having followed that occupation since 1847. In 1871 he was elected county surveyor, in which office he served three years.

Elias, son of Hiram Blackburn, is now managing one of his father's farms on Chestnut ridge. He has followed teaching for six terms.

The first gristmill in the township was built by Joseph Blackburn, at Spring Hope, very early. It is a log building, to which a frame addition was built in 1839. The Blackburn mill was largely patronized by the early settlers, and it still continues to receive a large custom.

The owners of this mill have been Joseph Blackburn, Thomas W. Blackburn and George W. Blackburn.

J. E. Blackburn, born on the old Blackburn homestead, went west at the age of nineteen, and remained until 1869. He then engaged in milling, which he followed most of the time up to 1883. He now resides at the Point and is engaged in buying and selling stock.

Henry Horn, a revolutionary soldier, was a native of Germany. He was an early settler and lived and died in this township. One of his sons, Henry, is still living in the West.

An early gristmill, a small log structure, was built by Isaac Kenworthy, a Quaker, near the borough of St. Clairsville. Later (about 1828), it became the Bowser mill and was destroyed by fire. The present mill was then erected. It is now owned by Thomas Imler.

A discovery of pure alum was made at an early day on the farm then owned by Thomas Vickroy. The "Alum Bank farm," situated near Spring Meadow, is now subdivided and has several owners.

In 1810 there was a great flood on Bobb's creek, which caused much damage to crops. The event is still spoken of as the "pumpkin flood," from the fact that so many cornfields contributed their stock of pumpkins to it that the water was literally full of them. In 1847, on October 10, the "corn-flood" washed away great quantities of corn from fields situated on the creek.

The first houses were hastily constructed. Many of them had no floor, save the ground, and no doors or windows, except holes cut through the log walls. There was no sawed lumber — every timber in a building must be fashioned by the ax. Nails were almost unknown. A new settler was always welcome, and those who were already comfortably established gladly assisted him in erecting a cabin and making a small clearing for a field. There was hospitality, helpfulness and a fraternal spirit. A "frolic" instituted for the accomplishment of any piece of work brought together all the neighbors — and at that time a man who lived five miles away was regarded as a "near neighbor."

David Bowser was a native of Switzerland, who, prior to the revolutionary war, came to this county, took up land and began improving. Indian encroachments upon the settlers caused him to flee to Conococheague. After the danger had passed he returned to his farm, found his cabin still standing and his goods (which he had hidden) safe. He had two sons, David and John. The former went west. John died in Napier township. His son, John, lives on the old homestead of David Bowser.

Nathan H. Wolf was born in 1794, near Mount Smith Methodist Episcopal church, in the vicinity of Bedford. There his father, John Smith, one of the early surveyors of this county, lived. The family moved from Adams county at an early date. John Smith had but two children, Nathan H. and Elizabeth (Griffith). Nathan followed farming and died near Spring mill in 1868. He married Sarah Blackburn, by whom he had nine children. John, the oldest son, lives on the old homestead in East St. Clair township. Zachariah, another of the sons, has followed milling for thirty-seven years and is now miller at Hall's mill in Hopewell township.

Philip Albaugh, was born in Maryland, in 1786, and died in St. Clair township in 1824. He was a millwright, and worked at his trade in Bedford, Somerset and Cambria counties. His wife, also a native of Maryland, was born in 1798 and died in 1883. She married again in 1829. Philip Albaugh's children were John, Margaret, William and Henry. Henry Albaugh was brought up in Napier township. In 1848 he married and settled in St. Clair township. In 1869 he engaged in the mercantile business at Spring Hope. He succeeded in getting a postoffice established at that place and was postmaster from 1868 to 1883. In 1846 Mr. Albaugh was elected first lieutenant of militia, and in 1847 promoted to captain, in which office he served until the militia law was repealed.

Lewis Riseling moved from Napier township to East St. Clair in 1842, and purchased a small carding-mill of J. W. Sleek. In 1846 he enlarged his business, obtained new machinery and began the manufacture of cloth. He ran the mill until 1860, then rented it to his son Valentine. Mr. Riseling died in 1865. He was the father of eleven children, four of whom are living. Valentine, the oldest, was born in Bedford township. He worked for his father until 1860, when he began business for himself. Mr. Riseling has enlarged his factory, put in a new engine and is doing a good business. His factory is 34×60 feet and three stories high. It has a capacity for using fifteen thousand pounds of wool per

year. Mr. Riseling manufactures all kinds of woolen goods and yarn, and keeps one team upon the road disposing of the products and purchasing wool. He also owns the home farm of two hundred and seven acres, which he bought in 1879.

Simon L. Hammaker, a native of Washington county, Maryland, and a carriagemaker by trade, came to this county in 1852 and followed his trade in Schellsburg until 1865. He then sold his shop and removed to East St. Clair township, where he has since been engaged in farming.

William Kirk came from York county to Fishertown in 1839, learned the potter's trade and worked at it several years in Fishertown and in other parts of the state. He was in partnership with Jacob Fisher in the manufacture of pottery from 1852 until 1855, when the pottery was burned. Mr. Kirk then purchased twenty-seven acres of land and erected a new pottery, which he still continues to run. He served in the army in the 149th regt. Penn. Vols. from February until May, 1865. Mr. Kirk was jury commissioner five years and mercantile appraiser two years. In 1862 he was United States deputy marshal of St. Clair township. In 1870 he took the census of several townships and boroughs. He has served as school director and in 1883 was elected justice of the peace.

John W. Miller moved from Shade township, Somerset county, in 1833, and settled on the farm which his son Joseph now owns. This property was originally settled by William Griffith, better known as "Long Bill." Mr. Miller died in 1878. Jane (Davis), Eli (deceased), Ruth (Jones), Joseph, Thomas, Sarah (Griffith), Armstrong, Charles, William and John S. (deceased), are his children. Joseph Miller enlisted in Co. H, 55th regt. Penn. Vols. in September, 1861; re-enlisted in January, 1864, and served until the close of the war. In 1879 he purchased the homestead farm on which he now lives.

James Way, a native of Union township, moved to St. Clair township in 1816 and bought of Thomas Griffith the farm on which his son Thomas Way now lives. Mr. Way died in 1832; his widow (*née* Frances Miller) in 1883. They had two children — Thomas and Samuel. Thomas Way, Esq., learned the blacksmith's trade, but has never followed it. He resides on the old homestead. Mr. Way has been justice of the peace in this township ten years.

Hon. John Nelson, associate judge of Bedford county, moved from Centre county to Huntingdon county in 1840, and thence in 1856 to Hopewell, Bedford county, and engaged in milling. In 1852 he married Susan Cypher, of Bedford county. In 1858 he moved to Bedford and ran the almshouse mill. From October 1862, to May, 1864, he served in Co. K, 18th Penn. cav. He was commissioned first lieutenant December 16, 1862. February 25, 1863, he was shot by Mosby's men, necessitating the amputation of his right leg. At the same time he was wounded in the shoulder. In 1864 he purchased of Jacob Bowser seventy-three acres of land and mill property at Cessna station, and has since followed milling. His mill is 40×50 feet and four stories high, containing four runs of stones and having a capacity of two hundred barrels per day. In 1878 Mr. Nelson was elected asociate judge of Bedford county, which office he is now filling very acceptably.

Thomas R. McLellan, son of Abraham McLellan, late of Colerain township, lived in that township until twenty-five years of age, and has since resided in Cumberland Valley and Dutch Corner. In 1882, he came to East St. Clair township, and purchased the farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres on which he now lives. Mr. Mc Lellan learned the tanner's trade, and followed it for two and one-half years.

Josiah McLellan lived in Colerain township until 1877, then went to West Virginia. In 1878, he came to St. Clair township and purchased a farm. In 1883, he sold out and purchased his present farm. Mr. McLellan enlisted in Co. K, 133d regt. Penn. Vols. in October, 1862; was wounded in the forehead at Fredericksburg, Virginia; honorably discharged in June, 1863.

A. M. Pheasant is a native of Huntingdon county, and followed the mercantile business in that county from 1876 to 1883. He then moved to Spring Meadow, and in partnership with Josiah McLellan purchased the Spring Meadow property, known as the "Trout Home," embracing a farm of four hundred acres, a gristmill and a store. Messrs. Pheasant & McLellan are now engaged in farming, milling and dealing in general merchandise. The spring on their farm is widely known and is always filled with lively trout.

Robert P. McCormick came from Green county in 1881, purchased two hundred acres of land on Dunning's creek from Henry Taylor, and is now engaged in farming and stock-dealing.

Fishertown is a small village, deriving its name from Jacob Fisher, who owned the land on which it is built. Mr. Fisher built a blacksmith and wagon shop, and carried on the manufacture of pottery at this place a number of years and until 1862. Fishertown has one wagon-shop, two blacksmith's shops, one weaver's shop and one cabinetmaker's shop.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

St. Clairsville is a small but attractive town, situated in the northeastern part of East St. Clair township. It was laid out about 1820, on land owned by Henry Beckley, who was an early settler here. The village was created a borough September 6, 1867. It now has two stores, one hotel, two saddlers' shops, one blacksmith and wagon shop, one cabinetmaker, one shoemaker, one tailor, one dentist and one physician. There are three fine churches near the borough.

The first house in St. Clairsville was built by Henry Beckley. The first hotel was Peter A. Amick's. The first store was started by Edwin Vickroy in a log building erected by George Bowser.

Peter A. Amick was commissioned the first postmaster of St. Clairsville June 5, 1832. The office has since been in the Amick family, with but few changes.

A substantial school-building was erected by the borough in 1882, at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars. The board of directors then consisted of John Beckley, Prest.; T. Howard Beckley, Secy.; John Roudabush, Treas.; George B. Amick, James E. Over, Lewis H. Geisler. The number of scholars in attendance in 1883 was sixty-five. C. W. Karns was the first principal in the new building. G. W. L. Oster is the present principal.

James Sill is a son of Samuel Sill, an early settler of St. Clairsville. Samuel Sill was born at Dutch Corner in the year 1781, moved to the present site of St. Clairsville in 1811, and established the first tannery in 1812. He continued the business until his death in 1861. James Sill was the father of eleven children — George, Josiah, James, Samuel, David, Jacob, John, Joseph, Henry, Alexander and William. Of these, James, John, Henry and William are living. James learned the tanner's trade of his father, started in business for himself in 1837, and still continues to follow his trade.

George F. Sill, son of William Sill, of St. Clairsville, was born in this town. He at present follows farming in summer, and teaches school in winter.

Peter A. Amick came from Adams county in 1815. He afterward married Eve Bowser, of Dutch Corner, and settled in St. Clair township on land where the borough of St. Clairsville now stands. Mr. and Mrs. Amick moved into a log house which was without windows or doors. At first, they hung up bedquilts, which served in the place of doors. Shortly after settling here, Mr. Amick began keeping tavern, and, as his means permitted, built additions to his house and otherwise improved it. He followed hotelkeeping and worked at his trade, coopering, until 1877, when he died in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was the father of eight children — George B., John, Margaret (Bean), Jacob, John B., Matilda, Sarah (Hite) and William — all dead except George B. and Sarah. William, who was a member of Co. E, 138th regt. Penn. Vols., was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

George B. Amick engaged in the mercantile business in St. Clairsville in 1848, which he still follows. He married Mary P. Hammond, and is the father of eleven children, all living but three. He has been prominent in the Lutheran church since its organization in this place, and also a member of the school board for several years.

ODD-FELLOWS.

St. Clairsville Lodge, No. 922, I.O.O.F., was instituted December 4, 1875, with the following charter members: John H. Zinn, N.G.; Joseph Hoenstine, V.G.; D. A. Plank, Secy.; Samuel R. Oster, Asst. Secy.; Lewis H. Geisler, Treas.; Alexander Ickes, Joseph Kirby, Thomas Steinman, Abraham Colebaugh, John H. Imler, A. B. Riddle, W. H. Imler, Dr. John A. Clark, A. H. Amick, E. Claycomb, F. B. Stambaugh and George H. Imler. Present membership, seventy-seven; value of the lodge property, one thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-nine cents.

OSTERBURG.

Osterburg is a pretty and growing village situated in East St. Clair and King townships,

containing one store, one hotel, two gristmills, one sawmill, one wagon and blacksmith shop, one shoeshop and one creamery.

John V. Oster came to this county in 1771 from Hagerstown, Maryland. He purchased, in 1789, a tract of land which had been warranted in 1763, paying one dollar and fifty cents per acre for the same. Mr. Oster followed farming and cabinetmaking. His children were Henry, Frederick, Magdalena (Garn) and Susan (Crisman). Frederick Oster, born in 1785, lived on the old homestead farm, and was a farmer and cabinetmaker. He died in 1870. His children were Samuel, Jacob, Josiah, George, John, Valentine, John F. J. and William. Jacob, Josiah, George and John are dead. William Oster, who succeeded his father in the ownership of the Oster homestead, lived on the farm until 1882, then moved to Osterburg. Mr. Oster is extensively engaged in business, and is constantly making improvements in the growing village of Osterburg.

The village was laid out by William Oster in 1876. He erected the first store — the building now occupied by Oster & Shaffer — and has also built a two-story band hall, a three-story brick dwelling, etc. Mr. Oster owns a store in Pavia, and a one-half interest in the store of Oster & Burns, Bedford. In 1871, he purchased the Oster mill and the site of the village, consisting of seventeen acres of land, for eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. The mill is four stories high, 42×48 feet, and contains four runs of stones. The first mill on this site was a log structure built by Philip Crisman, in 1798. The present mill was built by Jacob Oster, in 1852. Philip Crisman also built a sawmill, which Mr. William Oster rebuilt in 1876.

David M. Shaffer, of the firm of Oster & Shaffer, Osterburg, is a native of this county and a son of Samuel Shaffer, of Three Spring valley. David lived on the farm until twenty-three years old; attended select school in Rainsburg and Everett. In 1870 he clerked at Sarah Furnace. In 1871 he married Sarah, daughter of William Oster, of Osterburg. In 1872 Mr. Shaffer began clerking for G. R. Oster & Co., of Bedford, with whom he remained five years. In 1878 he engaged in business for himself at Osterburg as a member of the firm of Oster & Shaffer.

CHURCHES.

The Friends.—The first meeting of the Orthodox Friends' church at Spring Meadow was held prior to 1793. A large number of the early settlers of this locality were Friends in religious belief. The early meetings were held in a log church, situated south of Spring Meadow. The next church, also log, was built at Spring Meadow. In 1829, under Elias Hicks, a portion of the church withdrew and formed the "Hicksite church," so called. This sect obtained possession of the meeting-house, and the orthodox members worshiped elsewhere. In 1832 the latter body erected a log church. They are now building a new house of worship near Fishertown. This church is now a subordinate branch of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, held on Eutaw street, Baltimore. Monthly meetings were established in 1803.

The Hicksite Friends worshiped from 1829 until 1867 in the log church already mentioned. They then erected their present frame church on the same ground, at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars. Members, in 1867, seventy-six; present membership, about one hundred. Monthly meetings were established in 1803. Dunning's Creek Monthly Meeting is a branch of Center Quarter Branch of Baltimore Yearly Meeting, held on Lombard street, Baltimore.

Reformed. — Bobb's Creek Reformed and Lutheran church was organized during the pastorate of Rev. Henry Gerhart, who began preaching in this county in 1812, and served about seventeen years as pastor of several congregations. A union church, of logs, was erected in 1824 under the direction of John Berkheimer and Philip Crisman (Reformed), and Jacob Berkheimer and Conrad Claycomb (Lutherans). Among the early members of the old log church were the Osters, Crismans, Berkheimers, Bowsers, Riddles, Imlers, Weisels and Mocks. In 1871 the Lutherans became a distinct organization. During the same year, under the pastorate of Rev. C. U. Heilman, the Reformed congregation erected a fine brick church, 42×70 feet, at a cost of six thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars. The building was dedicated June 25, 1871. The building committee were William Oster, Henry Beckley and Thaddeus Hoenstine. Since the new church was built the pastors have been Rev. A. C. Gary, Rev. D. N. Dittmar and Rev. C. J. Musser. The present membership of the church is one hundred and seventy, and of the Sabbath school one hundred and seventy-five.

St. Luke's Reformed church, Fishertown, was

organized in 1871, with twenty members. Prior to that date meetings had been held in schoolhouses and dwellings. In 1870–1 a brick church, 35×45 feet, was erected at a cost of twenty-two hundred dollars. The building committee were Michael Miller, Charles Miller and Valentine Fickes. The present membership is about fifty. The pastors have been Revs. C. U. Heilman, A. C. Garry, D. N. Dittmar, C. J. Musser and C. S. Slagle. The church is a part of Dunning's Creek charge.

Lutheran.—The organization of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran church, St. Clairsville, is cotemporary with that of the Reformed church, before mentioned. The congregation worshiped in the old log union church until 1871. Among the early Lutheran members were the Riddle, Amick, Ickes, Sill, Imler, Garn, and other families. The new brick church, commenced in 1869, was completed in 1871 and dedicated on the 1st of January. It is 32×40 feet in size and cost five thousand dollars. The building committee were Abraham Moses, John T. Ake, J. W. Berkheimer, Josiah Imler and T. W. Steiman. Board of trustees, Thomas Imler, George B. Amick, Mr. Amick being treasurer. The church was built during the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Peter, who has been succeeded by Revs. John H. Zinn and John H. Rice, the present pastor. At the time the church was built the membership was one hundred and forty; present membership about the same; number of Sabbath-school scholars, one hundred and twenty.

Center Evangelical Lutheran church at Fishertown was organized by Rev. D. S. Aultman in the year 1848. For a few years services were held in the United Brethren church, and afterward in private houses. In 1857 the present house of worship was erected at a cost of about one thousand dollars. Present membership: church, thirty-five; Sabbath school, ninety. The pastors have been Revs. D. S. Altman, William Ruthrauf, J. Kast, William Kopp, J. A. Kunkleman, B. H. Hunt, J. H. A. Kitzmiller, J. F. Dietrich, Abel Thompson, C. B. Gruver and J. H. Walterick.

Methodist.—The Methodist Episcopal church of St. Clairsville was organized in 1881 by Rev. Mr. Pennington, of Pleasantville, with a small membership. The society purchased a small meeting-house from the Presbyterians for four hundred dollars. The membership is still small.

River Brethren.—This sect have had a small organization for several years. In 1879 they built a frame church thirty by forty feet, at a cost of eight hundred and fifty dollars. This church is in Morrison's Cove charge and has a membership of thirty-five. George Feighter, minister, and George Feighter and Philip Hoover, trustees.

United Brethren.—The United Brethren have a small society which worships in a church on Chestnut ridge, near Fishertown. We could ascertain no particulars concerning the congregation. The stone church in which the congregation worships is an old building.

CHAPTER XXIX.

WEST ST. CLAIR.

Organization of the Township—Pioneer Settlers—How Mrs. Bowen Secured a Supply of Meat—The Character and Achievements of the Early Settlers—Their Hardships—Representative Families—Pleasantville Borough—A Sketch of its Origin and Growth—Physicians—Church History.

ST. CLAIR township was organized in 1794. Subsequent organization of other townships reduced its size; and on September 18, 1875, the remaining territory was divided into East and West St. Clair.

Benjamin Bowen, a native of Ireland, settled near Pleasantville at a time when this entire region was exceedingly wild and very thinly peopled. He built a little brush camp, in which the family lived while he was preparing to erect a cabin. When all was in readiness he went to the neighborhood where Nelson's mill now stands, to get help to raise his cabin. The family were poor and their supplies consisted of a very little bread, but no meat. In the evening, after invitations to the raising had been given, while Mrs. Bowen was trying to solve the difficult problem of furnishing entertainment to her guests on the morrow, she heard the noise of wild geese which were flying over. Hastily kindling a fire, she awaited results. The geese saw the light and descended. Mrs. Bowen succeeded in killing several of them and thus providing a supply of meat for the "raising." The occurrence seemed almost providential. Benjamin Bowen's son, Benjamin, lived on the old homestead. His son, Isaac F., now residing in Pleasantville, is the only member of the family now living. The Bowens were Friends in religious belief.

The Davis family, of Welsh origin, moved

from Adams county to this township quite early. Joshua Davis was then married and had a family of four sons: Hiram, Reuben, Luther and Omar. Hiram was a blacksmith, and followed his trade a number of years. He died in 1869. He was elected poor director of the county in 1863, and served until 1865. In 1838 he married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Bowen. He was the father of eleven children, of whom nine are living.

Among the early settlers were John and James Hancock, John and Samuel Blackburn. Joseph Blackburn built the first mill at Spring Hope very early, probably before 1800.

George Gordon settled in this county as early as 1760, and received titles to his lands prior to the organization of Bedford county. He sowed the first wheat in this section, but before he could harvest it the Indians drove him away, and the grain went to waste.

As early as 1782, Ellis Rogers, from Eastern Pennsylvania, located in this township and built a house which is still standing near the present school-building in Pleasantville borough. The children of Ellis Rogers, Sr., were: Lewis, John, Eli, Abner and Ellis, Esther, Rachel, Elizabeth and Mary. Ellis lived on the old homestead. John and Lewis went to Ohio, but the other members of the family lived and died in this vicinity.

The pioneers have passed away. The story of their hardships and difficulties is now remembered only by the oldest inhabitants. The early settlers used to delight in recounting their experiences and achievements, and what wonder? Surely their pride in the work they accomplished was pardonable. Their lives were characterized by the same spirit which ever attends progressive civilization. They lived not alone for themselves. The results of their labor will long outlast them and be enjoyed by their children's children, and many generations yet unborn. Their heroism won for them independence, and secured unnumbered blessings to their posterity. Uncultured and rude in outward appearance the pioneers may have been and doubtless were, but their hearts were right, and their lives noble.

The first gristmill in West St. Clair township was built on Lick branch of Dunning's creek, near the foot of the Allegheny mountain, probably as early as 1800. It was of a primitive pattern and was run by a small undershot wheel. William Willis was the owner of the mill in 1812. The first sawmill was built by James Clark as early as 1820. It stood at the point of Chestnut ridge.

George Burback, an Englishman, was an early settler in the southern part of this township. He removed to Missouri, became quite wealthy, then returned to this county, and died at Jesse Willis' house.

The Gordons, William Clark, William Willis, Joseph Whitaker and Thomas Callahan were among the early settlers.

Robert Adams was a pioneer settler near Bedford. He underwent many hardships, and during the Indian troubles was obliged to go to the fort every night to escape being murdered. He moved to St. Clair township, where he died about 1822. His children were John, James, Solomon, Thomas, Robert, Ruth A. (McAfee), Betsey (Jones), Margaret (Jones), and William. William was born in this township in 1785, and died here in 1855. His children were Robert, Solomon, George W., William, Betsey, Catharine (Fair), Linda, Mary (Dull), and Anna (Lamar). Solomon, George, Catharine and Anna are living. Solomon was born in this township and still resides here. He has lived on his present farm forty-two years. He has served as justice of the peace several years.

Robert Allison, Sr., was an early settler in St. Clair township. His son James, born in this township in 1797, was a well-known and prominent citizen. He followed surveying and school-teaching. He taught school forty-five winters in succession. He also served as justice of the peace a number of years and performed nearly all the legal writing for his neighborhood. Mr. Allison was a self-educated man. He was one of the most zealous advocates of the free-school system, and contributed liberally, both of money and of labor, toward the advancement of the cause of education. He died in 1866. Mr. Allison was married in 1833, to Mary Ann Hewitt, of Napier township, and was the father of five children: Joseph, Mary E. (deceased), Robert, Martha E. (Washburn) and John H. Robert Allison, son of James, was reared in Napier township. He has resided in West St. Clair township since 1862. He has a well-improved farm and good buildings. Mr. Allison enlisted in Co. F, 61st regt. Penn. Vols., in 1864, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865.

John Ickes, from York county, settled at Dutch Corner, Bedford township, in 1787. He died in 1822. His youngest child, Adam, married Mary Haverstock and reared twelve children: Samuel, Lydia (Garn), Conrad, Margaret (Garn), Daniel, David, Isaac, Catharine (Arthur), Ann (Klutz), Adam, Leah (Moses) and George. Conrad Ickes came to St. Clair township in 1823. In 1836 he purchased of Samuel Blackburn a farm on George's creek, on which he resided until 1868. He then removed to Pleasantville, where he now resides. He married Elizabeth Lingenfelter. Their children were Mary A., Daniel, William, Adam, John C., Mandilla, Richard W. and Eliza V. (Whilt). Adam and Richard are living, the former a merchant in Pleasantville.

George Beckley was born in St. Clair township in 1794 and died in 1875. When young he followed shoemaking. In 1813 he married Elizabeth Righard. From 1818 to 1841 he lived on a farm leased from Thomas Vickroy. He then purchased a farm south of Oak Shade. Mr. Beckley's children were Samuel, Jacob, Mary (Berger), Eve (Finley), Esther (Evans), Elizabeth (Burns) and Catharine. The last two are dead. Samuel Beckley, the oldest child, has been a most industrious and successful farmer. In 1844 he purchased a farm of John Mock ("Whistler" Mock), upon which he lived until 1873, then sold out to his sons Samuel and James. Mr. Beckley made extensive improvements on the Mock place, erected good buildings, built and operated a distillery and a sawmill, and carried on a prosperous business. He now lives on the old Beckley homestead, which he purchased in 1871.

James Blackburn was born in Monallen township, Adams county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1797. In 1803 he was removed to live with his uncle, Benjamin Bowen, just east of where the village of Pleasantville now stands.

Of his immediate family there were two sisters and four brothers. Being left orphans, they were scattered during their childhood, but finally all settled in the same neighborhood, married, and raised large families, averaging nine children each.

In the year 1820 James married Anne Penrose, daughter of Amos and Sophia Penrose. They had thirteen children. For many years he was the principal man in his neighborhood, who was called upon to write articles of agreement, deeds, wills, and very often letters, for those who could not write them for themselves. He often taught school during the winter season, frequently settled up estates, and was a practical surveyor. A nephew who has since been county surveyor was a student of his.

When the free-school system in Pennsylvania went into operation under the law of 1834, he was appointed a member of the first board of school directors and assisted in dividing the township into school districts and building schoolhouses. He subsequently served several terms as school director, and also as assessor, at different times.

In the Society of Friends, of which he was a lifelong member, he was often called upon to serve as clerk, both in the monthly and quarterly meetings, and he was an elder at the time of his death, which occurred in 1869.

Jacob Beckley, born at St. Clairsville, moved to Oak Shade with his parents in 1818. In 1844 he purchased his present farm. Mr. Beckley married Ann, daughter of William McDonald, Esq., and is the father of six children, all living but the third mentioned — Elizabeth (Moore), Thomas P., Mary M. (Wright), Ellen C. (Potts), Samuel M. and John H. Thomas P. taught school in the township and in Pleasantville from 1862 to 1865, and was engaged in mercantile business at Oak Shade from 1865 to 1868. In 1868 he removed his goods to Pleasantville, and there continued business until 1870. In 1869 he built the store now occupied by Adam Ickes, and in 1870 sold out to Mr. Ickes. From 1870 to 1873 he was engaged in stock-dealing. He then purchased his present farm, and has since followed farming and the stock business.

James Barefoot came from Berks county in 1809. He settled at St. Clairsville, where he remained until 1813, then removed to a farm near Dunning's creek, on which he remained until 1817. He then purchased two hundred and twenty acres of wild land from David Riley, on Gordon's creek, settled upon it and began improving. Mr. Barefoot was married, in 1810, to Mary Sleek, of Frederick county, Maryland. Mrs. Barefoot is still living, at the age of ninety-two. The family had their full share of pioneer experiences and hardships. During their first year on their farm they lived in a cabin which had no doors or windows. Mrs. Barefoot, who has lived to see the fifth

generation of her descendants, still resides in the old log house which her husband built in 1817. James Barefoot built a sawmill on Gordon's creek in 1842, which was the first mill in that neighborhood. He followed farming and the millwright's trade. He died in 1844. His children are Rebecca (Moore), Elizabeth (Hammer), Sarah (Reininger), deceased, William, Isabella (Taylor), James, Mary (Stanton), Margaret (Bowers), Samuel, Job, Charlotte and George.

James Barefoot, son of James, Sr., was reared on the old homestead. From 1844 to 1853 he farmed on the old place. In 1853 he purchased of Jacob Snyder the farm on which he now lives. He has good buildings and improvements.

The following statistics concerning the descendants of James Barefoot in this county furnish a remarkable illustration of the agency of one family in populating a township:

Number of children living, eleven; dead, one. Number of grandchildren living, seventy-one; dead, eighteen. Number of great-grandchildren living, one hundred and thirty-six; dead, eighteen. Number of great-great-grandchildren living, six; dead, one. Total number of descendants, two hundred and sixty-four, of whom two hundred and twenty-four are living.

Samuel Barefoot lives on the old homestead of the family. He learned the trade of carding and cloth-dressing in Somerset, in 1844–7, and followed that business several years.

George W. Barefoot, son of James Barefoot, was born and reared on the old homestead, and now lives in the Barefoot neighborhood. He owns a house and lot in Pleasantville. Mr. Barefoot is now leading a retired life.

Daniel A. Griffith followed blacksmithing in Fishertown from 1854 to 1857. He then moved to Oak Shade, where he died in 1862. He reared three children, Richard S., Fremont and Maggie, of whom only Richard is living. After Mr. Griffith's death, Mrs. Griffith and her son moved to Centre county for one year, then returned to Fishertown. Three years later Mrs. Griffith married Hugh E. Kinton, and removed to Schellsburg. She died in 1876. Richard S. Griffith married Rachel Corl, and engaged in blacksmithing at Oak Shade, where he is at present located.

J. M. Griffith, son of Joseph Griffith, was born and reared in East St. Clair. He moved to West St. Clair in 1878, where he now resides, and is engaged in farming.

Isaac A. Cuppett, Sr., moved from Lancaster county to Bedford township early, and followed the blacksmith's trade. Later he purchased a farm of Abraham Moore, and moved to Chestnut ridge, where he farmed and worked at his trade until his death, in 1862. He married Mary Albaugh in 1802, and was the father of eight children — Nancy M. (Adams), David A., Philip, Mary A. (Sloan), Isaac A., William W., Ellen E. (McVicker) and Charlotte (Mickle). Nancy, David and Ellen are dead. Isaac A., Jr., married Catharine Winand in 1839, and farmed on several places until 1856, when he purchased the farm on which he now lives. Mr. Cuppett has improved the buildings and has an excellent farm. The land on Chestnut ridge, which the early settlers considered worthless, is now among the best in the county.

George M. Holsinger, son of John Holsinger, an early settler in Morrison's cove, was born in the cove in 1804, and died in St. Clair township in 1862. He moved to this township in 1841, and purchased a farm of four hundred acres. He was elected a deacon in the Brethren church in 1849 and held that office many years. He was the first minister of that denomination in this township, and supplied the church here about thirteen years. He reared seven children, — Thomas S., John S., Joseph H., Levi (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Christian S. and Elizabeth (Rowser). Thomas S. Holsinger was engaged in sawing lumber and turning from 1852 until 1857. He then purchased the farm he now occupies. Mr. Holsinger has an excellent farm, and is a progressive farmer. He has a fine orchard of two and a half acres, from which he received five hundred and two dollars' profit in 1881. He has also quite an extensive apiary. He married Barbara Replogle in 1849. She died in 1863. In 1864 Mr. Holsinger married Elizabeth Snyder.

Thomas Wright, who died in 1865, came to St. Clair township from Adams county when he was a boy. This was about 1818. In 1828 he married Jane Gordon, who reared nine children —Lucinda (McGregor), Eleanor (Westman), Edwin, Albert, Austin, Mary (dead), Darwin, Lyman, Rufus. Austin Wright, Esq., of Pleasantville, is now engaged in the nursery business, which his father followed chiefly during his life. Austin followed school-teaching several

years, and in 1873 established himself in his present business. In 1880 Mr. Wright was elected a justice of the peace.

William Oldham, a native of Adams county, came to Bedford county when a boy. At the age of twenty-five he married Elizabeth Callihan, and his father gave him the farm in East St. Clair which is now owned by Hiram Blackburn. After residing on the place fifteen years he sold and removed to Chestnut ridge. In 1827 he removed to Shade township, in Somerset county, where he resided until his death, in 1854. He reared ten children: Thomas, Rebecca (Allison), Mary (Jones), Alice (Wilson), deceased, Nathan, Esther (Cardiff), William, Elizabeth (Miller), deceased, John and Jethro.

Nathan Oldham, son of William Oldham, came to West St. Clair in 1874, and purchased of Jacob Andrews the farm of two hundred and sixty-two acres on which he now lives. Mr. Oldham lived at home in Shade township until twenty-five years of age, assisting his father in building mills and an iron furnace. His school privileges were few, as Shade township, in those days, was a wild and sparsely settled region.

John Feaster came from Huntingdon county with his parents in 1823. He was then but eight years old. In 1832 his father died and John began life for himself. In 1845 he bought of Enos Ellis the farm on which he now lives. In 1841 Mr. Feaster married Margaret Wisegarver. They have one child, J. C. B. Feaster, who lives at home with his parents.

Jesse Conner moved from Allegheny county, Maryland, to Hyndman in 1856, and was engaged in blacksmithing in that place until 1862. He then moved to Oak Shade, West St. Clair township, where he is now following the business of blacksmith and wagonmaker. Mr. Conner has been quite prominent in local politics. In 1878 he was elected county auditor, and in 1881 he was re-elected to the same office.

Theodore B. Potts was born in Bedford county and brought up in Shade township, Somerset county. His father, Jephtha Potts, came from Franklin county when young, and learned the blacksmith's trade in Schellsburg. In 1842 he moved to Shade township, Somerset county. Since his residence there he has been a minister of the United Brethren. He married Mary Horn, of Schellsburg, and is the father of eight children living. Theodore B. Potts served in the late war during two terms of enlistment. In 1871 he married C. Ellen Beckley and settled near Oak Shade. For a number of years Mr. Potts has followed teaching during the winter with excellent success.

Isaiah Morris, who was born near Everett, removed to St. Clair township in 1855, and followed farming until 1872. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Oak Shade in partnership with Mary A. Sidney. In 1873 he purchased the entire stock and carried on the business alone. He has recently sold his stock to his son, J. F. Morris, who now carries on the business. J. F. Morris and his brother, B. C. Morris, are also engaged in general mercantile business at Cessna station, East St. Clair township. They are enterprising young men and are meeting with deserved success.

H. B. Mock was reared in St. Clair township. In 1862 he moved to Spring Meadow, where he remained until 1874, then removed to Fishertown, where he now resides. H. B. Mock is the father of five children: Lucretia (Penrose), Gideon M., Sarah E. (Ickes), Louie O. (Bowser) and William B. Gideon M. resided at home until 1874, then learned the carpenter's trade. Mr. Mock has since worked as a carpenter and contractor and builder, doing a good business.

The Beckley district is an enterprising and public-spirited community. In 1882 this district erected a school-building, 26×50 feet, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. The number of scholars in attendance is seventy-five. John M. Wade is principal, and Miss Jennie Conley, assistant. The new schoolhouse was built by Thomas S. Holsinger.

PLEASANTVILLE.

Benjamin Bowen and family were pioneer settlers, who located near Pleasantville and owned the greater portion of the land on which the town was laid out. At the time the town lots were laid off, Benjamin Bowen, son of Benjamin Bowen, Sr., owned the land. After the town plot had been made the land was sold to several parties, who subdivided the lots and sold them to purchasers. Nathan Wright plotted and sold lots in the southeast portion of the borough. Lands at the northwest of Mill street were sold in lots to different parties from 1845 to 1860. A large part of the town has been built up since the establishment of A. L. Hench's tannery, in 1872. The first house in the borough was built, in 1824–5, by William Hancock, on

the lot where Mr. Hench's new dwelling is located. It was the first frame building in the place. About the same date Benjamin Bowen built a house at the extreme eastern limit of the borough.

The first gristmill in the place was built by William Hancock, in 1833. It is now owned by David M. Prosser. The first merchant was Moses Dubbs, 1833–6. His store was kept in a building which stood where A. L. Hench's house now is. The first licensed hotel was kept by David Sleek, in 1858, in a house near the southeast corner of Mill street. It is at present the dwelling of George Marshall.

John Bateman had a tannery of a primitive kind on the place where Mrs. Wisegarver lives, near the borough, which was probably started as early as 1790. The first tannery in Pleasantville was started by Samuel Dubbs about 1840.

Hench's tannery, one of the important industries of the borough, was erected in 1872–3, and put in operation January 1, 1874. The size of the building is 40×176 feet. The works are run by a twenty horsepower steam engine. One thousand four hundred cords of bark are used, and twelve thousand sides of sole leather tanned annually. The product is shipped to Philadelphia. Mr. Hench gives employment to twelve men regularly.

Atcheson L. Hench is a son of George Hench, for over fifty years proprietor of the Centre tannery, in Perry county, and one of the leading business men of that county. A. L. Hench came to Pleasantville in 1872, and has ever since been prominently identified with the interests of the town.

Alum Bank is the name of a place in East St. Clair township, where natural deposits of pure alum are found. A postoffice was established at the bank about 1812, Thomas Vickroy, postmaster. It was then the only postoffice between Bedford and Johnstown. After Vickroy's death (about 1843) the postoffice was removed to the point of Chestnut ridge, and Joseph Sleek was postmaster. In 1855 the office was removed to Pleasantville; it still retains its original name, Alum Bank.

Pleasantville Foundry, S. W. Hann, proprietor, was established by its present owner in 1872. The building is 30×116 feet. Mr. Hann does general foundrywork and repairing.

Pleasantville was incorporated as a borough March 10, 1871. The first board of school directors elected in the borough consisted of Adam Ickes, A. J. Kegg, I. F. Bowen, Amos Harbaugh, Daniel Price, J. B. Smith. The first teacher in the borough was T. B. Potts. In 1879 a two-story school-building, size 38×40 feet, was erected at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The school directors for 1879 were: A. L. Hench, Morris Walker, D. W. Prosser, John Watkins, N. Walberg and Adam Ickes. Since the new house was erected Profs. Harvey Grazier and C. J. Potts have served as principals. The total number of scholars in attendance, in 1883, was eighty-six.

Pleasantville is a very attractive small town, neat, orderly and thrifty. The various industries are well represented, as will be seen by the following summary: 4 general stores, 2 groceries, 1 hotel, 1 gristmill, 1 steam tannery, 2 blacksmith-shops, 1 wagon-shop, 1 foundry with carriage and machine shop attached, 1 hardware and tin shop, 1 saddlery-shop, 1 cabinetmaking-shop and 1 shoe-shop.

For much valuable information included in this article we are indebted to Henry Whitaker, of Pleasantville, an old resident and a veteran school teacher. Mr. Whitaker began teaching in 1837, and continued until 1860. His wages were fifteen dollars per month.

Benjamin H. Walker, of Pleasantville, came from York county to St. Clair township in 1827, and has since followed farming and shoemaking. He was postmaster of Alum Bank from 1869 to 1882. Mr. Walker was a strong anti-slavery man in the days when the word abolitionist was a term of reproach. Preceding the war he was an indefatigable worker in behalf of the slaves and one of the leading operators of the underground railway. He has assisted fully five hundred fugitives to gain their liberty, often keeping several of them concealed about his premises for weeks together. When he considered the opportunity favorable, he would fill bags with straw, load his sleigh or wagon with them, and, concealing the negroes beneath the bags, take the load across the mountains, as if going to market. He delivered the fugitives into the hands of other friends, who assisted them further on their way toward freedom. For many years a standing reward of five hundred dollars was offered for the apprehension of Mr. Walker, and his life was often in danger.

Adam Ickes, son of Conrad Ickes, was born in West St. Clair township. From 1861 to

1864 he was engaged in teaching. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in Co. I, 91st regt. Penn. Vols., and was discharged July 6, 1865. From July, 1865, to April, 1867, he engaged in teaching. In April, 1867, he went into the mercantile business in partnership with N. H. Wright. In October, 1868, Mr. Ickes bought Mr. Wright's interest in the business and continued until 1870, when he sold out to Conrad Ickes. He then purchased T. P. Beckley's stock and has since been dealing in general merchandise and ready-made clothing.

Capt. H. Hammer is a native of Union township, where he was brought up. As will be seen from the military record in another part of this volume, Capt. Hammer served in the army throughout the late war. Entering as a private, he was promoted through all the grades to captain. After his promotion to the command of his company (Co. K, 55th Penn.), the soldiers of his company presented him with an elegant sword and belt valued at one hundred dollars. April 2, 1864, he received a gunshot wound which necessitated the amputation of his left arm. February 1, 1873, Capt. Hammer was appointed United States storekeeper and gauger in the sixteenth Pennsylvania district; recommissioned December 30, 1876, he is still discharging the duties of that office.

Prof. Cyrus J. Potts is a native of Shade township, Somerset county. He was educated in the schools of Somerset and Schellsburg, and was engaged in teaching at New Paris from 1873 until 1877. He next taught one year in Woodberry, then entered the California State Normal School of Washington, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1880. In 1880 he became principal of the Pleasantville schools, a position which he has since filled very acceptably. In 1881 Prof. Potts married Miss Josephine Beaver, of Schellsburg.

John H. Beckley, merchant, is a native of West St. Clair township. He came to this borough in 1874, and clerked one year for Thomas P. Beckley. In 1875 he kept a confectionery store. In 1876 J. H. and S. M. Beckley formed a partnership and engaged in general mercantile business. In 1880 this partnership was dissolved and the business has since been conducted by John H. Beckley, who is doing a good business.

Morgan Prosser was born in this county. In 1859 he came to Pleasantville, where he learned the blacksmith's trade under Samuel Whitaker. In 1870 he commenced business for himself, and is now engaged in wagonmaking, blacksmithing and general repairing.

D. W. Prosser was born in Bedford. In early life he followed farming. He was a soldier in the late war, serving in Co. D, 55th regt. Penn. Vols., from 1861 to May, 1865. He was in the rebel prisons at Andersonville and Camp Lawton from May 16, 1864, to April 28, 1865. Since the war he has been engaged in milling principally. In 1875 he purchased the gristmill at Pleasantville, which he now owns and runs.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Pleasantville Lodge, No. 868, I.O.O.F., was chartered February 21, 1874, and instituted the 19th of the following March. The charter members were as follows: Israel Davis, N.G.; Thos. J. Croyle, V.G.; Adam Ickes, Secy.; S. A. Mock, Asst. Secy.; S. B. Mock, Treas.; Wm. A. McGregor, M. M. Roudabush, Jas. M. Allison, Gabriel Burket, Michael Feather, Gabriel Dively, Joseph H. Griffith, Jas. V. Smith, T. B. Weyant. The present membership is forty-nine; total assets, one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal. — There has been Methodist preaching in this township almost from the earliest settlement. One of the pioneer preachers was Rev. Wilson Lee. In 1800, Presiding Elder Christopher Spry preached here on the Huntingdon circuit. Revs. Gideon Draper and N. B. Mills were also early preachers. The church-building near Pleasantville was built in 1852. Its size is 30×40 feet. The building committee were Samuel Clark, John Chillcote and George Carrel. The congregation belongs to Pleasantville circuit. The present membership of the church is fifty-five, and of the sabbath school one hundred and four.

The Methodist Episcopal church in the Beckley district was first organized in the year 1867, by Rev. A. E. Taylor, with three members. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse, until the United Brethren church was erected in 1870. The church has eighteen members and thirty sabbath-school scholars. It is a part of Schellsburg circuit.

Reformed Church. — From 1866 to 1869, meetings were held in the Lutheran church by the Reformed congregation. In 1868–9, during the

pastorate of Rev. C. U. Heilman, a frame church, 34×40 feet, was erected at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars. Rev. William M. Deatrick preached the dedicatory sermon. Thomas Allison and A. J. Kegg were the building committee; the same and Josiah Claycomb were elected trustees. The church is a part of the St. Clairsville charge. The membership when organized was sixteen; present membership, thirty.

Lutheran.—The first preaching of this denomination was by Rev. Ruthroff, of the Schellsburg charge, in 1848–9, when services were held in a schoolhouse near Pleasantville. In 1852, under the pastorate of Rev. Kopp, a congregation was organized with thirteen members, and a church, 30 × 40 feet, erected. The house cost seven hundred dollars. The first church officers were: Conrad Ickes and N. H. Wright, elders; John Leighty and J. H. Wright, deacons. The present membership of the church is sixty-five, and of the sabbath school, one hundred and ten. The church belongs to the Schellsburg charge. The sabbath school was organized, in 1852, with forty scholars. N. H. Wright, the first superintendent, held the position seventeen years. Since 1872, Adam Ickes has filled the office.

Brethren.—The German Baptists began holding meetings in St. Clair township about 1841, under the preaching of Levi Roberts and Peter Lutz, of Johnstown. In 1842–3 a log church, 26×32 feet, was erected at a cost of five hundred dollars. It is still used by the congregation. The bishops of this church have been: George M. Holsinger, 1841–62; Moses Rogers and John S. Holsinger, the latter being now in charge. The present ministers are Gideon Rogers and John B. Miller. In 1870, a second meeting-house was erected in West St. Clair township, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. These branches form the Dunning's Creek church, which was organized in 1871, with a membership of fifty. The church now has ninety members, and sixty sabbath-school scholars.

United Brethren.—Meetings were held in the Beckley schoolhouse prior to 1870, when a meeting-house was erected at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. It was dedicated with a sermon by Rev. Raber, of Baltimore. Building committee: Isaiah Morris, Jacob Miller and Isaac Cuppett; trustees, I. A. Cuppett, Enos Davis and Thomas McGregor. The church is a part of the New Paris pastorate, and has a fair membership.

CHAPTER XXX.

WOODBERRY.

Morrison's Cove—An Agricultural Region of Unsurpassed Fertility—Early Settlement by Dunkards—Indian Troubles—Sketches of Early Families and Prominent Citizens—Woodberry Borough—Settlement of John Holsinger—The Starting of Elizabeth Furnace—Business Interests—Churches, Schools and Societies.

WOODBERRY* township, as originally constituted, embraced within its territory a considerable portion of what is now Blair county, as well as three townships and parts of other townships now in Bedford county. It was organized about 1785. Middle Woodberry, including the present townships of Woodberry and Bloomfield, was organized about 1844.

Morrison's cove, an agricultural region of the greatest fertility, attracted settlers very early. Doubtless there were settlers in this cove as early as 1760. But their situation was then precarious, and probably few, if any, remained long undisturbed by the Indians. Not until the close of the revolution did they secure peaceable possession of lands.

The Dunkards, or German Baptists, were the first to occupy the lands of the cove. On account of their non-resistant principles, they easily fell victims to savage warfare. How many were murdered and scalped can never be known, as records and tradition are both wanting. In the fall of 1777, Indian hostilities were so frequent that nearly all the inhabitants left the cove, and thenceforth until the close of the war the settlers were in constant peril. Morrison's cove was named for a man known as Morrison, who settled in the northern part of the valley about 1770. The portion of it now embraced in Bedford county, notwithstanding its great natural advantages, was settled and improved very slowly. The reason for this backwardness was the great distance of the settlement from mills, markets and navigation. Early in the present century large quantities of grain were carried from the cove to the nearest shipping points, and transported, by means of flat-bottomed boats, to the towns in the eastern part of the state. This industry flourished for years, and only ceased with the advent of railroads.

Henry Brown, who lived near Keagy's mill,

*We offer no apology for our spelling of this name. Either *Woodberry* is correct, or the name has been wrongly spelled for nearly one hundred years.—Ed.

was a very early settler. His sons went west, excepting Jacob, who remained until about 1845, and then removed to the West.

The R. L. Replogle farm was surveyed in 1786 for William Hart, who secured a patent to the tract in 1797. Hart kept a hotel, which was one of the first in the northern part of the county. The old building stood until 1882, when it was torn down. Hart sold the farm to Jacob Bassler, from Lancaster county, in 1813. For many years all the musters of militia in the northern part of Bedford county took place on this farm.

Rinehart Replogle was born in Morrison's cove, and died in 1860, aged sixty-two years. He was a farmer and lived in South Woodberry, where his son, David L., now lives. His wife was Elizabeth Long, and their children were David, John, Rinehart L., Joseph, Simon, Rebecca (dead), Elizabeth and Esther (dead). Rinehart L. Replogle, a prominent farmer of Woodberry, has lived on his present farm since 1865. Mr. Replogle was one of the county board of poor directors, his term expiring in January, 1883.

Levi B. Replogle is a son of Daniel Replogle, who was born in Bloomfield township. Daniel died in 1871, aged seventy-two years. He married Nancy Brumbaugh, and was the father of fourteen children, ten of whom are living. Levi B., the youngest surviving member of the family, formerly followed mercantile business, and afterward engaged in butchering, near New Enterprise. He has lived on his present farm, in Woodberry township, since 1877.

John Furry, who died in 1878, was born in Franklin county and came to South Woodberry when seventeen years of age. After his marriage he moved to a farm which had about two acres cleared, and lived in a small log house which was without floor, doors or windows. At that time all the country was full of game, and deer and bears were especially abundant. While on his way to church one Sunday, Mr. Furry killed six black bear cubs with an ax. Mr. Furry married Mary Baker, of Franklin county. She died in 1874. The children of this union were Elizabeth (De Lancer), Jacob B., Catharine (Wyant), Andrew (deceased), Henry, Sarah (deceased), David, Jane (Christman), Susan (deceased) and Lewis.

Jacob B. Furry lived at home, in South Woodberry, until twenty-one years of age. He then removed to Martinsburg, where he resided until 1850, when he came to Woodberry township, where he has since lived. Mr. Furry is a plasterer by trade. He owns a well improved farm of forty acres, with good buildings. Mr. Furry has held the office of school director.

Samuel Casper and family moved from Lebanon county to this township in 1830. His sons, Frederick, Jacob and Christopher, and his daughter Margaret (Smith), are now living in this vicinity. E. S. Casper, son of Jacob, followed farming until recently, and since 1882 has been engaged in butchering in the town of Woodberry.

Peter Stern came from Lancaster county quite early and lived in Woodberry township, moving hence to Dunning's creek. His sons all went west except Peter, who lived north of Woodberry borough, and died in 1875. Peter (the younger) was the father of seven children, of whom five sons are still living, Andrew B. being the only one, at present, residing in this county. He has followed farming and was in the foundry business one year. He has again returned to farming. Mr. Stern is one of the school directors of the township.

Jacob Detwiler, an old resident, is a native of Franklin county, who came to this county young and without capital. About 1840 he purchased of Martin Hoover the farm on which he now lives. Later he sold the farm at an advance of five hundred dollars, and after renting a place for seven years, bought it back at an advance of one thousand dollars. The farm was little improved and much of it was covered with timber. By industry and perseverance he cleared it, paid for it, and now has a comfortable and pleasant home. Mr. Detwiler married Lydia Wimerd, of this county, and has four children living: John W., Mary, Susannah and Kate. Levi, William, Lizzie, Ellen and Nancy are dead. John W. lived at home until of age, then followed threshing for seven years. He was supervisor three terms. Since 1877 he has farmed on the old homestead. He is serving his third term as school director.

No longer ago than 1834 farmers had few of the implements of labor that modern ingenuity has devised for their benefit. Their houses, too, were generally devoid of books, pictures, papers or ornaments. Pianos and organs were unknown; stoves had scarcely been introduced, and almost every article of furniture was of the

D. F. Buck

DAVID F. BUCK.

Samuel Buck, father of David F., was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1790. In 1828 he emigrated to Bedford county and engaged in farming in Woodbury township, subsequently removing to New Enterprise, where he died in 1877. His wife Mary (Funk) departed this life in 1878, aged about eighty years. Both were consistent members of the German Baptist church. They became the parents of one child, David F., the subject of this sketch, who was also born in Dauphin county, March 23, 1818, and came to Bedford county with his parents. He improved the opportunities afforded in the schools of that time and subsequently engaged in school-teaching. Although reared on a farm, he early developed an aptitude for business, and in 1848 established himself in New Enterprise when it contained but one small dwelling-house, and thus became the founder of this village, which he also laid out, which now contains a population of two hundred and fifty. He little thought, when commencing merchandising, that through his example, encouragement and influence he would live to see the then embryo village assume the importance that it did. As a business man Mr. Buck was thorough and methodical, which, coupled with business sagacity, enabled him to accumulate a fine competency. In addition to merchandising, which he carried on for about twenty years, he purchased and successfully operated several farms. He was appointed the first postmaster of his village in January, 1863, and held this position until succeeded by his son, S. L. Buck, in January, 1872. He was one of the first school directors in his township and was township auditor for many years.

Although prudent, he was among the first to avail himself of improvements and conveniences. To a very large extent he enjoyed the confidence and respect of those who knew him, for he was a man of sterling integrity and endowed with many amiable qualities. He departed this life April 4, 1873.

He was united in marriage with Barbara, daughter of Abraham and Nancy Longenecker, who was born in 1819 and still survives. Mr. Buck was a member of the German Baptist church, and his wife a consistent member of the Seventh-Day Baptist church. They were blessed with five children, as follows: S. Amanda (Mrs. O. S. Over), Charles L. (a German Baptist minister), Mary M. (Mrs. D. S. Brumbaugh), S. L. (married to Lotta F. Brenneman), who is of the firm of S. L. Buck & Co., merchants, and successors of David F. Buck, and Sabina C. (deceased).

cheapest and simplest character. Dr. Smith mentions two carriages, which, in 1834, were the only ones he remembers as being then in Woodberry township. They were owned by Abraham Longenecker, who lived west of the ridge, and Martin Loy, who lived at Pattonsville. John Whitehead, manager of King, Swope & Co.'s furnace business, had a good sleigh. Sleds and wagons were the only vehicles other people had.

In 1837 John Potter erected a woolenmill near the present site of Keagy's mill. Potter died soon after the mill was started, and the business was carried on by John Glenn until 1846. John Keagy then purchased the property and ran the old mill until 1869. In 1868 he commenced the erection of the present mill. The building is 35×80 feet, three and one-half stories in hight. It is provided with two hundred and forty spindles and six power looms, and has a capacity for using twenty thousand pounds of wool annually. Employment is given to thirteen hands, and all kinds of woolens and yarns are manufactured. The mill is now run by Samuel and Abraham Keagy, who rented the property from their father, John Keagy, in 1879. The Keagy brothers are doing a flourishing business. They keep two men with wagons upon the road selling goods and purchasing supplies of wool for the factory.

Samuel Keagy was born in Woodberry township, and learned his trade in his father's factory, beginning in 1858. He served in the 133d regt. Penn. Vols.; enlisted in August, 1862, and was discharged in June, 1863.

Jacob Smith, who died in 1852, moved to this county when a young man, and resided on the farm now owned by his sons Jacob and John. He married Elizabeth Rhodes, and had a family of eleven children, of whom eight are now living. John is a prominent farmer, and his buildings and improvements are among the best in the township. Mr. Smith has served as school director for three years.

In 1832 John Sell, a native of Blair county, moved to Woodberry township, where he lived and brought up his family. He now resides near New Enterprise. Mr. Sell was born in 1805. He married Susannah Stevens, who is still living. Their children are Mahala, Alexander, John S., Barbara, Henry (deceased), David (deceased), Lewis, Daniel, Susannah (deceased), Joseph and Adam. John S. Sell, of Woodberry township, has a fine set of buildings and a well-improved farm, on which he has lived since 1859. He purchased the place from John M. Holsinger in 1866. Mr. Sell has served as school director about nine years, and has been secretary of the board except during the first year.

Keagy's Bank, south of Woodberry, is a busy little hamlet, containing Keagy's gristmill and Brown's machine shops. The first mill at this point was built by Abraham Keagy about 1831. It burned down, but was at once rebuilt.

Abraham Keagy was a native of Franklin county, who came to this township in 1813 and settled upon a tract of four hundred acres which was then but slightly improved. He was a man of good intelligence and possessed extraordinary skill in mechanics. He invented a spark-arresting apparatus, similar to that now in general use on locomotive engines. He might have realized a considerable sum for this invention, but he had a partner who refused to sell for the price offered. Therefore they held to their invention until some other enterprising mechanic secured the reward offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for such an apparatus. Abraham Keagy died in 1866, at the age of eighty-one. He had eight children, five of whom are now living: Jacob (deceased), John, Abraham, Christian (deceased), Susan, Mary (deceased), Nancy and Elizabeth.

The foundry and machine shop of John I. Brown was started by Abraham Keagy about 1841. The property has passed through numerous changes of ownership up to the present proprietor, who has been a partner in the business since 1874, and sole owner since February, 1883. Mr. Brown manufactures and repairs all kinds of farming machinery, and is conducting a successful and prosperous business. Mr. Brown was born in South Woodberry township, and commenced learning his trade at the age of seventeen. His father, David F. Brown (deceased), was born in this county, and was the son of Thomas Brown, an early settler.

Jacob Imler came into East St. Clair township early, and settled on the farm now owned by John Claycomb. Two of his sons, Daniel and David, are now living in Bedford township. George R. Imler, son of Daniel, followed the mercantile business in Altoona two years, and has since engaged in huckstering, and recently in farming. He served about three years in

the army in Co. E, 138th regt. Penn. Vols., and saw many severe engagements. He was wounded and captured by the rebels on the field, and was eight and one-half months in Andersonville, Libby and other rebel prisons.

WOODBERRY.

Woodberry borough is a pleasant and attractive town, situated in the midst of fertile agricultural territory and surrounded by beautiful scenery.

David Holsinger, the founder of the town, settled upon the tract on which the borough is located about 1800, built a small log gristmill on the creek and caused town-lots to be laid off. Peter Stern afterward owned the mill.

The first house in the town was built by Frank Dickes. As he had no barn, he was accustomed to thresh his wheat on the floor of his house. The building was afterward a tavern.

Andrew McFarland purchased the site of the town from Holsinger. John Breidenthal built a small log house, and was among the first residents of the village. Woodberry grew but little until the furnace was started.

Elizabeth furnace, the site of which was on the creek at the south end of the town, was started in 1827. The builders and owners were John King, Henry Swope and Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who carried on business under the firm name of King, Swope & Co. Dr. Shoenberger owned one-half of the furnace. The company owned or controlled several thousand acres of ore and timber lands. They did a profitable business, making about forty tons of iron per week on an average. The furnace went out of blast in 1843. Dr. Shoenberger took the property after appraisement, and from the material of the furnace built the Bloomfield furnace.

When the iron business ceased, Woodberry lost the most of its population. Buildings were torn down and removed, and thenceforth improvements proceeded slowly.

The first store was started by the furnace company. In 1841 Smith, Baker & Co. were running a store, and James Malone, a hotel.

Dr. Smith, who came to Woodberry in 1834, says there were then but three good buildings in the town. These were the log store and dwelling belonging to the furnace company; the stone house on the west side of the street just north of Burns' saddlery shop, where Peter Diltz then resided; and the hotel, kept by David Puterbaugh, afterward engaged in the iron business at Hopewell. The remaining buildings of the town were shanties and dilapidated buildings occupied by workmen.

The first brick house in the town was erected by Jacob Brenneman, in 1850.

G. R. Barndollar built a mill in 1850, which afterward burned down.

In 1880 the population of the town was two hundred and ninety-one. There are three general stores, one drug store, one hardware store, one hotel, besides saddler, wagon, blacksmith and other kinds of shops. For a small place, the town contains more than the average number of good buildings.

Woodberry was incorporated as a borough June 23, 1868.

W. K. Lecrone's gristmill, on the site of Barndollar's, was erected in 1881. It is a three-story building, and is supplied throughout with new machinery. Its capacity is about thirty-five barrels per day. Mr. Lecrone is a native of York county. Since 1859 he has followed his present business in Blair and Bedford counties.

A. S. Longenecker & Co. are among the leading merchants of Woodberry. This firm commenced business in April, 1869, and built the store which they now occupy. A. S. Longenecker is a native of Woodberry township, and a son of John B. Longenecker, an old resident. J. B. Longenecker was born in Lancaster county and came to Bedford county when a young man, engaging as a clerk for David Puterbaugh. After marrying he engaged in farming, which he has since followed.

William M. Pearson was born in Berks county, and moved to Morrison's cove when a boy. His father, Edward Pearson, was largely interested in business in this county, being engaged at various periods in farming, milling, manufacturing iron, shipping grain, etc. He ran the Lemnos forge several years. He was the father of eleven children, of whom four sons and three daughters are yet living. William M. followed farming in early life, and was manager of ore mines for the furnace company three years. In 1857 he removed to Woodberry, where he has since been engaged in hotelkeeping. Mr. Pearson served one term as county commissioner.

Henry Fluck, Esq., son of Henry Fluck, and grandson of John Fluck, elsewhere mentioned, followed farming until twenty-three years of age, and was afterward in the mercan-

tile business, and served as constable for about twenty years. In 1847 he came to the town of Woodberry, where he was engaged in hotel-keeping until 1866. Mr. Fluck was the first democratic justice of the peace elected in Woodberry.

D. F. Keagy is a son of Jacob Keagy (deceased), and was brought up at Keagy's foundry. In 1856 he engaged in clerking at Woodberry for a short time, then went west. Returning, he clerked for G. R. Barndollar seven years. He was in the one-year service in the late war; enlisting as a private, he was promoted to second lieutenant and brevet-captain. In 1866 Mr. Keagy began the mercantile business for himself, and continued it until 1875. He is clerk of the borough school board, and has served as postmaster since 1869.

John Keagy, from Franklin county, settled in South Woodberry, but afterward removed to Fayette county. Of his sons, only Joseph remained in this county. He was a silversmith and followed his trade at Woodberry until his death in 1861. He married Barbara, daughter of Emanuel Bassler. Of their children, Mary, John S., Emanuel and Joseph B. are living. John S. is the leading jeweler of Hollidaysburg, and Emanuel is in the same business at Everett. Joseph B. is a cabinetmaker and undertaker at Woodberry. He is also a teacher of penmanship, in which art he is highly accomplished. He graduated at the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, in 1865; taught writing in the west, and took the first premium for fine penmanship at the Iowa State fair. He has also taken several premiums at county fairs. Mr. Keagy has served as township auditor. He moved to the borough in 1883.

William H. Clouse, Esq., is a native of Bloomfield township. His father, George Clouse, came from Saxony to America in 1840, and followed the trade of blacksmith in this county. He married Christina Friend, who bore six sons and four daughters, W. H. being the oldest of the family. By his own exertions Mr. Clouse obtained a good education, and at the age of seventeen engaged in his present profession, teaching. He now holds a prominent position among the educators of this county. He has held a state certificate since 1875. He was principal of Woodberry schools in 1873–4 and 1877–80. He taught in Belleville, Illinois, three years. Mr. Clouse is one of the committee to revise the text-books of the county. He has been borough assessor nine years. He held the office of justice of the peace one term, and was re-elected without opposition. He has held all the principal offices in the Masonic and Odd-Fellows lodges and the encampment. He has been chief officer of the encampment since 1878. Mr. Clouse has taught seventeen terms of school. He is the local correspondent at Woodberry of the county papers and of the the Altoona *Daily Tribune*.

F. B. Berkheimer, dentist, was born in South Woodberry township, and is a son of John Berkheimer, a shoemaker, who came to Bedford county about 1846, and lived at New Enterprise. Dr. Berkheimer learned dentistry in Woodberry under Dr. I. N. Bowser, and began practicing in 1874. He has met with marked success in his profession.

George W. Bulger is a native of Woodberry borough. He has been carrying on carriage manufacturing and blacksmithing since 1872.

T. M. Myers is a native of Blair county, and removed to Bedford county in 1875. In 1876 he engaged in wagonmaking in Woodberry. His shop is the only one of the kind in the town, and he does a large business.

SOCIETIES.

Odd-Fellows.—Cove Lodge, No. 368, was chartered August 20, 1849, with John B. Castner, N.G.; John F. McKinney, V.G.; Francis N. Rosenthal, Secy.; William S. Fluke, Asst. Secy., and William Crissman, Treas. Up to April, 1883, there had been two hundred and ninety-eight admissions to the lodge. Cove Lodge is the parent of Roaring Spring Lodge, Martinsburg; Model Lodge, Roaring Spring; Claysburg Lodge, Claysburg, and Amicitia Lodge, Pattonsville. The present membership of Cove Lodge is sixty-seven; value of lodge property, five thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars.

Encampment.—C. N. Hickok Encampment, No. 200, was chartered September 3, 1870, with officers as follows: Joseph E. Noble, C.P.; John L. Meloy, H.P.; Samuel B. Fluck, S.W.; James A. Shade, J.W.; John I. Noble, Secy.; Samuel Keagy, Treas.; Jacob L. Biddle, Sent.; C. R. Stover, Guard.

Masonic.—Woodberry Lodge, No. 539, A. F. and A. M., was instituted August 1, 1875. Charter members and first officers: John S. Noble,

W.M.; John Grove, S.W.; William H. Clouse, J.W.; Abraham L. Bechhoefer, Treas.; D. F. Keagy, Secy.; Jacob Brenneman, John G. Ake, M.D., Joseph E. Noble, George B. Dougherty, C. W. Allen, Rev. J. W. Cleaver, George Steel, Charles Long, M.D., John S. Hetrick. The lodge has prospered well and has now a membership of eighteen.

SCHOOLS.

The first school board in Woodberry borough, organized July 30, 1868, consisted of the following members: William M. Pearson, Prest.; William Simpson, Secy.; D. R. P. Sweeny, Dr. C. S. Oellig, C. W. Allen, Samuel Beamer. The first schoolhouse erected in the town was the present I.O.O.F. building. The school-building now in use was erected in 1862. Eighty-four pupils were enrolled in the winter term of 1883. Prof. W. R. Vaughan has been principal of the schools since the fall of 1881.

CHURCHES.

Methodist.—The Woodberry Methodist Episcopal church is an old organization. The first church edifice was erected in 1844, and was used until the brick church was completed. The new building, a tasteful and elegant brick structure, was erected in 1882–3, at a cost of about four thousand dollars. The congregation consists of about fifty members and is a part of the Martinsburg charge.

Reformed.—Hickory Bottom Reformed church.

Lutheran.—St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church in Woodberry township was organized in 1813 or 1814. The congregation worshiped in a small log church until 1842, when the present brick edifice was completed at a cost of fourteen hundred dollars. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. William Baker, of Altoona. The membership in 1842 was thirty-five. The church property is now valued at two thousand dollars. The ministers of this congregation have been: Revs. Yeager, R. Weiser, W. G. Letzel, E. Schwartz, D. J. Eyler, Joseph Fichtner, J. Richards, John J. Ellinger, D. Stock, Stansbury Hooper, Charles L. Streamer, Henry Seifert and Ephraim Dutt. Rev. E. Dutt is the present pastor. The church belongs to Martinsburg charge.

Lutheran.—The Lutherans of Woodberry borough met and appointed a building committee in April, 1882. On May 25, 1882, Rev. E. Dutt organized the congregation with thirty-five members. William Simpson and Lewis Zimmerman were chosen elders, and William H. Clouse, William H. H. Shimer and Solomon Barley, deacons. The corner-stone of the church was laid July 1, 1882. The building was dedicated January 28, 1883; sermon by Rev. W. W. Criley. The cost of the church, including lot and furnishing, was two thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars. Sufficient money has been subscribed to pay off all indebtedness. Rev. E. Dutt is the first and present pastor.

Church of God.—We are unable to ascertain the date of the organization of this church. Rev. John Weinbrenner, the founder of the denomination, is said to have preached in Woodberry early. Jacob Lininger was the first regular preacher here. Mullinecks and Snively were also early ministers. The congregation erected a stone church in Woodberry in 1844, which stood until 1873, when it was replaced by the present church, a frame building. The membership is now forty.

Brethren.—Woodberry Brethren church, included in Bedford and Blair counties, has existed as a distinct organization since 1876. Morrison's cove originally belonged to the Yellow creek church (which see). When organized, Woodberry church had two hundred and fifty members. The first meeting-house (in Bloomfield township) was built in 1850. There are now five meeting-houses and two hundred and eighty-eight members belonging to the church. Bishop, Jacob Miller; ministers, John Replogle, John L. Holsinger, M. M. Claar, J. G. Snider.

The meeting-house in Woodberry township was built in 1877, at a cost of thirty-three hundred dollars. The first building, known as the Eshelman church, was built about 1851.

River Brethren.—This denomination have held meetings from a very early date. In the absence of records no definite history of their organization is possible. They have a meeting-house, erected about 1874, and number about twenty members. The River Brethren differ from the Brethren or Dunkards in holding to a belief in experimental religion.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SOUTH WOODBERRY.

Township Organization — The Early Settlement — Early Markets and Transportation Facilities — The Early Settlers — Their German Origin — Their Characteristics — Sketches of Numerous Families — Later Settlers — Villages — Pattonville — New Enterprise — Churches.

WOODBERRY township was organized about the year 1785. South Woodberry township was organized in 1838. It embraces some of the best agricultural land in the State of Pennsylvania. It is peopled by a thrifty, economical and moral class. The farms and improvements are unexcelled in Bedford county.

South Woodberry is included in the southern end of the beautiful and fertile valley known as Morrison's cove. It doubtless was settled prior to the revolution, though it is questionable whether any settlers remained here during the most exciting periods of the war. But after the struggle had ended, the excellence of the soil in this valley attracted the attention of land speculators, who bought up this territory in large quantities. The land was disposed of to settlers at figures which were then considered high, and by degrees the cove became peopled and improved. Nearly all of the old settlers were of German ancestry, and the majority belonged to the religious sect known as the Brethren or Dunkards. Their descendants form the principal portion of the present inhabitants. They are a quiet, industrious and deeply religious people.

Many of the pioneers came from a German settlement near Hagerstown, Maryland. Others were from Adams and other eastern counties of this state. Like all colonists, they at first labored under many disadvantages, chief of which were the distance from markets and the lack of facilities for the transportation of produce. Wheat was a staple crop, and the soil yielded it abundantly as soon as the proper preparations had been made. In a few years Morrison's cove became noted as a great grain-producing region; the shipment of grain, by means of flat-bottomed boats, down the Raystown branch of the Juniata and thence to the eastern markets, was undertaken and successfully carried out. Still later, the opening of the Pittsburgh turnpike through the county created a ready market for many products, and the farmers of the cove gained in wealth and prosperity. Improved roads and the construction of a railroad through the heart of this fertile region now point to an era of greater prosperity.

John Snyder, an early settler near Pattonville, was born in Germany. He came to this county from Hagerstown, Maryland, about 1775, when settlers were few, and located in the woods, but soon made substantial improvements. He was a large landowner and a prominent man in his day. When he first settled in the county he was obliged to go to Chambersburg to get milling done. The family often made cornmeal by grinding the grain in a coffee-mill. Mr. Snyder built the large stone house at the forks of the road and finished it in 1812. He erected a gristmill prior to 1796. His sons, John, Christian and Jacob, lived in the vicinity several years after his death, but went west.

John Snoeberger, one of the early settlers of Woodberry township, was born in Franklin county in 1770, and died in Bedford county in 1841. He married Barbara Boyer, and was the father of Jacob, Daniel, Nancy, Elizabeth, Christina, Barbara and Susan. Jacob and Daniel lived and died on the old homestead. Daniel died in 1841, aged forty-one years. Jacob died in 1868, at the age of seventy-two. Daniel married Christina Hoover, of Blair county. His children were: John, Nancy (Paul), Jacob (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Andrew and Jonathan. John Snoeberger removed to South Woodberry, where he now lives, in 1854. He married Mary Benner, and is the father of L. B. (now farming on the place formerly owned by David T. Miller), Susan, Barbara (deceased), Catharine, Jacob, Nancy, Andrew (now following the butchering business in Broad Top township), Samuel, Amanda, Elizabeth (deceased), Anna, Hannah (deceased) and John.

Theodore Snowberger lived on the Bedford road, about a mile and a half from Pattonville. He was an early settler. His son, John E., was a teacher several years.

John Weaver, who ran a distillery, was an early resident on a farm between the Snowberger property and Pattonville. William Davis, Esq., one of the most influential men of his day, lived on a farm adjoining Potter's mill property.

David Long, Sr., was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1774. He removed to Huntingdon county, where he remained a few years, and thence to South Woodberry, where he died in 1848. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob

Snowberger, and was the father of nine children. His son, Jacob, born in Huntingdon county in 1799, removed to South Woodberry in 1824, and died in 1882. He married Salome Confer, born in 1804, who is yet living. They had nine children: David C., Elizabeth (deceased), John (deceased), Jacob (deceased), Barbara, Joseph C., Charles and Gideon. David C., a preacher in the Brethren church, is farming in this township. Joseph C. served in the late war, enlisting in August, 1864, in Co. H, 208th regt. Penn. Vols.; was wounded in the final assault on Petersburg; discharged in June, 1865. For four years prior to 1876 he was editor and proprietor of the *County Bedford Press*. He is now agent for the sale of school furniture and books. Dr. Charles Long is practicing medicine in New Enterprise.

John Brumbaugh, one of the pioneers of South Woodberry, was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland. He removed to Morrison's cove and took up over eight hundred acres of unimproved land, upon which he resided until his death in 1830. His children were Daniel, Mary, David, Jacob and Eva. Daniel, now nearly ninety years of age, is still living, in the State of Indiana. David passed his days in this township. He died in 1875, at the age of seventy-eight. For several years he was a minister of the Brethren church. He married Mary Snyder and was the father of Catharine (deceased), Jacob, Elizabeth (deceased), Martin (deceased), John, Susan (deceased), David S., Mary and Simon. David S. has been in the mercantile business in New Enterprise since 1878, a member of the firm of S. L. Buck & Co. The other sons are prominent farmers.

Jacob Hetrick, of German descent, was born in Virginia in 1795. He came to South Woodberry with his father, one of the early settlers, when young, and resided upon the farm where the family first settled, until his decease in 1858. He married Christina Detwiler. The children of this union were: Elizabeth, Catharine (deceased), Henry (deceased), Jacob (deceased), John T., George and Civilla. Jacob served in the late war a short time. John T. is a shoemaker by trade. He is also engaged in the business of saddlery and harnessmaking in New Enterprise.

Abraham Teeter, born in Franklin county, in 1773, came to Morrison's cove with his parents, who were among the earliest settlers. Abraham married Hannah Neff, also a native of Franklin county. By trade he was a machinist. He died in 1848. His children were: Abraham, Catharine, Elizabeth and Jacob, dead; Daniel, Susannah, Barbara, David, John, Hannah and Mary, living. John is farming in this township. He married Anna Berger and is the father of thirteen children, eleven of whom are living. Samuel, his oldest son, served in the late war about six months. Another son, Joseph B., is farming on the homestead.

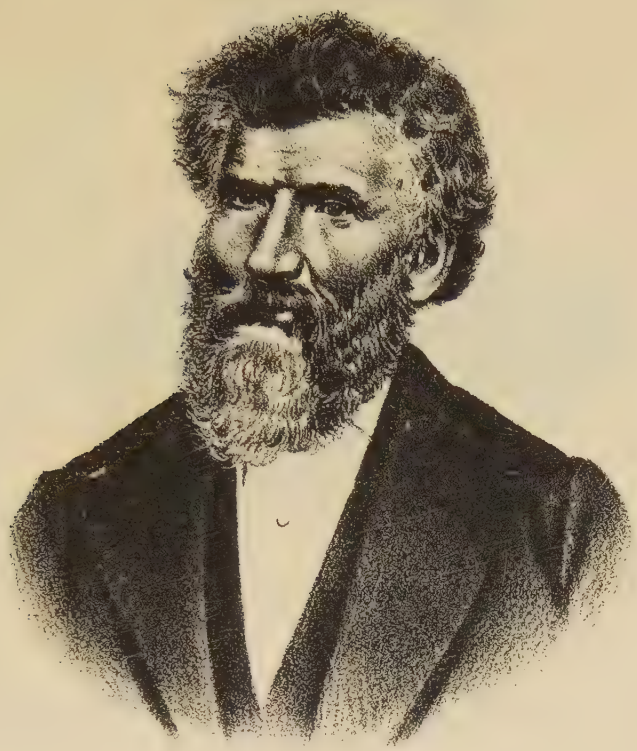
Jacob Kagarise came from Franklin county to Morrison's cove early. He removed near Everett in 1840, and there died at the age of sixty-eight. He was the father of John (deceased), Nancy, Daniel, Susannah, Christian, Jacob, Mary (deceased), Barbara, Samuel, David, George B., Isaac (deceased) and Abraham (deceased). George B. moved from Monroe township to his present farm in South Woodberry in 1854. His children are: Wilson, George, Nelson, Jerome, Esther, Irvin, Oliver and Erastus.

Jacob Kagarise, son of Jacob, has been living in this township over sixty years. His children are: Leah A., Eli, Edward and Andrew Z. Eli is a miner by trade; Edward is ticket agent at Roaring Springs; Andrew Z. is farming in South Woodberry.

Henry Fluck, son of John Fluck, an early settler of Hopewell township, was born in 1785 and died in 1844. He married Christina, daughter of John Snyder, a very early settler, and was the father of Susannah (Bowser), John, Jacob, William, Henry, Nancy, Christian, Emanuel, Mary (Longenecker), Levi and Samuel. The survivors of this family are: William, ex-sheriff of the county, Henry, Emanuel, Levi and Samuel.

Tobias Fluck, son of John Fluck, was born in Hopewell township, in 1793. He removed to Woodberry township in 1812, and resided here until his death in 1834. Mr. Fluck married Nancy, daughter of John Snyder, the pioneer settler at Waterside, and was the father of Mary, Harry, Abram (deceased), Catharine (deceased), Sarah, Susan and John B. The last named has always resided near his birthplace. In early life he was a school-teacher. He also followed surveying a number of years. His son, Frank B. Fluck, is the present county surveyor.

Daniel Replogle was born in Bloomfield town-



ADAM HADERMANN.

ADAM HADERMANN.

Among the emigrants to this country none have done more to increase its material wealth and prosperity than those from Germany. It was from this country that Adam Hadermann, the subject of this biography, emigrated to the United States in 1839, he having been born in Schleuchtern, Germany, February 12, 1812. His father, George Hadermann, passing away when he was eighteen months old, his mother, Martha (Hildebradt), married a tanner by trade, and it was this occupation that he was early taught. Early evincing a thirst for knowledge that was quite phenomenal in one so young, he seized with avidity the fine opportunities that presented themselves in the gymnasium, or public schools, of his native village, and notwithstanding the fact that he was obliged to labor in the tannery after school until time for retiring, his stepfather being poor, he succeeded in making remarkable progress by early rising. He pursued his studies with such eagerness, and being withal a precocious youth, that he graduated with the highest honors when fourteen years of age, he having mastered not only the German branches, but also acquired a classical education, he having learned Latin and Greek so thoroughly that he conversed freely in the former language, and could therefore be appropriately called a mental prodigy. His family having for five generations prior to his father, who was a miller by trade, been ministers of the gospel, it was his ardent desire to follow in their footsteps, but fortune, or rather a lack of it, prevented, he not possessing sufficient means to prepare himself for the ministry, and was therefore obliged to commence in earnest the life of a tanner, so distasteful to him who was intended by nature for a higher sphere of action.

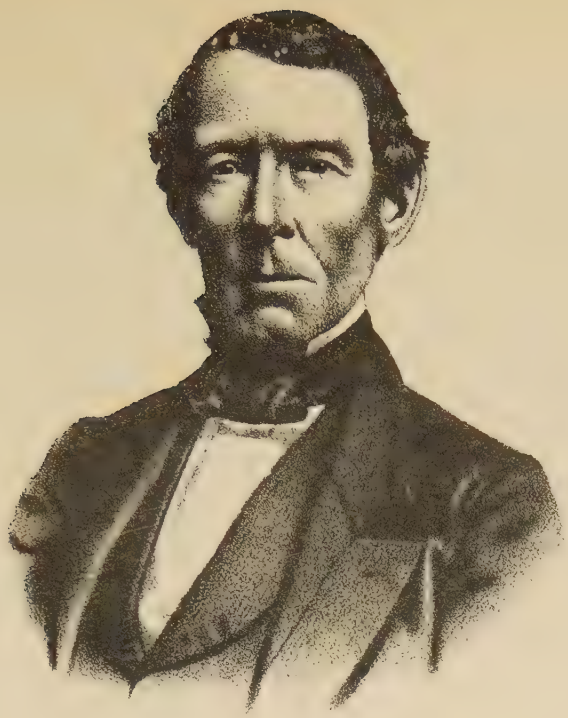
Finding it impossible to secure the necessary means by working at this trade, the wages being so insignificant, to pursue the course in life he was so anxious to espouse, he soon formed the resolution of emigrating to America; but owing to the military requirements by the government and filial love for his mother, even this long-cherished plan was not put into execution until he had attained the age of twenty-seven years. Upon landing in New York an invoice of his worldly possessions found him in possession of sixty dollars, which amount appeared totally inadequate to warrant him, an entire stranger to our manners and customs, to put into execution the project he had in view—"writing a history of the people of the United States and their resources." Not being in the least discouraged, he set about his self-imposed but congenial task, he maintaining himself by working at his trade while traveling and gathering the desired information. In the spring of 1840 he came to Everett, and one year later to Pattonville, where labor on his history, which then embraced the portions devoted to Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland, terminated. Being unable to obtain pay for services rendered at his trade, he was obliged to purchase his employer's entire stock in order to secure his wages. The indebtedness thus incurred amounting to twenty-seven hundred dollars, required his entire time and energies for several years to liquidate. In 1846 he moved to New Enterprise and established himself in business. He purchased his present property in 1849, and has succeeded by industry, perseverance and strict integrity in accumulating a competency.

Probably no one man has been such an important factor in shaping and furthering the educational interests of his township as Mr. Hadermann. Being an educated man, he lamented the standard of scholarship with which the people seemed contented, and immediately set about awakening an interest in education and did much toward preparing the people to accept free schools. For many years prior to the establishment of the county superintendency system, he examined all the teachers of the township and established a teachers' institute, which was held from schoolhouse to schoolhouse, long before the present county system came into vogue. He was instrumental in erecting ten schoolhouses, and by so doing incurred the displeasure of some, who even endeavored to intimidate him by threats of personal violence, so bitterly were they opposed to free education. Mr. Hadermann is the sole survivor of the first six school-directors elected upon the establishment of free schools, and held this office for eighteen consecutive years.

In addition to other township offices he held the office of justice of the peace for ten years, and no case was ever taken from his to a higher court, a case doubtless without a parallel, which plainly indicates the equity of his decisions. In fact, he was a peacemaker, frequently remitting his own fees in order to effect an amicable settlement between the contestants.

Being a man of unaffected piety and practical christianity, he contributed liberally toward the erection of the first Reformed church in the township in 1848. He also established the first Sunday school in this section, and did not cease in the good work until he had succeeded in organizing six schools. His many disinterested acts for the benefit of his fellowman are characteristic of Mr. Hadermann, whose life is replete with good works.

April 18, 1844, he was married to Lydean Chaney, of Hopewell township, who was born in February, 1823. They have been blessed with eight children: Eliza Jane, Mathew Irvin, Margaret (deceased), Josiah M. (deceased), Rufus C., Augustus (deceased), Harriet (deceased). Of his sons, Mathew I. is conducting his father's business and Rufus C. is a practicing attorney in Bedford.



Jos. B. Noble

JUDGE JOSEPH B. NOBLE.

Gen. John Noble, father of the subject of this memoir, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1768. When a young man he emigrated to Licking Creek, Fulton county, in this state, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1842. He engaged in farming and the lumber business, in which he was quite successful, becoming the possessor of quite a large landed estate, and was one of the leading men of his section. He acquired the title of general by reason of the office he held in the state militia. He was married to Elizabeth Irvine, who departed this life in 1849. They became the parents of four children, viz: Joseph B., Susan, John H. and William I. Joseph B. Noble, familiarly known as Judge Noble, was born in Licking Creek, then Bedford, now Fulton county, June 7, 1807. Reared on a farm, he early evinced a desire for more active business pursuits, and secured labor in a carding-mill. Subsequently, in connection with farming operations, he engaged in merchandising, and at the same time operated a gristmill, all of which he prosecuted successfully, thus evincing a high order of business and executive ability, which ever characterized his long, busy and successful life.

It was while thus thoroughly immersed in business, that he, in January, 1839, was appointed to the office of prothonotary, which then included the duties of clerk and recorder, of Bedford county. Before the expiration of the term for which he was appointed the office became elective, and he was elected by handsome majorities, three times in succession, serving in this capacity nearly ten years. At the expiration of this time, notwithstanding the requests of his friends to the contrary, he decided to retire to private life, and accordingly purchased a large farm and gristmill in Morrison's Cove, which he operated until about 1860. He then purchased the Waterside woolen factory property, and replaced the old with the present factory buildings, the finest in the county, and, in fact, equal to any in this part of the state. This business he conducted in connection with his son, under the firm name of J. I. Noble & Co. Although having no further desire for office, he was called upon by the people to fill the position of associate judge, also that of justice of the peace, and the minor township offices, all of which he filled with marked ability and fidelity, as he did those of more importance, his motto being, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." As school-director and as a private citizen he lent all his influence to further the cause of education, in which he was deeply interested. Politically he was a most decided democrat, and his name graced the democratic ticket for the offices of state senator and representative in a district that was hopelessly republican, and the fact that he at one time polled one thousand votes in excess of his ticket sufficiently attests the popularity of the man. He was the active member of the board of commissioners who erected the new county infirmary, and was largely instrumental in causing the building of the Pattonville and Roaring Springs pike, in fact, he was a most cordial supporter and promoter of works of a public nature. His was a most active life, and he not only did much legal business in the way of making out administrators' and executors' accounts, but also held the sacred trusts of guardian and administrator in many instances, and it is quite remarkable that he always conducted the business so equitably as to avoid litigation. He was an open-hearted, liberal man — a man who could be called everybody's friend, and as such, was often consulted by those in difficulty, to whom he freely gave advice, which was largely followed. January 12, 1832, he was united in marriage with Charlotte Davis, in the same room in which he was ushered into life. Mr. Noble donated two-thirds of the funds necessary to erect the Presbyterian church at Waterside, of which both he and his wife were members.

Mr. Noble departed this life, December 18, 1875, at a ripe age of sixty-eight, thus ending a long and useful life. Mrs. Noble died March 12th, 1859. They were the parents of seven children: John I., Dr. James D., Dr. William B., Edward H., Joseph E., Daniel D. and Mary E. Only two still survive, viz.: Dr. William B., pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and Hon. Joseph E., who is now engaged running the woolen-factory formerly owned by his father. Joseph E. has filled several of the township offices, including that of justice of the peace, and in 1878 was elected member of the state legislature, serving in the session of 1879.

ship in 1799. He died in 1871. He was the owner of over five hundred acres of land, the greater portion of it being in South Woodberry. He married Nancy Brumbaugh. Her grandparents came from Holland, prior to the American revolution, and settled in Maryland, whence they removed to this county. Daniel Replogle's children were: George, John, Daniel, Susannah, Elizabeth, Nancy (deceased), Isaac, Henry, Samuel, Levi, David (deceased), Mary, Barbara (deceased) and Christopher (deceased). Isaac lives in Huntingdon county, and Samuel in Blair. All the others who are living are in Bedford county. Isaac and Levi are deacons of the Brethren church. George Replogle and his son, George Z., are farming on land formerly owned by Daniel Replogle, Sr.

Henry Butts, a captain in the war of 1812, died in 1846, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a native of Reading, Pennsylvania. He married Esther Stahl. His children were: Mary, Joseph, Sarah, John, Catharine, Frederick, William, Thomas, Henry, George and James B., of whom only Thomas, Henry and James B. are living. George and Henry served in the late war, in the 77th regt. Penn. Vols. James B. enlisted August 8, 1862, in Co. C, 133d regt. Penn. Vols., and served nine months. February 29, 1864, he re-enlisted in Co. A, 184th regt. Penn. Vols.; was appointed principal musician; discharged July 28, 1865. He at present holds the office of county commissioner.

John S. Snyder, a native of Snake Spring township, where his ancestors were early settlers, came to South Woodberry in 1845. He married Susannah Replogle, and their children are Jacob (deceased), Daniel, David, Andrew R., Samuel, Elizabeth and Amanda. Andrew and Samuel reside on the homestead, and are engaged in farming.

Joseph Brown Noble was born on Licking creek (now Fulton county), in 1807. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and early settlers. He was principally engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1839, when he was appointed prothonotary of Bedford by Gov. Porter. He was elected to the same office in 1840, and subsequently was re-elected for the two succeeding terms. He afterward served one term as associate judge. He was one of the earliest school directors of South Woodberry township, and held the office of justice of the peace a number of years. He was a candidate for state senator and representative, and though the district was then largely republican, came near being elected. After retiring from office, he bought the old woolenmill at Waterside in 1860, and rebuilt it in 1867. He died in 1875. His wife was Charlotte Davis, a native of Franklin county, and her children were John I. (deceased), James D. (deceased), William B. and Joseph E. James D. Noble graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1860; was appointed assistant surgeon of the 55th Penn. regt., then commanded by Col. (afterward Gov.) J. F. Hartranft. He was promoted to surgeon, which position he resigned in 1864. In 1865 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States navy, and held the position until the close of the war. He died in 1874, in his thirty-seventh year. Rev. William B. Noble is pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Norristown, Pennsylvania. Hon. Joseph E. Noble has served as justice of the peace, school director, and in other township offices. He was a member of the legislature of 1879–80. He has been connected with the Waterside woolenmill since 1867.

Rinehart Replogle was born near New Enterprise, in 1794, and died in 1859. He married Elizabeth Long, of this township, and was the father of David, John, Joseph, Simon, Rinehart, Rebecca (deceased), Elizabeth and Esther (deceased). John Replogle owns the flouring-mill in the southern part of Woodberry township. He married Elizabeth Dull, a native of Franklin county, and is the father of seven children: Calvin, Simon, Catharine, Elizabeth, Emma, Anna and Susan. Calvin is farming on the home farm.

Andrew G. Biddle was born in Blair county in 1792. He died in 1834. He was a miller and farmer. He married Mary Holsinger and was the father of Jacob H., Susannah (deceased), and Levi H. Levi H. Biddle is living on a farm of nearly four hundred acres, which was purchased by his father in 1830.

Christian King, son of John King, who resided in Huntingdon and Fulton counties, came to South Woodberry and married Nancy Long, and settled on the farm where he now lives. His children are: Elizabeth, Esther, Barbara, Nancy and C. L. Mr. C. L. King, a school-teacher by profession, is now farming on the home farm.

Leonard Furry was born in Lancaster county

in 1807. He came to South Woodberry in 1815, and resided on the same farm until his death in 1877. He was a minister of the German Baptist denomination. He married Hannah Brown, of this township, and was the father of Jacob, John (deceased), Magdalena (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Samuel and Catharine. John was a German Baptist preacher. Jacob married Elizabeth Berger and lives on the homestead. He is the father of twelve children. Samuel, his oldest son, is a physician in Hastings, Nebraska. David E. and Levi are carrying on the butchering business in New Enterprise.

Dr. William W. Reed was born in Philadelphia in 1806. He removed to Woodberry township in 1840, thence to South Woodberry in 1841. He died in 1851. His wife was Elizabeth Reed, a native of Berks county, and their children are Aaron W., William H. and Nathaniel (deceased). William H. is extensively engaged in the real estate business in Topeka, Kansas. Aaron W. has lived in this township since 1841, excepting three years (1857–60), when he was in Illinois. He is now carrying on farming and distilling. He has served as township constable, county jury commissioner, and took the census of his township in 1880.

Jacob Fyock, a German, was an early settler of Somerset county. His son John lived and died in that county. He reared twelve children, eight of whom are living. His son, Samuel Fyock, a resident of South Woodberry township since 1865, is a cabinetmaker by trade. He served as justice of the peace one term in Paint township, Somerset county. During the war he suffered considerable loss of property at the hands of non-unionists. His barn was burned, his house plundered and money taken, making a total loss of two thousand dollars.

Adam Guyer, a native of Juniata county, moved to Martinsburg in 1816, and there resided for twenty-two years. He afterward lived in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and in the State of Ohio. Two of his sons, Jacob and Henry, live in this township. Jacob married Fannie Smith, and is the father of eleven children, all living but one: Mattie, John, Henry, Jacob, Elizabeth (deceased), Sarah, Nancy, Barbara, Emanuel, Amanda and Fannie.

Benjamin Lyons, colored, was brought to Martinsburg, from Franklin county, about 1810. He was bound to Jacob Snoeberger when twelve years of age, and held as a slave until he was twenty-eight years old. After becoming free he worked a few years for John Berger, in this township, then purchased a farm, upon which he lived until his death. He died in 1859, at the age of eighty years. His wife was Mary Heck and their children were Mary, James H. and Catharine, living, and Richard and Elizabeth, dead. James H. Lyons is living on the place formerly owned by his father and has resided here for fifty-eight years. He married Sarah Forsythe, of Maryland, and is the father of fifteen children, all living but two. Mr. Lyons is postmaster at Salemville, an office which was established in August, 1882.

Adam Biddle emigrated from Germany when four years of age, and with his parents settled near Baltimore. He was a wagon master during the revolution. He settled in Blair county, being among the pioneers. John Biddle, one of his sons, was born in Maryland in 1774, and died in Pennsylvania in 1848. Andrew, son of John, was born in 1801 and died in 1875. He married Susan Snowberger, whose parents settled near Roaring Springs. In 1834 he moved to a farm one-half mile south of Pattonville, where he resided until his death. The land on which he settled was nearly all unimproved and had no buildings upon it. The children of Andrew Biddle were John, Drusanna, Elizabeth (deceased), Jacob S. and Andrew B. Jacob S. Biddle was a soldier in the rebellion, in Co. I, 194th regt. Penn. Vols., and in Co. M, 22d Penn. Cav. He married Emma Shoenfelt, of Waterside. He was a farmer until 1881, when he engaged in the creamery business, starting the first creamery in this county.

Anthony Henry emigrated from France in 1830, and settled in Huntingdon county. In 1861 he removed to Ohio, where he died in his eighty-second year. His son, John Henry, has resided in South Woodberry since 1854. He served in the late war from June 24, 1863, until his discharge in February, 1865, and held the rank of quartermaster. By trade he is an ornamental weaver.

David Price was born in St. Clair township. He is a son of Daniel Price, who came from Huntingdon county to Bedford county about 1840, moved to Morrison's cove in 1847, and died in 1879. David Price has followed school-teaching in winter for the last twenty years, and worked

as a mason in summer. He was in the army (Co. C, 110th Penn.) from August 25, 1861, until October 24, 1864, and was wounded at the battle of Winchester, March 23, 1862. On April 1, 1882, he was appointed United States storekeeper and gauger.

PATTONVILLE.

Pattonville is situated on a tract of land mentioned in the records as the "Joseph Sims survey." This tract is one of a large number of surveys in South Woodberry which were originally owned by Hon. Charles Cox. Martin Loy, Sr., settled on this tract very early, and owned a mill, a store and two large farms. A small settlement grew up around him, and was named Loysburg. He had two sons, Martin and David. The former became the owner of the store and the mill property, and the latter occupied the farm lying south of the village. The Loysburg property was sold to James Patton and Col. John Bingham in 1844. Subsequently Patton became sole owner. The name of the village was then changed to Pattonville. In 1860 James Patton sold out to Daniel Bare. In 1864 Daniel Bare, Jr., and Andrew Spanogle, the then proprietors, sold the property to William H. Aaron, the present owner.

The village is pleasantly situated in the midst of romantic scenery, near the gap in Tussey's mountain, through which flow all the waters of the southern part of Morrison's cove. East of Pattonville, in the gap, is Rockford, where there is the finest water-power in Bedford county. This water-power was improved by Harvey Linton and John B. Fluck, in 1871. In the spring of 1883 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company began building a railroad through this gap to connect the Hollidaysburg branch with the Huntingdon & Broad Top road. While the workmen were removing the rocks from a cut near the planing-mill, they found underneath the earth an earthen pot, whose appearance indicates that it was made by the aborigines.

Pattonville has two stores, a large flouring-mill owned by W. H. Aaron, and the usual minor village industries. J. B. Fluck's planing-mill is one-fourth of a mile east of the village, and J. S. Biddle's "Frigid Spring Creamery" one-fourth of a mile north. The creamery originated by Mr. Biddle is now owned by Biddle & Keagy, D. F. Keagy, of Woodberry, being his partner.

Martin Loy emigrated from Germany about 1774. In 1788 he moved from Bucks county to Woodberry township and settled on Clover creek, near the site of Woodberry borough. About 1795 he removed to the site of Loysburg or Pattonville, where he erected a gristmill, kept a store and engaged in farming. He died in 1826, aged about seventy-two years. The children of Martin and Margaretta (Hoffman) Loy were: Martin, Christina (Bowser), Catharine (Stineman) and David. Martin, Jr., was born in 1784; married to Elizabeth Ferguson, of Snake Spring valley, in 1808; died in 1847. He was the father of twelve children, none of whom now live in this county. He was a colonel of militia and served two terms as a representative in the legislature. He made all the improvements on the Loysburg property, the first of which was the brick house erected in 1820. His brother, David, was born about 1790 and was reared on the Loysburg farm, of which he subsequently owned the southern half. He was interested in the iron business at Lemnos forge for a time. He also served one term in the legislature. He removed to the West and died in Iowa.

The first postmaster was Martin Loy, Jr. He held the office until 1838, and was succeeded by his son, John F. Loy. The mail was at first carried weekly from Yellow Springs, Huntingdon county, to Bloody Run.

John Dittmar, the oldest resident of Pattonville, came from Germany in 1837 and settled in South Woodberry in 1838, and has since followed the saddler's trade. He married Catharine Diehl, a descendant of one of the early settlers of Friend's cove, and his children are: David, Mary, Catharine, C. W., Anna and Harry. David is a minister of the Reformed church and is now located in Adams county. C. W. follows the saddlery business in Pattonville.

Henry Brown was born at New Enterprise in 1808. He followed farming, and died in 1833. He married Sarah Shelly, and was the father of three children: Abram S., J. S. and Philip. J. S. Brown follows milling at Pattonville. Mr. Brown married Catharine Keifer, whose great-grandfather, an early settler near Woodberry, was a soldier in the revolutionary war.

Hon. D. B. Armstrong, of Pattonville, is a son of Joseph Armstrong and a grandson of Henry Armstrong, whose history appears in Snake Spring township. Mr. Armstrong en-

listed in the 8th Penn. reserves April 10, 1861; served as sergeant; taken prisoner June 27, 1862; was forty days in Libby and Belle Isle prisons; discharged May 20, 1864; re-enlisted July 21, 1864; was appointed to special duty and had charge of substitutes and drafted men from Maryland and Delaware at Camp Bradford, near Baltimore; mustered out November 5, 1864; participated in a number of severe engagements. Mr. Armstrong was elected to the legislature by the republicans in 1864 and re-elected for the next term. Since 1866 he has been engaged in mercantile business at Pattonville. He is also a correspondent of the county papers.

Peter Aaron, of German descent, was born in Bedford township in 1806. He moved to South Woodberry in 1865 and died in 1872. His wife was Christina Kempell. They had eight children: William H., John (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Rebecca, David (deceased), James L. and Amanda. Mr. William H. Aaron came to South Woodberry in 1865 and purchased from Andrew Spanogle four hundred acres of land, upon which most of the village of Pattonville is situated. Mr. Aaron is engaged in farming, milling and dealing in general merchandise. He owns, in all, six hundred acres of land.

The Jamisons are of Scotch-Irish descent. David Jamison, who was born and reared in East Providence township, moved to South Woodberry in 1870, and died here in 1882, aged sixty-four years. He married Sophia Defibaugh and was the father of Melissa, B. F., J. T., D. C. and Catharine (Stoner). B. F. Jamison, a school-teacher by profession, has resided in Pattonville since 1871. He is now serving as justice of the peace. He was a volunteer in the late war. Enlisting August 7, 1862, he was discharged May 4, 1863; wounded at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. He re-enlisted February 22, 1864, and served till the close of the war; was taken prisoner in June, 1864, and was confined in the Andersonville prison over four months.

Daniel Karns, son of Philip Karns, an early settler of Southampton township, came to South Woodberry about 1847. He has followed the furniture business for about forty years. Mr. Karns married Mary Enslow and is the father of Jane, George W., John S. and Harriet. John S. has been engaged in the furniture business in New Enterprise for the last five years. George W. and his father are cabinetmakers and furniture dealers in Pattonville.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

New Enterprise is a prosperous and growing village. Though comparatively a new place, it is fast becoming a thrifty town. Simon Beard, now of Hollidaysburg, erected the first house in what now constitutes the village, in 1844. David F. Buck built and opened the first store in the place in 1849. He was also the first postmaster in the place. The office was established in 1863. Previous to that date the village had been known as Beard's Crossroads.

Samuel Buck, of German descent, was born in Dauphin county in 1790, and removed to Bedford county in 1828, settling about four miles northwest of New Enterprise. His son, David F., was a merchant in New Enterprise for seventeen years, and was then succeeded by his son, C. L. Buck. David F. died in 1873. He married Barbara Longenecker, of Woodberry township, and was the father of Amanda, Charles L., Melissa, Samuel L. and Sabina C. (deceased). C. L. Buck is a minister in the Brethren church. S. L. Buck & Co. (successors to Buck & Replogle) are engaged in the mercantile business in New Enterprise.

Adam Haderman, a native of Germany, came to America in 1839, and in 1840 to South Woodberry, where he has since resided. Mr. Haderman was school director eighteen years, and justice of the peace ten years. He was township auditor fifteen years. Since 1843 he has been running a tannery at New Enterprise. One of his sons, Matthew J., served one year in the late war. Rufus C., his youngest son, is an attorney in Bedford.

David L. Replogle, whose father and grandfather were early settlers, married Rosanna Zook, and is the father of seven children: R. Z., J. Z., Lizzie, Eli, Sarah, David and William. R. Z. Replogle is a minister of the Brethren Church, and is now traveling in the interest of the Ashland (Ohio) College. J. Z. Replogle has been engaged in the mercantile business in New Enterprise several years, and in business for himself since 1878. His father also has an interest in the store. J. Z. Replogle was formerly a partner of S. L. Buck.

Michael Dull is a native of Juniata township, and is now living in Napier. He is a shoe-

Charles Long, M.D.

CHARLES LONG, M.D,

Joseph Long, the progenitor of the American branch of this family, was a native of Switzerland, and came to America about 1740, and settled near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, where he reared his family, and where some of his descendants still reside.

In the advanced years of his life, he migrated with a portion of his family to the wilds of Southwestern Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, where his son David married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Snoeberger, a minister of the Seventh-Day Baptist church of Morrison Cove.

David became the father of nine children, viz: Jacob, Susannah, Barbara, Elizabeth, Catherine, Nancy, David, Esther and Joseph. A few years after his marriage he removed to Bedford county, and located on the farm of his father-in-law, near Baker's Sumit, where he died in 1848.

Jacob was born in Huntingdon county, May 3, 1799, and on reaching manhood chose farming as a vocation, and located in South Woodberry township, this county.

Though passing his days in quiet upon his farm, never seeking public honor, he became one of the best and most favorably known citizens of the township in which he resided. Being largely philanthropic, and public-spirited to a high degree, he stood ever ready to further enterprise for the good of the community in which he resided.

Deeply interested in education, he early championed the cause of the free-school system, and deposited the first ballot cast in his township in its favor. He served for many years in the capacity of school-director, and his counsel and advice served to adjust many difficulties. The old-time teacher and pupils well remember his smiling countenance.

Not satisfied with the opportunities afforded in the then existing free schools, he sent each of his sons to boarding-schools and had them all liberally educated.

Hospitable, generous, a man of excellent judgment, one in whom his neighbors imposed implicit confidence, he was called upon to adjust the settlement of many estates, and much of his time in his riper years was given to this service. Ever ready to adopt any important improvement in the methods of husbandry, he was one of the first to use lime as a fertilizer in his community.

He was an earnest and consistent member of the Seventh-Day Baptist church, and departed his life March 24, 1882, at the ripe age of eighty-three years.

He was married to Salome Confer, who still survives him in the ninety-fourth year of her age. They became the parents of nine children, viz: Nancy, David C., Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Barbara, Joseph C., Charles and Gideon.

Charles Long, who was born September 12, 1841, aspired to a profession, and pursued his academic education at Cassville Seminary, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and at the State Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. After teaching in the public schools some years he began the study of medicine with Dr. Saml. H. Smith, Woodberry, Pennsylvania, and graduated in the medical department of the Union University at Albany, New York, in 1867.

He immediately began practice at New Enterprise, where he still resides. In the winter of 1869–70, he attended a course of medical lectures at Bellevue Medical College, New York, where he received an ad eundem degree.

The doctor possesses the respect and confidence of the citizens of the village and community in which he resides; and extensive and onerous as his professional duties are, his energies have not alone been directed to his profession.

He is the founder and projector of notably worthy enterprises, in his resident village, among which are the "La Clede Literary," "Home Circulating Library," the constitution of the Independent school district, and the establishment of a graded school. The doctor's energy and talents, in the vigor of manhood, promise him a useful future.

maker by trade, but follows farming chiefly. He married Eliza Nicodemus, and is the father of William H., B. F., Mary J., Sarah E., George A., Reuben E., Margaret M. and Josephine. William H. Dull is engaged in the saddlery and harness business in New Enterprise. He has followed his trade since 1865.

Michael Fox, of German descent, was born near Kittanning, Armstrong county. He removed to Bedford county in 1855. Mr. Fox has been a blacksmith for fifty-one years and is still in the business. His children are: Mary, Elizabeth (deceased), Martha, George M. C., Lilius and C. W. C. W. Fox graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1882, and is now practicing his profession in Woodberry borough. George M. C. Fox learned the blacksmith's trade of his father and has followed it for sixteen years. He has taught school five terms, and was auditor and treasurer of Woodberry borough.

Nathan Hurley, born in Maryland in 1798, removed to Bedford (now Blair) county in 1837, and thence to Centre county, where he still resides. Two of his sons, John and Webster, died in the late war. William Hurley, son of Nathan, is now keeping the hotel at New Enterprise which was built by Samuel Stayer in 1873. He served in Hancock's corps from September, 1862, until June 15, 1865, and was wounded in the service.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

A literary society was organized in 1852 in the schoolhouse near New Enterprise. John B. Fluck, J. R. Durborrow, Adam Haderman and David C. Long were among its original active members. An organization has been maintained under different names up to the present time. In 1871 the present organization was effected under the name of the La Clede Literary Society. It is one of the most flourishing societies in the county.

The Home Library Association was organized and chartered in 1881. John P. Williams, Joseph C. Long, C. L. Buck, Dr. Charles Long, D. S. Brumbaugh and Jacob Furry were among the original projectors. The library consists of about three hundred volumes of well-selected literature. It is the only public library in the county.

New Enterprise independent school district was constituted at the April term of court, 1881. D. S. Brumbaugh, Dr. Charles Long, L. H. Biddle, D. L. Replogle, S. L. Buck and M. I. Haderman were the first board of directors elected. A two-story brick house was erected and formally dedicated December 2, 1881. John G. Krichbaum and Miss Mary R. Bell were the first teachers.

CHURCHES.

Brethren. — The Yellow Creek congregation of the Brethren church was organized with a small membership as early as 1796. There have been regularly conducted religious services by this denomination ever since this part of the country was settled, the early pioneers being largely of the Brethren faith. The first bishop in Morrison's cove, so far as known, was John Martin, who located in the present county of Blair before the revolutionary war. Daniel Paul was another of the early bishops in the cove. In the south end of the cove, Bishop Oberholtzer is supposed to have been the first preacher. He was succeeded by Samuel Uhlrich prior to 1876. The succeeding bishops have been as follows: John Holsinger, Sr., 1825–49; John M. Holsinger, 1845–71; Jacob Miller, 1870, the present bishop. The first meeting-house in the Yellow Creek district was built in 1839. The congregation now has four meeting-houses and a total membership of three hundred. The present ministers are: David Straley, R. Z. Replogle, C. L. Buck and J. C. Replogle.

Pattonville Reformed Church. — St. John's Reformed church was organized in 1847 by Rev. Matthew Irvine. The original members were Adam Haderman and wife, John Dittmar and wife, Samuel and John Nicodemus, Daniel Lingenfelter and wife, William Snyder, Eliza Snyder; A. Haderman and J. Nicodemus, elders; J. Dittmar and S. Nicodemus, deacons. The pastors have been: Revs. Matthew Irvine, Samuel Phillips, F. A. Rupley, William M. Deatrick, A. R. Kremer, Henry Hoffmeier, E. D. Shoemaker, H. F. Seiple and I. N. Peightel. A house of worship was erected in 1847–8, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The church rebuilt on the same site in 1881–2 cost three thousand five hundred dollars. There are at present one hundred members in the church, and one hundred and ten in the sabbath school. The congregation is out of debt and prosperous. Rev. I. N. Peightel, who is now in charge, was installed as pastor in 1878.

Methodist.—Pattonville Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1853. The first pastor, Rev. James Stevens, was succeeded as follows: Revs. J. Ritchey, William Parkison, W. M. Memminger, G. W. Berkstresser, C. Graham, J. Melick, J. Clark, John Morehead, A. J. Decker, I. N. Coleburn, J. W. Lecky, J. W. Cleaver, William Guinn, M. L. Smith and I. N. Heckman. The first class-leader was Hezekiah Anderson. The present membership is forty. A house of worship was erected in 1853.

Presbyterian.—Waterside Presbyterian church was organized November 9, 1880, by a committee of Huntingdon presbytery, with seventeen members. Joseph E. Noble, Thomas Border and D. B. Kochenderfer were elected deacons. The pastors have been Rev. J. V. Boal, Rev. E. P. Foresman and Rev. John C. Wilhelm. The church was erected in 1872, at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars. The present membership is about sixty. The original members received certificates of dismission from the Yellow Creek church for the purpose of organizing this congregation.

In addition to the churches already mentioned, there are two organizations in this township, one of the Seventh Day Baptists, and the other of the River Brethren, each having a meeting-house and a small congregation. No records obtainable.

CHAPTER XXXII.

WEST PROVIDENCE.

Indian Relics—A Settlers' Fort—The Pack-Horse Trail—Early Roads—Providence Township Organized—Its Vast Extent—Pioneers—Their Methods of Work and Pleasure—Early Mills—Representative Families of Today—Churches—The Borough of Everett—The Bloody Run Affair—The Growth of a Prosperous Town—Sketch of Industries—Personal Items—Churches, Schools and Societies.

THE beautiful hills and fertile bottoms of the eastern part of the country must have been a frequent and favorite resort of the aborigines. Indian relics, such as arrow-heads, spear-heads and pieces of pottery, have been discovered from time to time by the people of West Providence township, in such quantities as to clearly demonstrate that the forests of this locality were once the hunting-grounds of the savages. The legendary lore, however, is so vague and uncertain in its character, that it is not worth while to attempt to sketch it here. We have authentic data proving that several settlers were within the present bounds of this township some years prior to the revolutionary war. There is a nook in the rocks along the west bank of Sheaver's creek, which is locally known as Fort Defiance. Here, tradition tells us, the early white settlers constructed a rude fortification, to which they sometimes fled for security. The last vestiges of the rude structure have long since been torn away. The old "fort" stood on land now owned by Adam Shuss, who is our authority for the foregoing statements.

Two ancient pack-horse trails, doubtless the earliest routes of travel through this county, passed through this township, one south and the other north of the river. Traces of the latter are still visible in uncleared lands. "Pack-horse crossing" on Brush creek still perpetuates the memory of the old trail. "Poorman's road," so called (although Jacob *Borman* was the name of the surveyor who laid it out), very nearly follows the southern trail. This road, the Old State road (north of the present turnpike road), and the turnpike itself were among the earliest routes of travel in this township.

Providence township was organized about the year 1780. It then included all that part of Fulton county known as Brush Creek valley, and extended westward to the Bedford township line. In 1854, Providence was divided into two election districts, East and West Providence. In 1857 Snake Spring township was organized from West Providence and Colerain.

The voting places of the township have often been changed. Elections were first held at the house where John P. Weaverling now lives; afterward at Squire Fisher's; then at Bloody Run. After that village became a borough, elections were held for a time at the schoolhouse, near W. W. Sparks'. The present voting place is Everett borough.

The pioneers of this township were chiefly English-speaking people, of Scotch or Irish ancestry. They came from the older settlements in this state, as well as from Maryland, Virginia and other parts of the country. They lived principally by hunting at first, and it was long before marks of substantial improvement were made. They were generally poor, but contented. Their wants were few and easily supplied. To be sure, there were hardships and perils; but after danger from Indians had

passed, no people were more cheerful and happy than these early settlers. For amusements, there were "frolics," and gatherings of various kinds for labor and recreation; visiting was much practiced; hunting was a never-failing source of pleasure. Simple in manners and tastes, the early settlers generally led contented lives, little thinking of the value their services would be to posterity. From the time when first "the glad music of human voices awoke the silence of the forests" until the present day, the people of Providence township have been steady, thrifty and virtuous. "A gradual increase in wealth and population unmarked by unusual events," is the report which an old resident gives concerning this locality. Few, if any, distilleries were ever operated in the township; churches and schools have been liberally supported. The fires of patriotism blazed brightly during the war, and a large number of gallant boys in blue were mustered into the field from the hills and valleys of old Providence.

John Richey, from County Tyrone, Ireland, settled on the river a short distance below Everett, in 1772. His son George remained on the old homestead. The other members of the family scattered to various parts of the country. John, son of George, occupied the farm after his father, and John's son George is the present owner.

About the year 1778, Joseph Sparks came from Frederick county, Maryland, and settled on a farm south of the river. His sons, Solomon, Joseph, James and John, all lived and died in this vicinity, save Solomon. He died in the State of Indiana. Solomon, Joseph and James were members of a company of soldiers from this county in the war of 1812, and served till the close of the war. Solomon was captain of the company. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1811, and, in 1812, captain of the company referred to — the 2d battalion of the 2d (rifles) regiment. John Sparks resided on the old homestead. His widow (*née* Rebecca Wareham) is now living in Everett. His family consisted of six children, five of whom are living. Two of the sons, Joseph and John, were in the late war. They are now in business in Everett.

Joseph Sparks, Sr., and his sons became large landowners, holding nearly all the land on Clear ridge, from the river southward nearly five miles. James Sparks was a major of militia. He married Nancy Rogers, of Frederick county, Maryland, and lived on the farm now owned by his grandson, W. W. Sparks. At his death he was possessed of about sixteen hundred acres of land in this township. He was the father of William, Daniel, Absalom, David, Mary and Elizabeth, all of whom lived in this county. Elizabeth still survives and is now Mrs. Wilson L. Weeks, Everett. David lived on the homestead of his father. He had two sons, but one of whom is living—Wilson W. Sparks, a prominent farmer and an influential citizen, who in the late war served as a lieutenant in Co. K, 208th Penn. regt. David Sparks died in 1869.

It is related that James Sparks and one of his brothers, after holding a tract of land some years conjointly, decided to divide it, and settled the question as to who should have the upper or more valuable part of the property by taking a stick and "choosing up" after the manner of boys playing ball. This incident will illustrates the slight value set upon land by the early settlers.

Abraham Bussard and family settled in Black valley, when all around them was a wilderness. The old gentleman followed wagoning a number of years. After him, his son John lived to a ripe old age and died on the farm which is now owned by his son William.

Joseph Sparks and Michael Hevner owned mills on Clear creek, which were probably the first built in Black valley. Joseph Disbrow, William and Joseph McDaniel and the Sparkses were among the earliest residents on Clear ridge.

John Williams, the progenitor of the Williamses of this county, was a tailor by trade, who came from Goshen, Orange county, New York, as early as 1780, and settled on a tract near the banks of Brush creek. This tract was called the "Great Savannah," and was warranted in the name of John Allison, for whom it was surveyed, June 26, 1765. Williams was a native of Wales. His wife was born in Goshen, and her maiden name was Hannah Finch. He followed his trade in connection with farming. He died in 1809, and was buried in the family burying-ground upon the tract. Mrs. Williams subsequently removed to Indiana, where she died at an advanced age. The children — William, Charles, Solomon, John, Anthony, Samuel, Isaac, and Hannah (French)—scattered widely. John and Solomon remained in this county, John living near Schells-

burg, where he died at a ripe old age. Solomon lived where Wilson McDaniel now resides. He died in 1813. His wife was Mary Clark, and their children were: Hannah, Samuel, Nancy, Jeduthun, Julia, Solomon, Jonas, William and Asa. All reached mature years. Asa, now an old resident, is the sole survivor. He followed teaching during the greater portion of his early life, and is one of the most intelligent and best informed men of the township.

Samuel Clark, a native of Ireland, removed from Delaware and settled on Shaver's creek about 1780. He lived to be nearly ninety years of age. Two of his sons, Thomas and Andrew, and a daughter, Mrs. Williams, died in this county.

David Buck, an early pioneer, settled near the river.

The Weaverlings are an old and prominent family, of German descent. Peter lived on the farm where his son, John P., now resides. He learned wagonmaking in Chambersburg when a young man, and worked at that trade for many years at his shop on the old State road. After the turnpike was built he moved to it and continued his trade. He also owned a sawmill. He died in 1854. He was twice married; first, to Elizabeth Hollandshait, who bore two daughters, one of whom is living. His second wife, Anna Redinger, had seven sons and four daughters. Of the sons, five are living, and of the daughters, two. Three of the sons were in the late war. Jacob was killed at the battle of Antietam. Stephen and William were also in the service, the latter enlisting in Illinois. John P., the oldest son of Peter Weaverling, has always resided near his birthplace. He learned carpentry when a young man, and followed that business until 1862. He has since kept hotel in Everett nine years and resided upon his farm the rest of the time.

Jacob Weaverling, a brother of Peter, kept hotel on the State road and afterward on the pike. In 1843 he erected the stone building which is now J. P. Weaverling's residence. John, another brother, was in the war of 1812, and died in prison, of starvation.

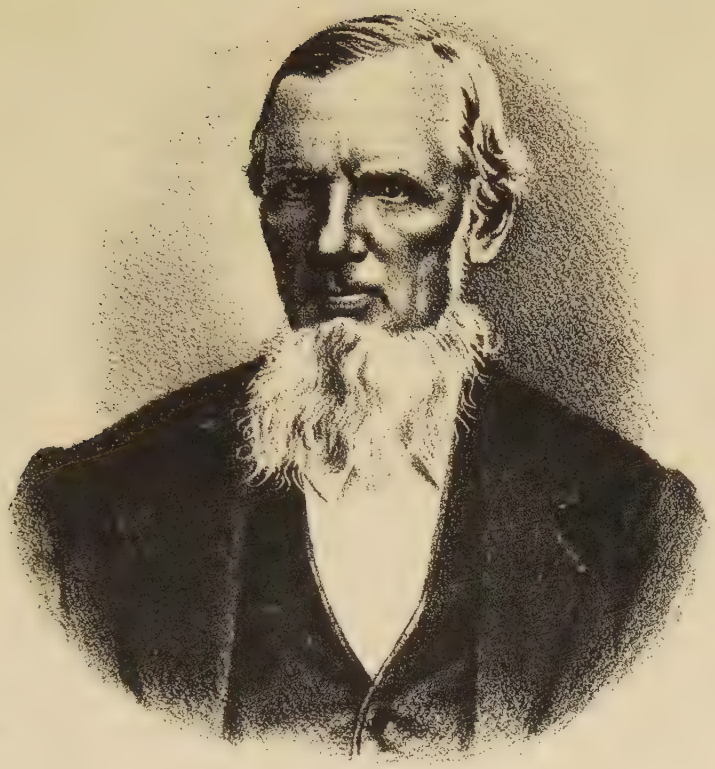
At an early date Uriah Hughes emigrated from New Jersey and settled on land which is now the J. B. Smith farm, where he lived several years. He afterward went to Ohio, and there died at the residence of one of his sons. Uriah, his youngest son, lived and died in this township. He married Rebecca Hunner, who bore five children, one of whom is still living—Mrs. Eliza McDaniel, now in her seventieth year. Mrs. McDaniel's husband, John McDaniel, was born in Providence township, and was the son of Amos McDaniel, an early settler. He died in 1847. He was the father of nine children, three now living: Wilson, Susan and George, all in this county. Wilson and George are well-known citizens of West Providence. George and his brother Lewis were both soldiers in the late war, in the nine-months and three-years service. Lewis was killed during his second term of service.

Among the early settlers on the south side of the river was Valentine Holler, who moved from the eastern part of the state. Two of his children, Susan (single) and Rebecca (Manspeaker), are still living, the former in Everett and the latter in Allegheny City. Solomon, son of Valentine, was a soldier of 1812. He died on the old homestead. The farm is now owned by his son Philip.

Peter Morgart and family were early settlers in Fulton county, whence they removed to West Providence. Baltzer, son of Peter, was born in 1785. He married Mary Sparks, who was born in this township in 1798. They had eleven children, one of whom, Abram, lives upon the old homestead. The house, a substantial stone structure, was built by Baltzer Morgart as a tavern, and kept by him many years. He also held some local offices and was closely identified with the interests of the Providence Baptist church. Abram Morgart is married to Miss Sarah McElwain. They have seven children living and two deceased.

Christian Fisher, a native of Germany, moved from Maryland to McConnell's cove, Fulton county, with his family. Ludwig Fisher, the father of Joseph Fisher, Esq., was born in Maryland, and came to this state with his parents. Joseph Fisher was born in McConnell's cove. When young, he learned the trade of millwright, which he followed fifteen years. He next kept store at Broad Top five years, and in 1857 moved to his present farm. He has held the office of justice of the peace eighteen years, discharging his duties in a most faithful manner. In 1830 he married Mary Cook, of Huntingdon county.

The Woy family were early settlers, and re-



PETER M. BARTON.

PETER M. BARTON.

Among the early settlers of what is now Fulton county was Elijah Barton, grandfather of the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article. He was a native of New Jersey, from which state he came to Fulton county, where he purchased a large tract of land, on which he settled, and on which some of his descendants now reside. He was the father of six children, all of whom are deceased. George Barton, father of Peter M. Barton, was born in Fulton county, and died about 1826. He married Catherine Morgart. She was born in Bedford county. By this union there were eleven children, as follows: John, Morgan, David, Mary Ann, Peter M., Eliza, Philip, Balsar E., George, and two who died in infancy. Four of these children are living: Mary Ann, widow of Timothy Acres, Peter M., Philip and Balsar E. Peter M. was born March 10, 1816, in Fulton county. He remained at home until he was twenty-three years of age, at which time he was married to Miss Pennina A. Winters. She was also born in Fulton county, March 3, 1820. She died in August, 1862. By this marriage there were five children: Emma, born August 3, 1842; Margaret, born June 6, 1845; Loretta, born August 30, 1852; Mary C., born July 4, 1855; Caleb J., born May 25, 1858. In November of 1866, he married for his second wife Mrs. Zadoch Whitfield, daughter of Joel and Rebecca (McDaniel) Clark. Two children were born by this marriage: Ella May, born May 17, 1867, and Bertie Blanch, born July 20, 1869.

Mr. Barton has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and in his chosen vocation has been eminently successful; his home farm, consisting of two hundred and fifty acres, evidences his skill and thrift. He has always taken a deep interest in matters of public import, and has occupied various positions of public trust, notably among the number that of county commissioner, which office he filled acceptably for three years.

sided on Bunker's hill, in West Providence township. There William F. was born. He afterward lived in Cheney Loop of the Raystown branch, on the farm now belonging to his son, Ezekiel C., and thence removed to East Providence township. E. C. Woy is one of a family of ten children. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in Co. K, 208th Penn. regt.

Uriah Hughes, when three years of age, came to Clear ridge with his parents from Bucks county. Two of his brothers, George and Joseph, went to Ohio. Uriah remained in this county, and died in 1866, in his seventy-second year. He followed bricklaying, plastering and farming. He was brought up by Quaker parents. He married Delilah, daughter of Solomon Sparks. His children were Phebe (Noble), Blair county, and William and Bartley, this county. Bartley Hughes, a prominent citizen, has always resided in the neighborhood where he now lives. He has a fine farm, bought in 1877. His wife is Susan Leader, daughter of David Leader, a descendant of an early family.

Augustus Snider is of German descent, and is one of a family of four sons and four daughters. His parents came from Saxony, Germany, to Maryland, thence to Friend's cove, in this county, and from that place to a point near Everett. One of the sons died in Andersonville prison during the war. Augustus served two terms in the army, first in the three-months service, and second in Co. K, 208th Penn. regt., and participated in the battles of Fort Steadman and Petersburg. His wife is Anna, daughter of Capt. Adam Weaverling, of Everett.

John Armstrong was born in Snake Spring township. His father, Samuel Armstrong, was also a native of the same township. John has always followed farming. His wife, whose maiden name was Susan Miller, has borne twelve children, eleven of whom are living. In 1876 Mr. Armstrong purchased his present farm of two hundred acres from Jacob Weaverling. The family belong to the Reformed church.

The Price family, an early one in this county, is represented in this township by the descendants of Abraham Price, who moved from "Dutch Corners" to West Providence, where he lived to an advanced age. His sons, Michael and John, lived here afterward. The former is now in Maryland. John died in 1865 from the effects of disease contracted while in the army, where he served one year. His wife was Eve Garlick, now Mrs. Joseph Weaverling. The children of John and Eve Price are David, Gideon, Mary J. and Lizzie, all of whom live in the same neighborhood. Gideon and John bought land from Mr. Sparks, and have resided upon it seven years.

The O'Neils were an early family, whose descendants still reside in this township.

Daniel Sams, an old resident and a prominent citizen of this township, has followed surveying since 1838.

Abraham Avey came to this county from Adams county and settled in Black valley. He died in this township, leaving a large family of small children, of whom Joseph, William H., Mary and Catharine are living, and Henry, John and Susanna, deceased. Joseph and William H. have a fine farm which they purchased in 1867. William H. Avey served through the war, enlisting in the fall of 1861 in Co. C, 54th Penn. regt. and re-enlisting in Co. H, of the same regiment; he was discharged June 18, 1865. He lost an arm at Petersburg, April 2, 1865. He is now serving his second term as justice of the peace. Joseph Avey, in 1864, enlisted in Co. K, 208th Penn. regt.

David L. Suter is a grandson of Jonathan Suter, who lived and died in Somerset county. D. L. Suter's father was also named Jonathan. He settled in Napier township, where he reared a family of six sons and six daughters. Of the children, only D. L. has lived in this part of the county. He learned the trade of plastering when young, and has since followed it. From 1867 to 1869 he kept a hotel, without liquors, half way between Everett and Hopewell. He then located at his present home. Five of Mr. Suter's brothers were in the late war. He was detained at home by the poor health of his wife, who died in 1874. Her maiden name was Sarah Kreger, and her father was Henry Kreger, of Schellsburg.

Frederick Mench came from Germany to Friend's cove in 1832. He died in this county in 1860. His children — Frederick, Godfrey, Maria, Catharine, John, Margaret, Jacob and Mary — all live in this county. John, a progressive farmer of West Providence, located upon his present farm in 1866, and has since built excellent buildings and made many other improvements.

John England, whose ancestors are mentioned in the history of Snake Spring township,

is an old resident of this county. He has resided in West Providence since 1871. His wife is Martha Beam, daughter of Frederick Beam, an early settler of Friend's cove. They had one son in the late war—Jacob, now in Illinois; he served three years, and was eleven months in prison. Their son George resides with them, and is carrying on farming. He is also proprietor of a steam sawmill.

The tannery in the northern part of this township was erected in 1852–3, by Thomas and Jacob Ritchey, and is now run by James W. Ritchey.

CHURCHES.

Baptist.—The Baptists were once very strong in Providence township, but their organization expired years ago. They erected a log church, which is now the Union church, about the year 1823. Concerning early religious history, Mr. Asa Williams writes as follows:

"Among the preachers named in my hearing in early boyhood was Father Runyan, a Baptist clergyman of the olden time, who resided in what is now Belfast township, Fulton county. There was also an associate named Moses Star, a man far advanced in life when I first knew him, nearly, or quite, sixty years ago."

Christian.—William Caldwell, who broke off from the Presbyterian church in Kentucky about the year 1800, came to this township soon after, married a Miss Hevner, and settled in Black valley. There he remained until about 1835, when he removed to Rush county, Indiana. He was the first to advocate the precepts of the Christian denomination in this section, and was the founder of several congregations. Meetings have been held at various places in this township from his time until the present.

Mount Union Christian church was built in 1873 at a cost of about two thousand dollars. It is 35×45 feet, well finished and well furnished. Owing to the formation of a Christian church at Grange Hall in East Providence township, the present membership of Mount Union is less than one hundred.

Clear Ridge Christian church was organized by William Caldwell about 1825. Caldwell was succeeded in the pastorate by Daniel Long, Edward Lewis, Benjamin Seever, John Ramsey, William G. Proctor, and, in 1851, by B. A. Cooper. Under the labors of the latter, assisted by A. Miller and others, the church was reorganized in 1856 with a membership of two hundred and fifty. It was subsequently divided into three organizations, now known as Clearville, Rockhill and Mount Union, each having a commodious house of worship. Rev. B. A. Cooper is the present pastor.

Mount Union has had the successive labors of Cooper, Barney, McDaniel, Logue and Sipes. Rockhill was under the pastoral care of B. A. Cooper from 1852 to 1874, and since that time, Elders Logue, McDaniel, Barney and Sipes.

Providence Christian church was organized by Elder Joseph Barney in 1874. It is weak in membership, and has an ordinary house of worship.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Methodists maintain quite a flourishing organization in the southern part of the township, and meet at Baughman's chapel, a building erected in 1854 through the efforts of George Baughman, one of the leading members of the church. The society is a part of Ray's Hill circuit. No records are obtainable. The class was organized in 1838.

German Baptist.—The Brethren have maintained a religious organization in this township for many years. The congregation is a part of the Snake Spring charge, and consists of about a dozen members. They erected a house of worship in the southern part of the township in 1876.

SCHOOLS.

Among the early school teachers remembered by the early residents was a certain Master Jaques, a very fine penman, and Francis Wilkins. About 1818 Henry Whilt, who is still living in East Providence, taught a term in the second story of John Blackhart's house. Edward Kerr, of Bedford, taught in the same neighborhood, soon after, in a deserted cabin of rude structure. He was a fine penman and a good arithmetician, and continued his labors in subsequent years with good success. Asa Williams began teaching in 1833. He describes his schoolhouse thus: "It was a small log or pole cabin, about twelve feet square, with one small window, and a chimney constructed of small split sticks and clay. One day in spring, when the door of the schoolhouse was standing open, this rude chimney suddenly fell, and the school quite as suddenly left for the outside of the building without any formal dismissal from the teacher."

Providence township adopted the free school system about 1837, but it was some years later before schoolhouses could be built sufficient to accommodate all the scholars scattered over the wide extent of territory then embraced in the township.

EVERETT.

This thriving and populous town is a recent outgrowth of the ancient village of Bloody Run. The natural query, What was the origin of the name Bloody Run? has never been answered satisfactorily. An incident narrated in a preceding chapter of the general history relative to the exploits of Smith's "Black Boys" has been quoted by several historians as being the occurrence which gave rise to the name in question. But it is difficult to see how an affair which took place at Sideling hill could have any influence in bestowing a name upon a locality so far distant. Nothing in the Pennsylvania Archives, or any other record that we have examined, throws any light upon the subject. Some have a tradition of an Indian massacre here, but it is unsupported by any authority. The most reasonable and, we believe, the correct solution of the question is found in a tradition, widely current among the descendants of the early settlers, that when Forbes' army passed over the old military road in 1768, a halt was made near the spring, and that several cattle were slaughtered here to supply the army with meat. Such an incident, while sufficient to give a name to the stream issuing from the spring, was too unimportant to be recorded.

No name is more conspicuous in the annals of Everett than that of Barndollar. Michael Barndollar lived in the vicinity of Philadelphia at the time of the revolutionary war, and afterward moved to Frederick county, Maryland. In 1787 he came to Bedford county and purchased a tract of land, including the site of Everett borough. He settled on the west side of Bloody Run and began keeping hotel. Finding it impossible to pay for his entire purchase, in 1800 he sold to Samuel Tate, of Shippensburg, all that portion of the tract lying west of Bloody Run, including his tavern-stand and improvements, and removed to the eastern side of the stream. In 1802 he erected the stone building — still standing and now a part of the Union Hotel — where he lived and kept store and tavern. He died in 1818, at the age of seventy-eight. His sons were Peter, Daniel, Jacob and Michael, all of whom lived and died in this county, except Michael, who died in Fulton county.

Peter Barndollar was a farmer, and lived a mile from Everett. He was in the war of 1812. He died in 1858, in his eighty-first year. His wife was Ann Martin, daughter of Judge Martin, an early settler of this county. Their children who reached mature years are still living: James M., Jacob, William, Catharine and Elizabeth. James M. is now the oldest native resident of the borough, and has been prominent in the affairs of the town for many years. He followed mercantile pursuits for eighteen years, and his son is one of the leading merchants at the present time.

Daniel Barndollar was a farmer, and died near Everett. Catharine, a daughter of Michael, Sr., married William Paxton, one of the first settlers of the town; a second daughter was Mrs. William Woods; and a third, Elizabeth, wife of John Coulter. Coulter and Woods moved to Ohio.

Jacob Barndollar, Sr., was identified with the affairs of the town throughout his long life. The land now included within the borough was mainly owned by him. He established the first store of any importance at Everett, and continued in business for many years. He was one of the earliest members of the Methodist church in this place, and contributed largely to its support. In 1859–60 he erected a church edifice for the congregation. He was a good business man, shrewd and honest, and acquired a large property by prudence and sagacity. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1837–8, and was otherwise interested in public affairs. Mr. Barndollar never married. He died in 1862, at the age of eighty-two.

Samuel Tate was possessed of considerable means, and paid in gold for the land which he purchased of Barndollar, doubtless driving a good bargain. He was a man of good business ability, and by various speculations added greatly to his property. He lived and died on his land, which remained intact until after his death. He died in 1849, aged eighty-five. Most of his estate was purchased by Jacob Barndollar.

After the death of these two landholders, their executors sold off the land. It was taken up quite rapidly, and instead of a few scattered houses, Bloody Run became a flourishing village.

A steady and, of late years, a rapid growth in wealth and population has characterized the town. Capital, energy and enterprise each found an entrance, and prosperity necessarily followed.

Michael Barndollar, Sr., caused a small village to be laid out on his land on June 15, 1795, and sold a few lots during the same year. He called the place Waynesburg, but the settlement took the name of the stream on which it was situated, and was known as Bloody Run until finally it ceased to be called by any other name. The present name was not adopted until 1873.

Perhaps a dozen families lived in the village in the time of Michael Barndollar. Among the first residents were William Paxton and Robert Culbertson, sporting characters, who drove fast horses and were supposed to live by their wits; Philip Fishburn, a school teacher, who afterward moved to Bedford; William Long, Joseph Coulter, Charles Ashcom and Robert Shortwell. For years the town consisted of one tavern, one store, a blacksmith and wagon shop, a tailor's shop and a few log houses.

Culbertson, above mentioned, carried the mail from this point to Shippensburg at an early day, a distance of sixty miles, going and returning on foot. Jacob Barndollar was the first postmaster at Bloody Run.

Paxton and Culbertson once formed a partnership and decided to open a tavern. Accordingly they purchased a barrel of whisky, then, taking an inventory, discovered that their cash assets consisted of one "fi'penny bit." It was agreed that they should take turns at bartending. The "fi'penny bit," left in the hands of one of the partners, soon changed to the possession of the other to pay for a drink. Then followed a change of places and the ex-barkeeper became the customer. In short, the whole barrel was sold and paid for and that single piece of money was the only cash used.

Charles Ashcom, Esq., was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland, and came to this county at an early age, settling at Bloody Run (now Everett), about the year 1806. Here he followed carpentry and cabinetmaking a number of years. He was appointed justice of the peace and attended to the duties of that office and worked at farming in later years of his life. Mr. Ashcom was one of the pioneer Methodists; he was the first leader of the Bloody Run class and held the office forty years. He also led the Bedford class and was an indefatigable worker for the church. He died in 1871, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was married to Mary A. Deal, and had nine children, two of whom are dead: Benjamin R., Amelia (Barndollar), George, Margaret (Buchanan), deceased, Susan (Everhart), Charles W., Catharine J., Dr. John P. (now of Renova, Pennsylvania) and Mary (Gibbony), deceased.

The oldest building in Everett is the house known as the "Tate mansion." A part of it is built of logs, and is doubtless the original structure erected by Michael Barndollar.

A man named Speaker, who worked both as a tailor and as a barber, was an early resident, and kept tavern in the ancient building known as Coulter's tavern. Thomas Bird succeeded him as tavernkeeper. The house was next occupied by Joseph and James Coulter. The former kept a store and the latter a tavern.

Michael Barndollar started the first tannery soon after he settled here. It was on the east side of Bloody Run, and south of the turnpike. Before his death he sold the tanyard to his son-in-law, Philip Kumpfer, who changed its location to the north side of the street. After conducting the business some years, Kumpfer sold out to Adam Ridingbaugh, and, on the decease of the latter, Jacob Barndollar, Sr., bought the establishment. Jacob Barndollar, son of Peter, managed the business for him six or seven years, and in 1840 purchased the tannery. He continued the business until 1875, when he disposed of the entire property to his son, M. D. Barndollar, who had been associated with him under the firm name of Jacob Barndollar & Son from 1867. Mr. Barndollar did a good business, for a country tanner, shipping considerable leather to Philadelphia and Baltimore. His tannery was run by water-power and in later years by horse-power.

In 1876 M. D. Barndollar erected his present tannery. The main building, not including the engine-house, is two stories high and 40×80 feet. The establishment is run by a twenty-horsepower steam-engine. There are fifty-six vats, and fifteen hundred cords of bark are used annually. Ten or twelve men are employed. Mr. Barndollar does a general custom business, besides being at present engaged in working under a contract for J. B. Hoyt & Co. He is now tanning about four thousand pounds of leather per week, which is about the average

amount of work turned out through the year. Mr. Barndollar is a native of Everett and a veteran soldier of the late war. He served through three separate terms of enlistment, as will be seen by the military record elsewhere given.

One of the most important industries of Bedford county is the Tecumseh tannery, situated at Everett and owned by J. B. Hoyt & Co. There are about one hundred men employed, on an average, throughout the year, and the monthly payments to employés amount to about twenty-five hundred dollars. Ten thousand cords of bark, costing seven dollars and fifty cents per cord, are used annually.

Tecumseh tannery was built by Jason Hanks, in 1866, and operated by him until 1872, when it was purchased by the present owners. Mr. Hanks conducted the business on a small scale, never employing more than thirty men. The capacity of the works has been much enlarged by Messrs. Hoyt & Co., new buildings erected and every part of the establishment renovated. In 1872 there were ninety-two vats; now there are three hundred and twenty-five. The main building is 43×140 feet and two stories high, with a lean-to connected, 22×140 feet. The yard is 42×520 feet, and there is a side-yard 40×100 feet. There are two dryhouses, 28×144 and 28×64 feet respectively. The bark-sheds are four in number, and have a storage capacity of ten thousand cords of bark.

The products of this tannery are oak sole and belting leather. The bellies are cut from the hides and tanned at Barndollar's tannery in Everett and at Ray's Hill tannery. Since 1872 the proprietors have tanned and shipped to market from Tecumseh tannery about thirteen million pounds of leather, worth about three million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars. In 1882 there were one million eight hundred thousand pounds tanned at this establishment, and the present year will show a large increase.

Messrs. Hoyt & Co. are the proprietors of several tanneries, two of them—Tecumseh and Ray's Hill—being in this county. O. L. Lockwood is manager of both these establishments. J. L. Bloomer is clerk at Tecumseh, and A. P. Redinger is foreman of the yard.

At Ray's Hill the tannery has been owned by Hoyt & Co. for about thirteen years. Fifteen men are employed, and about two thousand cords of bark used annually. A. W. Lockwood is clerk, and Isaac Thomas is foreman.

The foundry was started about 1854 by Josiah and Jeremiah Baughman. An engine built by Josiah is still used in the establishment. J. A. Gump subsequently held an interest in the business. In 1864 Baughman & Co. sold out to Frederick Felten. The original building, which was of wood, was destroyed by fire, and in 1874 Mr. Felten erected the present structure, at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. It is of brick, 66×70 feet in its dimensions. Mr. Felten is a native of East Providence township, and has resided in Everett since 1864.

The Bedford County Bank was founded February 1, 1870, and has ever since stood firm and prosperous. Its paid-up capital is twenty-five thousand dollars. The institution conducts a regular banking business in all branches. It is controlled by a board of directors composed of the following well-known business men of Bedford county: S. L. Russell, Bedford; E. J. Miller, S. Nycum, Ray's Hill; J. M. Barndollar, M. V. C. Hopewell, J. B. Williams, J. H. Barndollar, Josiah Harris and John Du Bois, Everett. Mr. Du Bois, the cashier, has served in his present capacity since the bank was established.

The finest building in the town is the Harris block, erected in 1868 by Josiah Harris, present owner. The building is three stories high, the first floor affording rooms for two stores and the bank. The second floor is designed for offices, and the third for a hall and residence.

Bloody Run borough was incorporated in 1860. The name was changed to Everett in 1873. The population in 1860 was estimated at three hundred and fifty. The first election was held at the schoolhouse on the 15th of March, 1861. Fifty-eight votes were polled. James F. Deyarman and Philip G. Morgart were appointed judges of election, and borough officers were chosen as follows: Josiah Baughman, chief burgess; William States, assistant burgess; James M. Barndollar, William Masters, P. G. Morgart, Samuel G. Schooley and David Broad, council; and John A. Gump, high constable. M. M. Peebles and Samuel Bender were the first justices of the peace elected.

The building of the railroad and the starting of Tecumseh tannery were the first important events in the industrial history of the town.

The railroad was built in 1862–3. In 1870 the town had a population of five hundred and fifty. The next decade witnessed a rapid growth, and according to the census of 1880 the population of the borough at that date was twelve hundred and fifty-seven. In 1883 the number of polls is about three hundred and twenty-five.

Among the industries which have sprung into being since 1870 are the planing-mill of J. M. Bender, and the large three-story gristmill of Mason Howard.

The town contains four hotels, six general stores, two drug stores, two hardware stores, and a large number of minor mercantile establishments.

The project of building a blast furnace at Everett was first agitated several years ago. The panic put a stop to active operations, but the citizens, with characteristic enterprise, kept up their interest in the matter, and now the work is fast nearing a successful completion. J. B. Williams, who has been interested in this venture from the first, has wisely managed its affairs, and to him, more than anyone else, credit should be given for the establishment of this important industry. The furnace is owned and controlled by the Everett Iron Company, in which many of the business men of Everett are interested together with several New York capitalists. During the winter of 1882–3 the building of a branch railroad from Mount Dallas to the ore mines in Black valley was begun. The furnace is being erected on the south side of the river, a short distance from the town. Its completion will mark an important epoch in the industrial history of Everett.

The foregoing sketch of the growth and development of the town may be appropriately concluded by a brief personal mention of some of the old residents and prominent business men of today.

William Masters came from Washington county, Maryland, in 1845. He worked for some years at the saddlery business. His son, F. M. Masters, a native of Everett, is a leading druggist of this place, and has the oldest establishment of the kind in the town, having engaged in the business in 1867.

Thomas Richey is the oldest merchant of Everett. He started a store in this place in 1839, and is still engaged in trade. Mr. Richey is a descendant of one of the early settlers of the county.

The largest mercantile establishment in Bedford county is that of J. B. Williams & Co., of Everett. Mr. J. B. Williams, the senior member of the firm, came to this place in 1853, and engaged in clerking in Jacob Barndollar's store. In 1857 he was given entire charge of the business, and in 1859 he purchased the establishment from Mr. Barndollar. In 1864 S. D. Williams was admitted to a partnership in the business, which was carried on under the firm name, J. B. Williams & Bro. The place of business was also changed from the old store to the building now occupied. In 1866, S. D. Williams withdrew, and business was conducted by J. B. Williams and J. B. Williams & Co. until 1871, when J. J. Hetzel became one of the firm, and the style was changed to Williams, Hetzel & Co. In 1875 S. D. Williams renewed his partnership, and the firm became J. B. & S. D. Williams. This arrangement continued until 1881, when the style of the firm was again changed, but without any change in proprietors. Fifteen or sixteen men are constantly employed in the business. The Messrs. Williams are natives of Bedford county, and sons of Samuel Williams, now of Rainsburg. They are among the foremost business men of the county.

J. H. Thompson, a native of Allegheny county, came to Everett in 1849. He has followed his trade of bridge-building in various parts of the county for several years. Mr. Thompson was a soldier in the 55th Penn. regt., and served from November, 1861, to February, 1865. He was captured by the rebels in 1864, and held a prisoner for six months, passing most of that time in Andersonville prison.

Bartley Sams, a native of this county, is the oldest blacksmith in Everett, having followed his trade here over fifty years. He came to Everett in 1842. He has three sons, David M., W. Scott and Martin L. D. M. and W. S. follow their father's trade. The former taught school several years, but has been employed by the tannery company as blacksmith, since 1875. W. S. Sams follows general blacksmithing, and deals in wagons.

J. D. Lucas is an old resident. He came from Baltimore, Maryland, when a young man, and followed shoemaking, storekeeping, etc., several years. He was married in this place to Elizabeth Wilson, and is the father of six children, five living. William F. enlisted in Co. D, 138th Penn. regt., for three years; he contracted

D. Stewart Elliott

GEN. D. STEWART ELLIOTT.

David Stewart Elliott was born near the Chalybeate Springs, in Bedford township, on the 23d day of December, 1843. His early educational opportunities were exceedingly limited, being confined to a short attendance in the common schools ; but a love of learning led to valiant and earnest efforts to overcome this deficiency by self-culture. At the age of thirteen the subject of this biography entered a store in Bedford as errand boy ; but in less than a year his employer closed his business and young Elliott returned to farming, his former occupation. In September, 1858, he entered the office of the Bedford *Gazette* to learn the printer's trade. Here he remained until April, 1861, when he enlisted for a term of three months in Capt. John H. Filler's company (G) of the 13th regt. Penn. Vols. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he re-enlisted for three years in Co. E, 76th regt. Penn. Vols., in which he served until near the close of the war.

After his discharge from the service, Mr. Elliott accepted a position as compositor on the Bedford *Inquirer*, and during evenings and spare time applied himself closely to general reading and the study of the law. In September, 1868, he became part owner of the *Bedford County Press*, removed to Everett and assumed editorial charge of the paper. February 9, 1869, he was admitted to the bar of Bedford county. He continued as editor of the *Press* until 1873, when he resigned this position and devoted his time wholly to law business, soon establishing a large practice. On the 1st of January, 1881, at the urgent request of the owners of the paper, he became the editor and chief manager of the *Everett Press*, which then changed its name from the *Bedford County Press* to the *Everett Press*. The paper under his able management has proved prosperous and popular, and has had an important influence in advancing the interests of the thriving town of Everett.

Mr. Elliott began to take an active part in politics in 1868, and since that time has been prominent in the counsels of the republican party in Bedford county. Besides performing effective service as a stump speaker, he has acted as chairman of the republican county committee, and has been selected several times as a delegate to state conventions. In 1880 he was alternate delegate-at-large to the national convention at Chicago. In 1874, and again in 1878, he was the almost unanimous choice of the republicans of Bedford county for state senator, but failed to receive the vote of the district conference, owing to local questions.

Gen. Elliott has been prominently identified with military affairs. He was commissioned captain of Russell Zouaves, 16th division Penn. Militia, February 16, 1870 ; commissioned major-general 16th division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, January 16, 1873 ; commissioned lieutenant-colonel and division inspector, staff of Maj.-Gen. James A. Beaver, September 9, 1875.

Gen. Elliott has been prominently identified with various secret organizations, having been the commander of the first Grand Army Post established in Bedford county, besides holding almost every grade of office among the Odd-Fellows, in which order he is at present the grand marshal of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He is also a Knight Templar Mason. He takes a deep interest in local affairs, particularly in schools, and is constantly called upon to accept positions of trust and responsibility. As a public speaker, editor and lawyer he has won a well-deserved and honorable reputation, while, as a citizen, his influence is felt in every work that tends to advance the best interests of the community.

Gen. Elliott was married February 2, 1870, to Miss Rebecca A. Harris, eldest daughter of Josiah Harris, Esq., of Everett. She died in April, 1871.

On the 23d day of December, 1874, he was again joined in marriage, the bride being Miss Clara J. Barndollar, daughter of Jacob Barndollar, Esq,. of Everett. Four children have been born of this union : John Barndollar Elliott, Leila Cushwa Elliott, Clara Irene Elliott and James Russell Elliott.

disease in the service, from which he died. Joshua T. enlisted three times, and was in the nine-months, one-hundred-days, and one-year service. The other children are Mary, F. S., Jas. H. and Jacob E. F. S. Lucas began mercantile business, at the age of eleven years, as a clerk for J. M. Barndollar, and has ever since been employed in a store. In 1882 he became one of the firm of Barndollar & Lucas, dealers in boots, shoes and gents' furnishing goods. His partner is J. C. Barndollar.

J. A. Gump, Esq., was born in Rainsburg, this county. In 1851, while the place was yet in its infancy, he came to the present town of Everett. After working at butchering a year he engaged in hotelkeeping, which he followed twelve years. He then purchased an interest in the foundry of Baughman & Co., with whom he carried on the hardware business. Mr. Gump sold his interest in the foundry, but has continued the hardware business since 1861. His sons, H. F. and S. A., are now associated with him, and the firm is J. A. Gump & Sons. They do a very large business.

S. P. Lewis came to this county from Shippensburg, Cumberland county. After residing two years at Ray's Hill he came to Everett, in 1859, and has since worked at shoemaking principally. Mr. Lewis was a member of Co. C, 133d Penn. regt., in the late war.

J. J. Barndollar, one of the prominent merchants of Everett, has been engaged in mercantile pursuits most of the time since 1862. He occupies the brick store in which his father, J. M. Barndollar, formerly carried on business. J. J. Barndollar was one of the firm of Barndollar & Baughman, who brought the first portable steam sawmill to Bedford county in 1868. He bought the interest of his partner and has been engaged in the lumber business ever since. His lumber yard is located at Everett.

William H. Whisel, postmaster at Everett, is a native of Union township, Bedford county, and came to this place in 1861. He served in the army during the rebellion and was a gallant soldier. He was held a prisoner by the enemy for six weeks. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1863, he lost his left arm. Mr. Whisel was appointed postmaster in 1869. His salary, then three hundred and thirty dollars, is now eight hundred dollars, representing a much larger increase in business than is indicated by the difference in figures.

J. Du Bois, cashier of the Bedford County Bank, is a native of Salem county, New Jersey. He came to Everett in 1864, and was employed as bookkeeper for J. B. Williams & Co. He has been cashier of the bank since its establishment in 1870. Mr. Du Bois is also engaged in the drug business. The drug store of J. Du Bois & Son was started in 1881.

A. J. Nycum, a prominent merchant, is a native of Ray's Hill. He was one of the "forty-niners" in California, where he spent ten years. Previous to that time he studed medicine in Massillon, Ohio, and in 1848 graduated a doctor of medicine from the Western Reserve College. Returning home in 1859, he engaged in mercantile business with his father at Ray's Hill, where he remained until 1868. He then came to Everett, where he now conducts a prosperous business.

C. C. Snell has been engaged in the hotel business most of the time since 1865, and has a first-class reputation as a landlord. He was born at Ray's Hill, in this county. His father, Jacob Snell, came to that place from Eastern Pennsylvania, about 1830, and followed hotelkeeping until his death, in 1842.

William Emme, merchant tailor, was born in Germany, but came to this country when young and lived in Baltimore, where he learned his trade. Thence he moved to Philadelphia, and in 1858 entered the United States regular army in which he served until 1863. Re-enlisting as a volunteer, February 11, 1864, in Hancock's 1st Vet. Vols., he served until the close of the war. Mr. Emme has been in business in Everett since 1869.

Capt. N. C. Evans was born in Southampton township, in this county. He followed the mercantile business in Rainsburg from 1857 to 1861, then became a member of Co. D, 101st Penn. regt., in which he served until May, 1863. Returning home he raised a company (Co. G., independent battalion) for the emergency service and was appointed captain. Again entering the service, he was chosen captain of Co. A, 184th Penn. Vols., which was mustered in March, 1864, and mustered out in July, 1865. Capt. Evans was taken prisoner in front of Petersburg and held by the enemy eight months and eight days. He has been a resident of Everett since 1872, and is now a justice of the peace.

O. L. Lockwood is a native of Delaware county, New York. He came to Bedford

county in 1870, in the capacity of manager of the business of J. B. Hoyt & Co., a position which he has since filled most worthily.

Henry F. Sheeder, cigar manufacturer, is a native of Huntingdon county, and was a soldier in the rebellion. In 1871 he came to Everett and engaged in his present business. Since that time twenty-six cigar manufactories have been started in the town, but Mr. Sheeder's establishment is the only one which survives. He is now manufacturing four hundred thousand cigars per year, and during the year 1883 expects to make about six hundred thousand. The cigars are mainly marketed in this county and adjacent territory.

M. Luther Myers is a native of Blair county. He learned his trade (carriage and wagon making) in Woodberry, and has followed it twenty years. Mr. Myers has resided in Everett since 1873. His brother, M. F. Myers, is associated with him in business, the style of the firm being Myers Brothers. They run two shops and turn out a large amount of work.

Ferdinand Snider, a popular hotelkeeper, has been engaged in his present business since 1873. Mr. Snider was a volunteer soldier in the late war. He has been a resident of Everett for twenty years.

A. M. McClure came from Virginia and engaged in business as a hardware dealer in 1878. In 1880, George Henry, of Everett, was admitted to partnership. The firm are conducting a good business. The building they occupy was built by J. J. Barndollar, but is now a part of the estate of the late Dr. Henry.

Capt. R. W. Cook is a native of this county. He moved to Bedford in 1860, and there learned the blacksmith's trade, which he still follows. He has been in Everett since 1878, and is doing a large business in wagonmaking and blacksmithing, employing four hands. Capt. Cook has a military record of which any man might well be proud. Entering the service as a private in Co. E, 138th regt. Penn. Vols., in 1862, he was promoted to orderly sergeant, first lieutenant and captain. He was placed on the staff of Gen. J. Warren Keifer as personal aid-de-camp, and served until the close of the war. He was in many severe engagements and proved a most gallant soldier. He received two brevet commissions (first lieutenant and captain) for gallant and meritorious conduct.

George E. Staily, dealer in millinery and fancy goods, began his present business in 1882. Mr. Staily is a native of Franklin county, and came to this county in 1856. He has followed teaching and mercantile business and was in the army. Mr. Staily taught in the public schools of Everett in 1881–2.

C. A. Black & Co. started a store in 1881. They deal in boots and shoes, gents' furnishing goods, etc., and are fast building up a large trade. Mr. Black is a native of Everett, and has followed mercantile businses for some years.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This organization was formed, in 1809, under the ministerial labors of Rev. John Gilwatt, who was the first circuit preacher on the Bedford circuit. The original society was composed of eight members, viz.: Charles Ashcom, class-leader, and family; Mrs. Fishburn and family; Mrs. Anna Barndollar and family. Bishop Asbury, who visited Bedford circuit in 1810, writes as follows, concerning this class: "In passing through Bloody Run, I preached at Barndollar's. The Lord has seven in this family who fear and worship Him."

The church was served by the ministers traveling Bedford circuit until 1844, when East Bedford circuit was formed. Rev. J. Gamble preached on the latter circuit for two years, and was succeeded by James Stevens, 1846; Jacob Gruber, 1847; H. Hoffman, 1848; C. Graham, 1849; W. A. McKee, 1850; A. Bland, 1851; W. H. Bellman, 1852; D. Shoaf, 1853–4, during whose administration the parsonage at Bloody Run was built; G. W. Bonse, J. W. Curry, 1855; G. W. Bonse, W. H. Stevens, 1856; J. A. Coleman, W. H. Stevens, 1857; J. A. Coleman, G. T. Gray, 1858; R. W. Black, J. W. Buckley, 1859; C. Cleaver, H. Linn, 1860; C. Cleaver, J. G. Moore, 1861; J. C. Clarke, —— Greenley, 1862; J. C. Clarke, J. A. McKindless, 1863; J. B. Polsgrove, W. R. Whitney, 1864. In 1865 the name of the charge was changed to Bloody Run, and Polsgrove and Rev. Crowel returned as supplies; W. G. Ferguson, T. T. S. Richards, 1866; W. G. Ferguson, W. Case, 1867. (The church had so prospered that the last quarterly conference of the year asked for a division, and Ray's Hill circuit was formed.) G. W. Van Fossen, 1868–70; A. M. Barnitz, 1871–3; J. Donahue, 1874–6; James Curns, 1877–9; W. G. Ferguson, 1880–2.

The congregation at Tatesville is a part of

W. E. B. Du Bois

James W. Hughes

Everett charge, and both number three hundred and fifty members. The church has no debts and its property is valued at ten thousand dollars. Rev. W. G. Ferguson is the only pastor who has served the charge two terms. He preached his farewell sermon March 4, 1883.

The first church edifice in the town was erected by the Methodists in 1810 or 1812. It stood nearly opposite the present Presbyterian church. The next was built in 1839, and is now occupied by the Reformed congregation. The present Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1859–60, and presented to the congregation by Jacob Barndollar, Sr. The society is now contemplating the erection of a new and handsome church.

Lutheran Church.—The Evangelical Lutheran church of Everett was organized September 25, 1842. The male members of the congregation at this time were Henry and Joseph S. Messersmith, Solomon and Philip Holler, Samuel Stoutnour, George Herring, Michael Smouse, and Peter and Daniel Weaverling. It was decided to build a church in conjunction with the Presbyterians, and the following were chosen a building committee: Henry Messersmith, Solomon Holler, Matthew Peebles, Jacob Ebert and George Richey, of whom only Messersmith and Holler were Lutherans.

The corner-stone of the stone church was laid on August 6, 1842. This congregation was then under the pastoral care of Rev. R. Weiser, now of Colorado. The first officers of the church were S. Holler and H. Messersmith, elders, and G. Herring and D. Stoutnour, deacons.

Rev. A. Height, who assisted Rev. Weiser in his labors, was licensed by the Allegheny synod, June 3, 1843, and thenceforth had charge of this congregation and of the others belonging to the charge. The new church was dedicated October 29, 1843, Rev. R. Weiser preaching the sermon on that occasion. March 30, 1845, Rev. Height preached his farewell sermon. The succeeding pastors have been as follows: Revs. J. Fishburn, 1846; F. A. Barnitz, 1849; Wm. B. Bachtell, 1852; G. C. Probst, 1857; Philip Doerr, 1868; M. Graybill, 1870; John Brubaker, 1875; Wm. S. Freas, 1877. The present pastor, Rev. G. M. Rhodes, took charge February 22, 1880. Under the care of Rev. G. C. Probst the church was highly prosperous. His labors continued for ten years. During that time the present house of worship, a large and convenient edifice, two stories high and built of brick, was erected.

Everett congregation numbers one hundred and ten members, and the sabbath school has a membership of one hundred. Ray's Hill, Cedar Grove and Ray's Cove congregations belong to this charge.

Reformed Church.—Trinity Reformed church of Everett was organized in 1843, during the ministry of Rev. Matthew Irvin. Among the original members were Elizabeth Ebbert, Jacob S. Ritchey, Lewis Koons, and others whose names cannot be learned, there being no church record. The pastors from 1843–83, inclusive, have been: Revs. Matthew Irvin, Henry Heckerman, William M. Deatrick, Milton H. Saugree, Daniel H. Leader and William I. Stewart. The congregation worshiped in the stone church (now the Presbyterian) from the time of its organization until 1867, when it purchased the Methodist Episcopal church, which it remodeled and is still using. Arrangements are almost completed for building a new church on Spring street. The congregation now numbers seventy members, and the sabbath school one hundred.

Presbyterian Church.—There were a few Presbyterian families among the early settlers of this locality. For many years the Presbyterians were supplied with occasional preaching, generally by the pastors of the Bedford church. In 1866 Rev. A. V. C. Schenck began preaching regularly in Everett. On May 5, 1874, a congregation was regularly organized by Rev. R. F. Wilson and Rev. J. F. Boal, a committee of the Huntingdon presbytery. S. P. Wishart and W. W. Sparks were elected elders; J. M. Barndollar and L. M. Piper, deacons. The congregation at present consists of eighteen members. The pastors have been Revs. Robert F. Wilson, 1874–8; John R. Henderson, 1878–81; Herbert D. Cone, 1881–3. The stone church, erected by the Lutherans and Presbyterians in 1842–3, is now occupied by the Presbyterians. It was renovated and much improved in 1883, and has cost, up to date, one thousand dollars.

EVERETT CEMETERY.

The Everett Cemetery Association was granted a charter August 27, 1873, in response to a petition signed by twenty-one citizens of the borough. The association organized with John A. Gump, Prest.; J. M. Barndollar and Frederick Felton, Vice-Prests.; J. W. Hughes, Secy.; and J. Du Bois, Treas.

Twelve acres of ground were purchased in 1874. Two acres have since been added, and considerable money has been expended in fitting up and beautifying the grounds. The site of the cemetery is a most beautiful one.

The stock of the association now consists of two hundred and eighty shares of five dollars each, held by forty-nine stockholders.

SOCIETIES.

Odd-Fellows.—Everett has one of the most flourishing of Odd-Fellows' lodges in this part of the state. Bloody Run Lodge (now Everett Lodge), No. 600, I.O.O.F., was instituted May 13, 1867, by D.D.G.M. C. N. Hickok, with twenty charter members: Samuel Jaffa, N.G.; William Masters, V.G.; John C. Hawman, Secy.; Henry F. Gibson, Asst. Secy.; Adam S. Ritchey, Treas.; Henry N. Jaffa, J. Du Bois, J. T. Lucas, A. J. Kegg, E. J. Gump, S. P. Lewis, E. S. Bussard, Jere Baughman, W. B. Kennard, Simeon Nycum, William Martin, J. Ramsey, John L. Grove, James H. Stoutnour, S. W. Williams. Since the institution of the lodge two hundred and twenty-seven members have been admitted. The membership, September 25, 1882, was one hundred and fifty. The net assets of the lodge are over seven thousand dollars. Large amounts have been paid in benefits.

Olivia Encampment, No. 206, I.O.O.F., was instituted March 31, 1871, by D.D.G.P. J. R. Dubarrow. Charter members: M. D. Barndollar, C.P.; Jeremiah Baughman, S.W.; A. J. Gienger, J.W.; Seth Dunn; D. S. Elliott, H.P.; Christopher Snell; J. Du Bois, Scribe; William Masters, Treas. The encampment is now prosperous, having fifty members. At one time the membership was over one hundred, but removals and other causes diminished it.

Masonic.—Everett Lodge, No. 524, was chartered September 3, 1873. The charter members were: M. D. Barndollar, John W. Barndollar, Barton A. Cooper, D. Stewart Elliott, James W. Hughes, H. Howard Hill, Oliver L. Lockwood, Joseph C. Long, Benjamin M. Lodge, William Masters, Andrew J. Nycum, John W. Smith, Jr., James T. Sheeder, Simon States, Samuel D. Williams, Jacob R. Williams, all from Bedford Lodge, No. 320, except Mr. Lockwood, from Kingston Lodge, No. 10, New York. The lodge was instituted October 22, 1873. The first officers were: J. W. Hughes, W.M.; M. D. Barndollar, S.W.; and B. A. Cooper, J.W. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of about fifty.

Grand Army.—Lieut. Josiah Baughman Post, No. 131, G. A. R., was organized May 22, 1879, with twenty-two charter members. The post was named in honor of Lieut. Josiah Baughman, of Everett, who was killed while attempting to arrest a deserter from the army. The first officers were: D. Stewart Elliott, P.C.; A. P. Redinger, S.V.C.; D. M. Cooper, J.V.C.; Michael Ott, Q.M.; N. C. Evans, Chap.; George E. Staily, O. of D.; Jas. H. Stoutenour, O. of G.; M. D. Barndollar, A.; Joseph C. Long, Q.M.S.; R. W. Cook, S.M. This is the pioneer post of the county. It is in good working condition, and has a membership of forty-five.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JAMES M. BARNDOLLAR.

The name of Barndollar is a prominent one in the annals of Bedford county, so much so that its history, especially that portion devoted to East Providence and Everett, would be radically incomplete without a more extended notice then is there given. The American progenitor of the family was Michael Barndollar, who came from Germany some time previous to the revolutionary war and settled in Philadelphia. After a residence there of some years, he removed to Maryland, where he lived until 1787, when he emigrated with his family to Everett, then known as Bloody Run, where he purchased a large tract of land, on a portion of which the borough of Everett is now located. He was a thrifty, energetic man, and he left his impress on the village of which he was the founder. His wife, whom he probably married in the mother country, bore him a family of nine children—four sons and five daughters.

Peter, the oldest, was born in Philadelphia in 1778, and was the father of the gentleman whose name is at the head of this biography. He married Anna, daughter of James Martin. She was born at Juniata crossing, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1776, and became the mother of eight children, five of whom are living: James M., Jacob B., Catherine, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin R. Ashcomb, and William. Peter Barndollar was a farmer, and died in Everett in 1858, his wife the following year, in the eighty-

J. M. Beardsley

second year of her age. James M. Barndollar was born in what is now the township of West Providence, August 18, 1806. His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm, receiving such school advantages as were afforded in that early day. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of his uncle Jacob, who was engaged in general merchandising in Everett; with him he remained until he disposed of store to D. & J. Mann. With this firm Mr. Barndollar remained one year, when he established himself in business at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county. This venture was not a profitable one, and he returned to Everett, again entering the employ of his uncle. In 1840 he purchased his uncle's interest, obligating himself to an amount that would have disheartened most young men, but his business foresight and industry enabled him to overcome all obstacles, and at the end of eighteen years, at which time he quit merchandising, he had accumulated a well-earned competency.

Mr. Barndollar was married in 1832, to Miss Eliza Piper Smith. She was born in Millerstown, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and died in 1877. By this union there were born six children, four of whom are living: Jacob J., of Everett; Eliza, now Mrs. James Curry, of Altoona, Pennsylvania; William P., of Baltimore, and Mary C., wife of Capt. Samuel Tate.

In 1880 Mr. Barndollar was again married, to Miss Catherine, daughter of John B. Alexander, Esq., of Fulton county. The life of Mr. Barndollar has been comparatively uneventful, and marked only by such incidents as occur in the lives of most business men. His life has been devoted to his business, and the cares of his family, and the building up of that priceless legacy, an honorable reputation.

JOSIAH HARRIS.

The subject of this sketch is of Swedish extraction. His great-grandfather, with two brothers, came to this country upon the solicitation of William Penn, whom they had met in London. Penn offered them the privilege of settling on any part of his domain they might desire. They took passage on the same vessel that brought him over on one of his voyages. John, the founder of Harrisburg, was the only one to accept Penn's proposition. The other two brothers, having learned that there were Swedish settlements in New Jersey, preferred, on this account, to settle there. One of them settled in East Jersey, while Abram, the great-grandfather of Josiah Harris, settled near the line of Salem and Cumberland counties, in West Jersey, and the lands which he occupied are now in the possession of his posterity. He was married after he came to this country and became the father of nine sons, the youngest of whom, Nicholas, the grandfather of the immediate subject of this biography, was a soldier in the war of the revolution. He served with distinction and participated in many of the battles of that sanguinary struggle. After the war he married a Miss Shepard, who was born in Salem county, New Jersey, and the result of this union were eight sons and one daughter: Hannah, Shepard, Bilby, Abram, Permenas, Nicholas, Aaron, Job and Charlton. Permenas, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born near the village of Elsonborough, Salem county, New Jersey, in 1796, and died in 1850. In 1818 he was married to Miss Rebecca, daughter of David Ayers. She was born in Elsonborough, Salem county. She was of Scotch parentage, and shortly after their marriage her parents went west, since which time nothing is known of them. To Permenas Harris and his wife, Rebecca, were born three children—Josiah, Thomas and David. Josiah was born in the town of Salem, Salem county, New Jersey, June 6, 1819. When scarcely four years of age his mother died, and his father, being in limited circumstances, broke up his home and found places for his children, he going to sea. Josiah was bound out to a gentleman by the name of Benjamin Ireland until he should attain the age of twenty-one years, but in his thirteenth year his benefactor died and he was made an orphan for the second time. His father being at sea, he became a town charge, and he was bound, by the directors of the poor, to a man by the name of Richard Moore until he was seventeen. Moore was a hardhearted, tyrannical master, and the five years Josiah passed in his service were replete with hardships. At the expiration of that time his father abandoned the sea and settled in Philadelphia, and at the request of his brother Job, who was a cooper in New Orleans, Josiah was sent there to acquire that trade. With his uncle young Josiah had a good home and fatherly care, and with him he remained three years, when he was attacked with that dreadful disease yellow fever. When he had sufficiently recovered to travel he went north, by the advice

of his uncle, to recuperate, intending to return as soon as he had regained his health, and go in business with his uncle, but the associations of home and boyhood proved too strong, and he decided to remain. He engaged in farming until 1844, at which time he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Fox) Finley. Seven children have been born to them: William F. (deceased); Rebecca (deceased), the first wife of Gen. D. Stewart Elliott; Aaron (deceased), Louisa (deceased); Charlton, residing at home; Mary Blanche, wife of James Harbaugh, of Everett, and James Henry, at home.

Two years subsequent to his marriage he engaged in the livery business, which he conducted successfully until 1854, when he closed out his business to engage in the manufacture of "West India cooperage" in Pennsylvania. In 1863 he removed his family to Everett, where they have since resided. In 1861 Mr. Harris associated with himself Mr. J. B. Williams, who proved to be not only a congenial but a profitable partner. This partnership continued for twelve years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Harris continuing the business in Virginia. He is said to be one of the largest manufacturers in his line in the United States. It is unnecessary to speak of Mr. Harris' standing as a business man and a citizen, for he is known by almost every business man in the county. He is a wide-awake, public-spirited gentleman, always active in promoting the best interests of the community in which he resides.

HON. JAMES W. HUGHES.

James W. Hughes was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1835. He received his education in the common schools and the Cassville Seminary in Huntingdon county. It was in this institution that he began his career as an instructor. After the completion of his course he became the principal, and conducted the school successfully for two years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Martinsburg, to take charge of the schools of that place. Dissolving his connection with the schools of Martinsburg, he went to Rainsburg, where for eight years he labored assiduously in the Rainsburg Academy. Under his management, the academy flourished and became one of the prominent educational institutions of that section. In 1871 he came to Everett as superintendent of schools, which position he filled acceptably for four years, at the expiration of which time he was elected to the responsible office of county superintendent. To the schools of Bedford county he gave six years of intelligent, well-directed labor, and under his supervision a marked advancement was made; and to Prof. Hughes, perhaps more than any other one individual, the people of the county are indebted for the prosperous condition of their school system. After the expiration of his term as county superintendent he resumed his position in the schools of Everett. In 1882 he was elected to the representative branch of the legislature, serving on the committees of vice and immorality, education, local judiciary, retrenchment and reform.

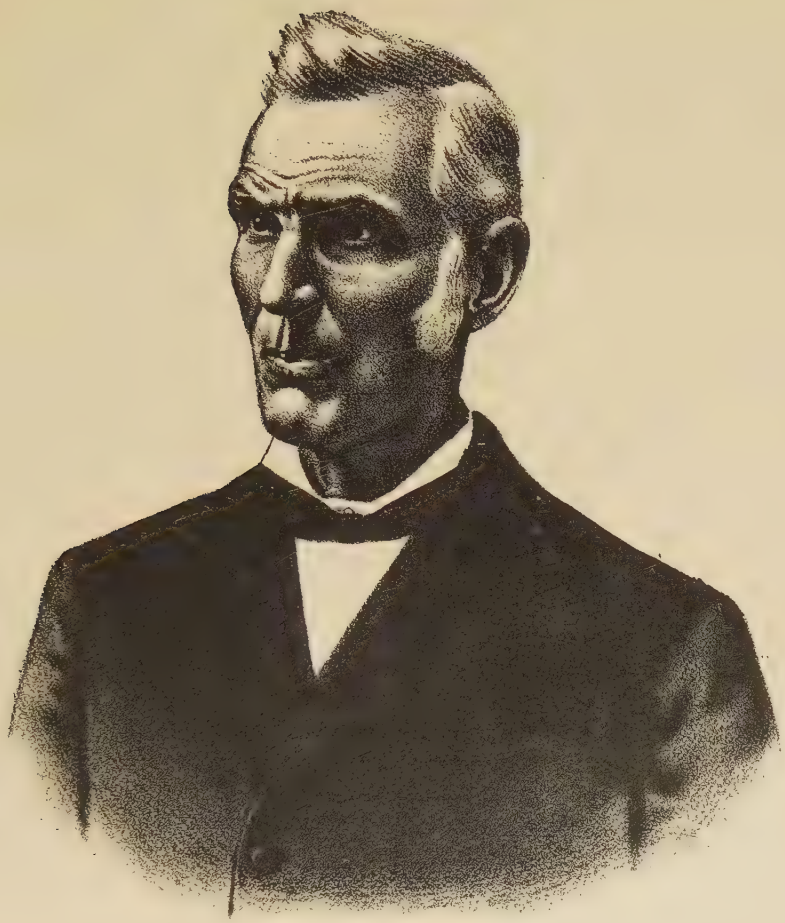
In 1860 Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Jacob Creswell, of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Seven children have been born to them, two of whom, William and Josephine, are living.

In his political and religious affiliations, he is a democrat and a Methodist.

JOHN DU BOIS.

John Du Bois, a prominent business man of Everett, was born at Sharptown, Salem county, New Jersey, March 8, 1838. His parents were Matthew N. and Rachel Du Bois. The family consisted of three children: John, Thomas and Anna. The father followed carriage painting and trimming at Sharptown. Soon after the subject of this notice was born, the family moved to Penn's grove, Salem county, New Jersey, where Mr. Du Bois was engaged in business, principally house, sign and carriage painting, until about 1847. He then engaged in the mercantile business. Meanwhile his children received a good common school education under the instruction of their uncle, who was principal of the schools in the town where they resided.

In 1862 the elder Mr. Du Bois removed to Cape May, and John sought business for himself. Entering the employ of E. B. Humphreys, at Sharptown, he remained one year. He next taught school part of a year near Sharptown, then went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he pursued a course of study at Eastman's Business College. Thence he came to Everett, Pennsylvania, and for four years acted as bookkeeper for the firm of J. B. Williams & Co.



Josiah Harris

He then became a partner in the firm and continued for two years. At the organization of the Bedford County Bank, in February, 1870, Mr. Du Bois accepted the position of cashier, which he has held up to the present time.

After being a resident of Everett for two years, Mr. Du Bois made a visit to his native place and returned to Bedford county accompanied by a bride, *née* Miss Bee, daughter of John Bee, of Sharptown. Finding this estimable lady possessed of good business qualifications, Mr. Du Bois placed her in charge of a millinery and notion store with seven hundred dollars capital. Seven years later, her careful management had so increased the stock that its value was four thousand dollars, clear of indebtedness. Mrs. Du Bois then sold out the store and placed the proceeds in her husband's hands. He at once invested in the drug business, placing Dr. P. H. Pensyl, a competent physician and druggist, in charge of the store. About January 1, 1881, Dr. Jenkins, a prominent physician of Boston, gave Mr. Du Bois a prescription for the cure of catarrh, which had been tested and approved by high medical authorities. Mr. Du Bois began compounding the medicine and sending samples to the trade. His success was so great that three thousand bottles were sold in Pennsylvania alone during the first year. This result so pleased Dr. Jenkins that he soon placed other remedies in the hands of Mr. Du Bois, and volunteered both capital and aid to extend the manufacture and sale of the medicines.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

EAST PROVIDENCE.

Organization of Township—The Pack-Horse Trail—The Old State Road—The Old Crossing—The Stockade—The Chain Bridge—The Indians—The Battle in Ray's Cove—The Peck Family Massacred—The Early Settlers—Sketches of Representative Families—Ray's Hill—Mills—Churches—Societies.

EAST PROVIDENCE, which had been a part of Providence township from about 1780, was constituted a separate township in 1844.

This township was the scene of many thrilling events of pioneer life. The early settlers were in constant peril from savage foes, and doubtless the ashes of many a victim of the tomahawk and scalping-knife are mingled with the soil of East Providence.

The pack-horse trail, one of the earliest routes traveled by white men in this part of the state, led through this township. In 1755 the province agreed to open a wagon-road from Fort Loudon, in Cumberland county, to the forks of the Youghiogheny. The road was completed in 1758, and in that year Gen. Forbes led his army over it in the expedition against Fort DuQuesne. The route is known as the Old State road, and was the principal thoroughfare in this county until the turnpike was built. In this township, a small stockade as a defense against the Indians was erected at the old Juniata crossing in the summer of 1758. Probably settlers began to come in soon after. Records show that the Martins were in this county in 1771; and doubtless they had neighbors.

The first bridge over the Raystown branch was built at the old crossing, some distance below the present bridge. It was known as the "chain bridge," and was a novelty, celebrated far and wide. In place of cables, as in modern suspension bridges, huge chains spanned the river, and were fastened, on the one side to the natural rocks, and on the other to a stone pier, a part of which is still standing. We have no means of knowing when the bridge was built, but it must have stood many years. The present bridge was built about 1818—the time the turnpike was completed—and the old chain bridge had been discontinued prior to that time. The old road at the lower crossing can still be distinctly traced, and the marks of wheels deeply graven into the solid rocks are still pointed out, showing that a vast amount of wagoning must have passed that way.

Doubtless there were many murders by the Indians of which the people of today have no knowledge. The lapse of more than a century has served to obliterate many accounts once current. Tradition, however, still preserves the record of one cruel and heartless deed. George Peck and family settled in the cove long before the revolution. It is said that they were English people, ignorant, and, of course, superstitious. They had been told that if they made a circular line in the earth, completely surrounding the cabin, the Indians would not molest them. It appears that they believed this, and relied upon such a frail safeguard, knowing that Indians were in the neighborhood, although

other settlers fled to the forts. After the Indians had left, some of the neighbors went to visit the Pecks and ascertain how they had fared, and were horrified to find only their lifeless bodies.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Barnard Dougherty, of Bedford, to President Moore, August 19, 1782 :

On the 8th of this Inst. were found killed and scalped about eighteen Miles on this side of the Town of Bedford, and within half a Mile of the great Road one Peck, his wife and two children, his House burnt, and another who lived there is missing and thought to be taken away ; the enemy penetrating so far into the very Heart of the country has struck a general Panick and the People are mostly fled.

After the commencement of the revolutionary war the attacks of the Indians upon the settlers were frequent and violent. It was probably during this time that the bloody affray took place which gave the name Battleground Hollow to a ravine in Ray's cove. Pritts' "Border Life" mentions the affair thus :

A party of whites under the command of Capt. Dorsey were cut off by a band of savages in the Harbor in Ray's Cove.

Another version of the affray at Skull Lick, or Battleground Hollow, is thus given by one of the descendants of Henry Hinish, who, it is claimed, was the only white man engaged in the fight who escaped death :

The Indians had been committing depredations for a long time, and the whites resolved to take active measures of retaliation. Hinish and a party of about twenty men were in pursuit of the savages and surprised them on the hill above the lick. The Indians fled, leaving their arms on the ground. The pursuing party did not stop to pick up the arms, and the Indians subsequently returned and secured possession of them. They then attacked the whites, who had entered the ravine, and slaughtered every one of them except Hinish, who escaped by running.

Scalping knives, gun-barrels and other warlike implements have been dug up, from time to time, in the ravine, as well as numerous skulls and parts of skeletons. Several years ago two skulls were found in a hollow tree. There is no doubt that a bloody fight once took place here, but it is to be regretted that the accounts of it are so vague and unsatisfactory.

Henry Hinish, John and Simon Ritchey, and their families, were among the earliest settlers in Ray's cove.

James Martin, a native of Wales, was an early settler at the old Juniata crossing, where he ran a ferry-boat many years before the chain-bridge was built. He made considerable money by this business, and was an influential citizen. He was one of the first associate judges of the county. One of his daughters married Peter Barndollar, from whom the Barndollars of Everett are descended. Abraham Martin, son of James, also became an associate judge and was a most prominent citizen. His death was the result of a shocking accident; while at work in his barn, he fell from the beams and broke his neck.

Frederick Clingerman, from Frederick county, Maryland, settled on the farm now owned by Adam Shuss at a very early day, while the Indians were still numerous. His son Philip lived on the farm after him and died in 1881, in the eighty-first year of his age.

The Dennisons were among the early settlers upon the river. One of them, Hugh, kept tavern for some years at the old crossing, and owned considerable property in the neighborhood. The building now the McGraw homestead was commenced by him and completed by his widow. The date of its erection is supposed to be 1818. It is a large three-story building, substantially built of stone, and situated upon the river bank in the midst of wild and romantic scenery. It was long one of the most famous hostelries on the pike.

George McGraw kept the above-mentioned tavern from 1842 for many years, and had a reputation unexcelled as a landlord. He was born in Chester county in 1809, and died in Bedford county in 1877. Beside his hotel, he was the owner of a large farm, and was extensively engaged in the stock business. He was a man of excellent character and had high social standing. In 1872 he was appointed associate judge to fill a vacancy, and completed the term of office with credit. He could not, however, be induced to accept a renomination. His widow (*née* E. W. Broomhall) is living at the old homestead. Her children are Thomas B., John C., George, J. Edwin and Sadie R. (Shull). Three of the sons reside in this township and are well-known citizens.

The Foor family is an old one in this county, the fifth generation now living here. John Foor, the progenitor, was a German, who lived some years near Philadelphia, and thence emigrated to this county and settled while most of

this part of the state was a wilderness. His children were Jacob, John, Leonard, Richard, Abraham, Mary and Catharine. The property on which Samuel S. and William H. H. Foor now live is the ancestral homestead of the family. Their father, David Foor, left it in early life, but returned when middle-aged and died here. He was the father of five sons and two daughters. Four of the sons enlisted in 1861 for three years, or during the war. Three of them returned, but one, Francis, died in a rebel prison. S. S. Foor was the first three-years man that enlisted from East Providence. He married Margaret Sheely, daughter of Andrew Sheely, of West Providence township. She died in 1882, having borne nine children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Foor was a most exemplary Christian woman, and her loss was deeply felt. The Foor families were among the first supporters of the Christian church in this township.

Christian Felten, a native of Germany, came from Philadelphia about 1807, purchased two tracts of four hundred acres each, and settled where Rev. G. C. Probst now lives. He had one son, Christian, and two daughters, Ephie (Garlick) and Mary, all now dead. Christian, the son, died in 1856, in his sixty-fifth year. He married Catharine Clingerman, daughter of Frederick Clingerman, one of the first settlers, and in 1822 settled where his son Christian now lives. The children of this union were Anthony, Philip, Henry, Jacob, Christian, Frederick, David, Margaret and Catharine; the latter deceased. All live in this county except David, Kansas, and Margaret, Fulton county. During the late war, Christian was in the service eight months. David was also a soldier, from Kansas.

Anthony Felten, son of Christian Felten, is an old resident of this township. He is the father of nine children. One of his sons, John, followed the trade of a millwright a number of years, quitting it in 1872. In that year John and his father erected Felten's mill on the Raystown branch. He is also proprietor of a machine-shop, where he does general repairing work. Mr. J. Felten was in the army during the late war. After his return from service, in 1867, he married Nancy A., daughter of David Eshelman. They have nine children.

Philip Fisher, a son of an early settler in Fulton county, came to Ray's cove when a young man, and here he lived until his death. He was the father of nine children. His son, J. W. Fisher, an enterprising farmer of this township, lived upon the old farm until twenty-five years of age. At twenty-four he married Margaret, daughter of Robert Glenn, of this township. They have four children living and two deceased.

O. C. Ramsey is a son of Thomas Ramsey. The father of Thomas was Welsh and the mother Irish. They lived in Huntingdon county. Thomas came to this county when a young man and settled near Ray's hill. He reared five sons and one daughter. O. C. Ramsey worked at home until sixteen years of age, then went to Bucyrus, Ohio, and learned the carpenter's trade. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the three-months service in the 13th Penn. regt., being the first man enrolled from East Providence. He re-enlisted in the 208th regt. Mr. Ramsey married Catharine, daughter of Capt. William Gracey, and is the father of seven children living.

The Riley family were among the early settlers in this county. Mrs. Riley, a widow, and two sons, John and William, both young, came here from Belfast, Ireland, and located near Bedford. William lived in East Providence. He was the father of George Riley, who died in 1868. George Riley enlisted twice during the late war. At the second battle of Bull Run he was wounded and afterward discharged. Re-enlisting, he served until the close of the war. He was the father of seven children. One of his sons, R. F. Riley, has taught school six years in this township. He married Mary J., daughter of Samuel Himes, and has one child living.

Daniel Manspeaker, from the vicinity of Washington, D. C., settled near Juniata crossing quite early. His son John, who was born in Georgetown, D. C., lived in this township, and was the father of four sons and three daughters. One of his sons, also named John, was in the late war, and is now residing in this township. His wife's maiden name was Mary Dermer. They have nine children. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Adam Hinish was an early settler in Ray's cove. His son, Adam, also lived here, and married Susan Ready, by whom he had seven children. Two of his sons, Jacob H. and George W., were in Co. E, 199th Penn. regt. Jacob H. married Anna Ritchey, daughter of Simon Ritchey, of Ray's cove. They have four children.

Henry Colledge, a native of Virginia, came to this county when young, and followed teaming a number of years. After marrying Miss Rinard, of Ground Hog valley, he settled in Ray's cove about 1831. He reared eleven children. His son Jacob now owns the old home stead. He learned the trade of a tanner and followed it several years. When twenty years of age he went to California, where he remained fourteen years, engaged in mining, operating a sawmill, etc. Returning home, he made a second trip to California, and about 1870 came back to this county. Mr. Colledge follows farming and runs a sawmill.

Henry Chamberlain came from Baltimore and lived near Ray's Hill. Two of his sons, Jacob and Henry, are residents of this township. Jacob has resided on the farm he now occupies since 1862. He has served as constable of the township seventeen years, and held other local offices. He was in the army nearly two years, in Co. H, 22d Penn. Cav.

John Manspeaker came to Ray's cove, when a child, with his parents. He was the father of seven children. One of his sons, David, served three years in the army, and was killed in battle. A daughter of John Manspeaker, Eliza J., married Jacob Ritchey, son of Michael Ritchey, an early settler of the cove. Jacob Ritchey was one of a family of five children. He followed farming until 1864, when he enlisted in September, and the following December he died at Fortress Monroe. He was the father of seven children. His widow now occupies the farm.

Capt. William Gracey is a native of Belfast, Ireland. When about eleven years of age he came to this state with his parents, who settled in Cumberland county. At the age of fourteen he was indentured as a tailor's apprentice. Having worked at the trade some years as an apprentice and journeyman, he started in business for himself, at Springfield, where he continued successfully for some years. In 1858 he located at Juniata crossing, where he kept hotel one year. In 1859 he came to his present home, formerly the Philip Fisher farm. Capt. Gracey has been married three times: first, to Lydia Daly, of Cumberland county, who bore six children, four of whom are living; second, to Margaret Etter, of Franklin county, by whom he had three children, two of whom are living. In 1857 he married Mary, daughter of Philip Fisher, who is the mother of five children. Capt. Gracey and three of his sons enlisted in Co. H, 107th Penn. regt. He was promoted to second lieutenant, then to first, and during the last year of the war had command of the company. At Gettysburg his sons James and Alfred were captured. They were in Andersonville prison over twenty months.

Leonard Giffin is a native of Franklin county, where his father, John Giffin, a native of Ireland, came when nine years of age. The family subsequently removed to Fulton county, where the father died. Leonard was left an orphan at the age of nine years. He learned shoemaking in early life and worked at it forty-seven years along the Chambersburg pike. About 1850 he settled upon his present farm. He married Hester M., daughter of Henry Whilt, the oldest man in this township. Mr. Giffin is the father of twelve children. His oldest son, Peter C., was in Co. F, 77th Penn. regt., and was killed at Liberty Gap, Tennessee.

William Weist was born in Ray's cove. His parents emigrated hither from Germany. He is one of a family of five children. He lived on his father's farm until 1877, when he purchased the place he now owns. The wife of Mr. Weist is Harriet, daughter of Henry Swartz, of Ray's cove. Mr. and Mrs. Weist are members of the Lutheran church.

Henry Whilt, now eighty-eight years of age, and one of the few surviving soldiers of 1812, came to this county from his native place, Philadelphia, when twenty-three years of age. He settled at Schellsburg, and followed wagonmaking for several years. He married Jane, daughter of Daniel Davis, and four years later settled on the farm where he still lives. His father-in-law, Davis, was an early settler, and held several tracts of land and mill property on Brush creek. Mr. Whilt is the father of seven children — Hester M., Daniel H., Rebecca H., Jacob, Frederick, Barbara J. and Catharine—all living but Frederick. Daniel H. lives on the old homestead. He was a soldier in the late war.

Edward Conner, who has now lived over eighty years in this township, is the son of William Conner, who died during the time of the rebellion, aged nearly one hundred years. The family were among the early settlers. Mr. Conner married Ann Garlick for his first wife, and Elizabeth Ruter for his second. Two children by the first marriage are living — Isaac in

this township, and Adam in Monroe. Lewis, David (deceased), Susanna, Jonas and Wesley are children of the second union. Isaac, Adam, Lewis, David and Jonas were in the army. David died in the service and Jonas was wounded.

Lewis Conner, an enterprising and respected farmer of this township, served nearly three years in the army, and passed through twenty-one engagements. He enlisted twice and served as private, corporal and sergeant.

The grandfather of Samuel Frazey was of Scotch descent and came from Long Island to Fulton county among the early settlers. While absent from home he was suddenly taken ill and died, and seventeen days later his body was found on the Pack-horse trail on the top of Ray's hill. John Frazey, his son, married Rachael Barton, daughter of Elijah Barton, one of the early settlers in this county, and lived in East Providence township. He died in 1861 at the age of seventy-five. His children — Rebecca, Noah, Mary, Nelson, Samuel, Anna, Rachel and Sarah—are all living and all married. Samuel has resided on his present farm since 1842. Two of his sons, Frederick L. and Henry P., were in Co. A, 11th Penn. regt. Both were wounded, Frederick at Antietam and Henry at Hatcher's Run.

Jeduthun Williams was born in West Providence township, but passed most of his days on the farm now owned by his son Joseph. He was a minister, and labored many years in behalf of the churches of the Christian denomination. He died in 1879, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was married to Mary, daughter of Patterson Calhoun, of this county, and was the father of ten children, of whom four are still living: Joseph, Gideon, Asa and Nancy (Tewell). Joseph, Gideon and John P. (the latter now deceased) were soldiers in the rebellion.

P. M. Barton is a native of Fulton county and a grandson of Elijah Barton, one of the early settlers who came from New Jersey. Mr. Barton came to this township and settled on his present farm in 1846. He has a fine farm and excellent buildings. Mr. Barton has held several township offices. He was also elected a county commissioner by the democrats, and served one term. For several years he was a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Clover Creek, Blair county.

Isaac Thomas is of German descent. He came to Fulton county with his father, Peter Thomas, when five years of age. In 1849 Isaac came to Ray's Hill, where he followed various kinds of work for two years, then entered the tannery of John Nycum, in which he worked fourteen years. In 1864 he enlisted and served till the close of the war. Since returning from the army he has been foreman of J. B. Hoyt & Co.'s tannery at Ray's Hill. Mr. Thomas married Margaret Himes. Their family consists of seven children living, one dead.

Adam Shuss is a native of Snake Spring township, where his father, Jacob Shuss, settled in 1812. Mr. Shuss' grandfather, Adam Koontz, also settled in Snake Spring valley in 1812. The father of Adam Koontz came to this county very early and settled at Clevian spring, whence he was driven away by the Indians. Adam Shuss has lived in East Providence since 1851. His wife is Elizabeth (*née* Clingerman). Her father, Philip Clingerman, was reared on the Adam Shuss farm. Mr. Shuss was a soldier in the late war, and was present at Lee's surrender. He has made extensive improvements on his farm, and in 1882 erected excellent buildings, both house and barn. Mr. Shuss and his sons operate two steam sawmills. In 1881 they sawed over three million feet of lumber in Huntingdon and Blair counties.

Jacob Rice, son of an early settler of this county, was of German ancestry. He spent most of his life in Monroe township. He married Elizabeth Miller, and their children were: Jonathan, Henry (deceased), Solomon, Abraham, Isaac (deceased), Cornelius, Jacob, Hester A., Sarah (deceased), Elizabeth and Rebecca. All the sons were in the late war except Henry and Jacob. Isaac and Abraham were in Andersonville prison, and Isaac died there. Cornelius is now a farmer of East Providence township, where he has resided since 1865. His farm was improved by Jesse Akers.

M. J. Jackson, a native of Fulton county, has lived upon his present place since 1867. Mr. Jackson has three hundred and sixty-four acres of land and a valuable mill property. He was a soldier in the late war and settled in this county immediately after its close.

John W. Sams, Esq., is a native of this county. He is an old resident and an esteemed citizen of East Providence township.

MILLS.

Probably the first mill in the township was a "tubmill," a rude and primitive affair, which was situated on land now owned by S. Nycum, on a small stream still known as Tubmill run.

Davis' mill, near the present site of Jackson's mill, on Brush creek, was built soon after the settlement of the country. Daniel Davis was its first proprietor, and William Maiken the next. It was long the principal mill in the settlement.

Enslow's gristmill, still standing at Gapville, was also one of the earliest mills. A sawmill stood near it.

There are several good mills in the township, all of recent date, among which may be mentioned the Tunnel mill on Brush creek, built in 1862, by Solomon Williams, and now owned by S. & G. Kegg. The water-power is obtained by means of a tunnel extending from the site of the mill to the creek on the other side of the hill.

Joseph Williams' gristmill was built by him in 1862. A part of the building was erected by Jeduthun Williams as a chopping-mill, about 1839. There was also a sawmill built here many years before.

Felten's mill on Brush creek, a large three-story structure, was built in 1852 by Henry and Frederick Felten, and is now owned by Henry Felten. Felten's mill on the river, elsewhere mentioned, was built in 1872.

The Jackson mill was built in 1839, by John Nycum. It is a large mill of good capacity. Simon Nycum, son of John, sold the property to Hanks & Jackson in 1867, and Hanks subsequently disposed of his interest to M. J. Jackson.

RAY'S HILL.

The little hamlet of Ray's Hill was founded and built by John Nycum, who bought a tract of land and settled here in 1820. He was born in this county, and was the son of William Nycum, an early resident of Snake Spring valley. John had two brothers, William and Philip, who lived and died near Mann's Choice.

All the buildings about the store at Ray's Hill, with the exception of a part of the old tavern-house, were erected by John Nycum. When he settled here he began farming and keeping tavern. About 1835 he opened the first store in the place. In 1836 he succeeded in getting Ray's Hill postoffice established, and was appointed postmaster. He served in that capacity nearly all of the time up to 1867. His business career was a most successful one, and he was reckoned among the worthiest citizens of the county. Mr. Nycum retired from active business in 1868. He died in 1878, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife was Mary Shartzer, whose parents moved to Snake Spring valley from Lebanon county. Five children of John and Mary Nycum are living: Simon, Ray's Hill; Mary J. (Shook), Lancaster; Susan (Harry), Bedford; A. J., Everett; and John, Chicago. Simon Nycum, who resides at the old homestead, has been largely identified with the business interests of this part of the county. He is a large landowner and an estimable citizen. Two of his sons were in the army—William H. and John Q. The former served two terms of enlistment.

The Nycum store was run by John Nycum and John Nycum & Sons until 1868, and from that date until 1881 by S. Nycum & Son. The business is now conducted by J. Q. Nycum.

John Nycum started a tannery run by horse-power about 1836. The present steam tannery was built in 1868–9 by Simon Nycum, and sold by him in 1869 to J. B. Hoyt & Co.

John Lisinger, from Franklin county, settled opposite Willow grove, in Snake Spring township, in 1803. He was the father of thirteen children, three of whom are living: George, a blacksmith, near Bedford; Sophia, in Illinois; and William, Ray's Hill. William Lisinger, born in 1805, has always resided in this county. He learned shoemaking in Everett, and in 1837 settled at Ray's Hill, where he has since carried on his trade in connection with farming. Mr. Lisinger states that when he came to his present home, there were nearly a dozen taverns on the turnpike between his house and Everett; now there are none. Two of Mr. Lisinger's sons, George and John, were in the late war. George was taken prisoner, and starved in a rebel prison at Salisbury, North Carolina. John is now in Ohio.

January 20, 1773, James McCashlin was assaulted upon the road, near Ray's hill, by two men in disguise, and robbed of twenty-two pounds and a watch.

In 1841 James Rice killed James McBurney in a quarrel, near the top of Ray's hill. Both were drovers. Rice was convicted and hung. There were many desperate characters who fre-

quented the turnpike, and robberies and fights were common.

CHURCHES.

The old Union church, still standing south of the turnpike, near Ray's Hill, was built (of logs) in 1826. In 1833, it was remodeled and weatherboarded. It was erected mainly by Lutherans, Methodists, Christians and Reformed. The erection of Ray's Hill Methodist Episcopal church in 1855, and of Mount Zion Lutheran church (Ray's Hill) in 1856, caused it to be disused and go to ruin.

Ray's Hill Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is one of the many early church organizations of which no records exist. A class was formed many years ago, which met for a number of years prior to the erection of the Union church at the house of Charles McLaughlin. The appointment was formerly a part of the Bloody Run circuit. It is now on the Ray's Hill circuit, and has a fair membership, manifesting a good interest.

Ray's Hill Lutheran Church.—The Evangelical Lutheran congregation at this place was organized in 1835, and for many years worshiped in the old-fashioned frame church which is still standing in the old graveyard. Rev. Solomon Ritz, a preacher of power and eloquence, labored here some years. In 1842 the congregation was placed on the Bloody Run (Everett) charge, and has since continued a part of the same. The first record we have of church officers is dated 1843. In that year, Christian Felten, Sr., was elected elder, and Henry Whilt, deacon. J. S. Sparks, elder, and Simeon Nycum, deacon, were the next officers elected. In 1844, Christian Felten, Jr., was elected elder in place of his father, and H. Whilt was re-elected deacon. The congregation is prosperous. Membership of the church, seventy ; sabbath school, forty-five. The new brick church, erected in 1856, is a substantial and beautiful edifice, ample in size for the congregation.

The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran congregation at Ray's cove was organized in 1858, by Rev. G. C. Probst, with twenty members. For list of pastors, see history of Everett congregation. The church now has fifty members. The first elders of the church were John Swartz and John Sleighter; trustees, John Rinard, Henry Colledge and Henry Swartz. The lot on which the church is built is an acre of ground given to the congregation by Capt. William Gracey. The house was finished in 1858, and dedicated by the pastor on the 7th of November. It cost over one thousand dollars.

The Cedar Grove congregation of the Lutheran denomination was organized in 1875 by Rev. J. Brubaker. The church was erected in 1875–6. The congregation consists of sixty members in the church, and thirty in the sabbath school. It is a part of Everett charge. It was formed mainly from former members of Mount Pleasant congregation.

Mount Pleasant Lutheran Church.—The Evangelical Lutheran church at Mount Pleasant was organized in 1857, by Rev. G. C. Probst, who has served as pastor ever since. The church edifice was built in 1857, and dedicated in August of that year. The congregation, organized with sixty members, now has about seventy-five members. The church was separated from the Ray's Hill and Ray's Cove charge in 1867.

Mr. Probst has labored long and faithfully in behalf of the Lutheran churches of this county. He now preaches at Mount Pleasant, at Clearville, and at the old log church, four miles from Clearville. Mr. Probst is a native of Germany; was brought up in Frederick county, Maryland; educated at Gettysburg Theological Seminary, and began his pastoral labors at Everett in 1857.

Christian Church.—The Ray's Cove Christian church was organized about 1825, by Rev. Daniel Long, of Virginia. Among the original members were: Leonard, John, Jacob and Simon P. Foor, Robert Hughey and their families. The present membership is about sixty. Meetings were held at houses and schoolhouses until a church edifice was erected, about 1860.

Elder Long was succeeded as pastor by Elders Jacobs, Lewis, Ramsey, Seever, Proctor, Miller, Cooper, Barney, McDaniel, Sipes and Logue.

Red Plains Christian church was organized in March, 1878, by Rev. J. N. McDaniel and Rev. B. A. Cooper. There were twenty-eight original members, and the present membership is about the same. This organization meets at Grange Hall. The pastors are Revs. Cooper and Garland.

Rev. B. A. Cooper, whose long services in behalf of the Christian churches of this county entitle him to special mention, is a son of Nicholas Cooper, who settled in this township, and a descendant of a pioneer Irish settler of Fulton county. Mr. Cooper was licensed to

preach in 1845, and ordained in 1847, and has since devoted himself to the interests of the Christian churches in Bedford and Fulton counties. He now has ten preaching appointments, involving a very large amount of work. Mr. Cooper and two of his sons were in the army. One son died at Fredericksburg.

Conference.—The Ray's Hill Christian conference was organized in 1846, with the following charter members: Jeduthun Williams, John Ramsey, Elisha Gardner, John Smith, James Pennell, L. J. Foor, G. W. Tillett and B. A. Cooper. Since its organization, the following have been members: Abraham Miller, Samuel Logue, James Rollins, John T. McKinney, John N. McDaniel, Joseph Barney, Michael B. Miller, Asbury K. Browning, William H. Clark, James W. Troutman, John H. Barney, Isaiah Jennings, John Jennings, Joseph H. Swaney, Silas W. Richardson, Elijah Shipley, John L. Schuck, Mason L. Sipes, William C. Garland and A. R. Garland.

The total membership of the Christian church in Bedford county is about one thousand.

Ray's Cove Reformed Church.—One of the few log churches still standing is the Reformed church of Ray's cove, built in 1850. It has not been used by the congregation for many years, but is still occupied by the Dunkards occasionally. Valentine Metz, Thomas H. Grove and the Nycums were among the early members. Rev. Dietrich was one of the first pastors, and Rev. Cramer the last.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Asbury Methodist Episcopal church in Ray's cove was built in 1857, during the pastorate of Rev. Wm. H. Stevens. For about two years previous the Methodists had met at the Reformed church in the cove. The house is built of logs and boarded. Jesse Grove was the first class-leader. Among the early members were John and Martin Foor, John Manspeaker, and Peter and Andrew Ritchey. The church belongs to Ray's Hill circuit.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Ray's Hill Lodge, No. 776, I.O.O.F., was instituted October 19, 1871. Following are the names of the charter members and first officers: William Gracey, P.G.; Simon Nycum, N.G.; Dr. E. J. Miller, V.G.; G. E. Staily, Secy.; G. W. Nycum, Asst. Secy.; John Manspeaker, Treas.; M. J. Jackson, J. Q. Nycum, H. C. Nycum, J. R. Sproat, Daniel Manspeaker, Simon Ritchey, W. W. Ramsey, Jacob Fletcher, J. C. Barton, J. J. Shoaf, Benjamin Hanks, W. C. Ritchey, J. R. Jackson, Joseph Gray.

Sixty-eight have been admitted to membership since the formation of the lodge. Fifty-four is the present membership. The value of the lodge property is two thousand dollars. The amount paid in benefits, etc., up to March, 1883, was one thousand five hundred dollars.

GRANGE.

Pioneer Grange, No. 475, P. of H., was organized in May, 1875, with twenty charter members. The present membership is about twenty. In 1877 they erected a hall at Red Plains, and in 1879 started a grange store. The originators of the enterprise were: Joseph Williams, B. A. Cooper, J. Plessinger, Wm. McDaniel and H. Mellott. The store is kept by Hiram Mellott, and the style of the company is H. Mellott & Co.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

LIBERTY.

Indians and Early Settlers—Shoup's Fort—Massacre of Captain Phillips' scout—The Shoups and Stolers driven away by the Indians—Early Events—Stonerstown—Saxton—An Enterprising Town—Powellton Furnace—Personal—Industrial—Religious.

LIBERTY township was organized about 1845. It was a part of Hopewell township originally. The township is rich in minerals, and contains some excellent agricultural lands.

The township was among the earliest settlements of the county, and the pioneers encountered their full share of the perils and hardships. Most of the early settlers were Germans, and their traits of thrift and enterprise are still evinced by their posterity.

Among the earliest of the pioneers of that part of the county which is now Liberty township was Martin Stoler. He was an energetic German, and was undoubtedly one of the most prominent of the early settlers in that part of the county. For an extended history of him and his family the reader is referred to a biographical sketch of the family in another part of this chapter.

Sebastian Shoup, a German, was one of the very first settlers. He located where Saxton now is prior to the revolution. During the

RESIDENCE OF M.B. BRENEMAN, M.D., SAXTON, PA.

period of Indian hostilities he built a fort or blockhouse very near the spot where the railroad depot now stands. To this shelter the neighboring families resorted until the depredations became so violent that they felt compelled to seek a more secure fortification. The Shoups and their neighbors accordingly left and did not return until the war had closed. Shoup erected a gristmill very early. His children were: Joseph, Henry, Abraham, Mary (Knepper), Susan (Fetter), Catherine (Elder) and Mrs. Swartz, from whom a numerous posterity is descended.

AN INDIAN MASSACRE.

Woodcock valley extends from Huntingdon to Everett, and lies between Tussey's mountain on the west and Warrior ridge on the east. It was among the earliest settled portions of the vast territory once included in Bedford county. In this valley occurred some of the most desperate of the many bloody encounters between the whites and the Indians during the revolutionary period.

Tradition locates the scene of the massacre of Capt. Phillips' scout at a point on the bank of the Raystown branch, a short distance east of Woodcock valley, and very near where the Powellton furnace now stands.

During the summer of 1780* Phillips, an experienced and energetic pioneer, who had been appointed a captain by Col. Piper, was authorized to raise a company to protect the settlements against savage incursions. Phillips then resided near Williamsburg. It being harvest time, he succeeded in collecting but ten men, and with these he determined to scout through Morrison's cove and Woodcock valley, as it was well known that there was a large number of savages in the neighborhood of the settlements, and that the latter were consequently in need of protection.

Capt. Phillips and his party set out on July 15, 1780, and marched from the cove across the mountains. Entering the valley, they found most of the houses deserted, but no signs of Indians. Late on Saturday evening they arrived at a house which had been abandoned by its owner. This house belonged to a settler named Frederick Heater, who had fled to Hartsock's fort. The house had been pierced with loopholes to serve as a temporary fortress. Here Capt. Phillips decided to remain over Sunday. His entire force consisted of himself and his son, Elijah, aged fourteen, Philip and Hugh Skelly, P. and T. Sanders, Richard Shirley, M. Davis, Thomas Gaitrell, Daniel Kelly, and two others.

They passed the night in safety. While preparing breakfast, one of the Skellys, looking out of the door, discovered that the house was surrounded by Indians. The savages numbered at least sixty, and among them were two white men, painted and dressed like the rest. It appears that the Indians had tracked the scouts to their halting-place. Phillips commanded silence and awaited the further movements of the enemy. Through the window he could see the savages grouped upon an eminence, in consultation. About ten of them had rifles and the remainder bows and arrows. Presently an Indian discharged his rifle. This was regarded as a ruse to draw the men from the house, and no notice was taken of it. At length an Indian venturing near the house was shot at and wounded by Gaitrell. The war-whoop was then raised, and the savages, expecting an immediate engagement, concealed themselves behind trees some seventy yards from the house.

The next action of the savages was the firing of a volley upon the house, riddling the door and window. The white men stood bravely at their posts, firing whenever a savage appeared within rifle-range. In this manner two Indians were killed and two wounded. The enemy kept up a succession of shots upon door and window, but wounded no one. Thus the fight continued until about the middle of the afternoon, when Philip Skelly shot the chief through the cheek. This so exasperated the Indians that they again raised the war-cry and seemed determined upon vengeance. Just at this juncture, so Capt. Phillips stated, the muzzle of Davis' rifle, which was held at a loophole, was so effectually spiked by an arrow, driven into it by a skillful Indian archer, that the efforts of four men were necessary to withdraw it.

The Indians next fired the cabin, and Capt. Phillips was compelled to surrender. One of the renegade white men acted as spokesman, and demanded, first, that all arms should be given up; second, that the men should suffer themselves to be pinioned. The men were powerless to resist, and their hands were securely tied behind their backs. In this condition the captors and prisoners started, as the Indians said, for

* This account is condensed from Jones' "History of the Juniata Valley."

Kittanning. But they had proceeded only a short distance when a halt was ordered. Five or six Indians, having in charge Capt. Phillips and his son, continued their journey, while the remainder stayed behind with their prisoners. The fate of the latter was not known until the next day, when they were found tied to trees, each man killed and scalped, and with from three to five arrows sticking in each body. The bodies were buried near the spot where they were found, and not even the rudest mark was made to indicate their final resting-place or perpetuate their memory.

LATER SETTLERS.

Daniel Cypher, an early settler, served in the revolution and settled in the county soon after the war. His children were Anna (Stoler), Polly, Daniel, Jacob and David. Polly died young, and her body was probably the first one buried in the cemetery of the Reformed church in the Stoler neighborhood.

Among the early settlers on the river were Abraham and Jacob Steel, who came from the vicinity of Reading. Jacob, a son of Abraham, was born in 1801, and is now living near Steeltown, where he located in 1828. His father was a cooper and farmer. His uncle, Jacob, was a farmer and boatman, and for many years carried on an extensive business shipping flour, grain and produce, for the Morrison's cove settlers, down the river to market. He made use of large flat-bottomed boats which were known as "arks." They were about sixteen feet wide and from seventy to eighty feet long, the sides built up and tightly boarded to the hight of five or six feet. The "arks," once loaded, required no propulsion, but floated with the current, guided by steersmen. When they reached their destination they were taken apart and sold for timber.

Jacob Rhodes and family moved to Liberty township in 1813. His son George resided on the farm until about 1861, when he removed to Rhodes' bridge, near Stonerstown, where he erected a gristmill. The mill is now owned and run by James Rhodes, son of George, who has conducted the business in connection with farming since 1866. Mr. Rhodes married Anna Rowser in 1876.

The sons and daughters of George Rhodes are: James, Jacob, Thomas, Daniel, Mary A., Catharine and Charlotte, living; and David, George, Margaret and Lydia, deceased. Jacob resides on the home farm, and is married to Eliza, daughter of David Bridenstine. Mr. Rhodes is an energetic and successful farmer.

Elias Hoover, a prominent farmer and mill-owner, is a native of this county and a son of Martin Hoover, who came to this township several years ago. Jonathan Hoover, grandfather of Elias, was an early resident of Morrison's cove.

STONERSTOWN.

This village is one of the oldest in the northern part of the county, having existed for more than seventy-five years. It was formerly a very flourishing place, supporting several stores, taverns and industries of various kinds. The building of the railroad diverted most of the business to Saxton, and Stonerstown sank into quiet and obscurity. The place now contains one store, a foundry, a blacksmith-shop, cabinet-shop and saddlery-shop.

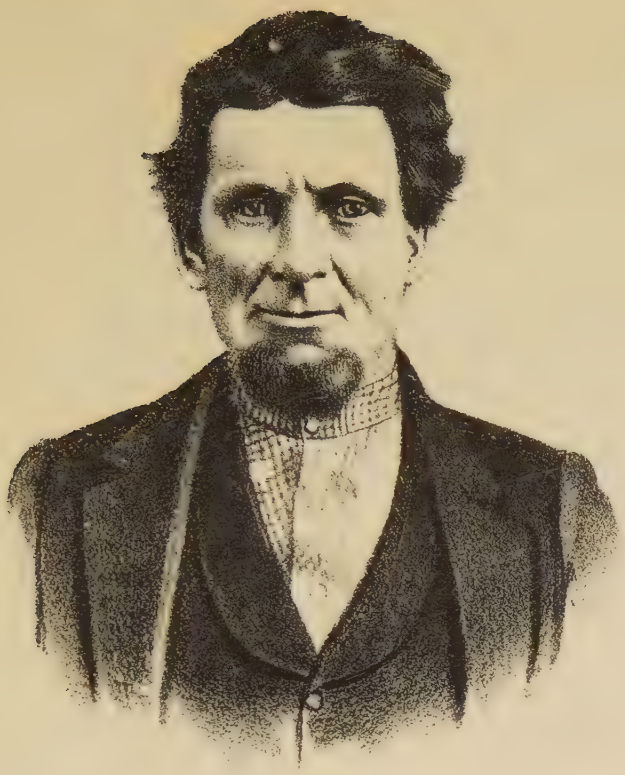
James Dunlap moved from Shover's run, near Bedford, to Riddlesburg, about 1811. In 1820 he settled with his family at Stonerstown. His children were: Jane, James, William, Mary, John, Sarah, Elizabeth, David and Andrew J. William Dunlap, of Stonerstown, was born in this county in 1807.

SAXTON.

The building of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain railroad, in 1855–6, gave birth to the now thrifty and prosperous town of Saxton. The town was laid out on land purchased from Henry and David Shoup, in 1853 and 1855, by James Saxton and Jacob Fockler, of Huntingdon. The growth of the place was rapid at the start, and the town soon assumed all the evidences of substantial and permanent prosperity. It now contains business interests of vast importance, among which may be mentioned the Powellton furnace and the railroad repair and car shops. There are three general stores, one clothing store, three hotels, several shops of various kinds, and one gristmill. Saxton also supports two physicians, two churches and a newspaper.

The village was incorporated as a borough on February 14, 1866. The first page of the borough records makes mention of the following officers: C. W. Moore, chief burgess; James L. Prince, J. A. Raum, C. S. Faxon, S. S. Flucke, C. W. Moore, council.

The borough has erected a commodious two-story brick school-building, the cost of which



GEORGE RHODES

MRS. GEORGE RHODES.

JACOB AND GEORGE RHODES.

George Rhodes, son of Jacob and Margaret Rhodes (or Roth, in German), was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1805, and soon thereafter his father, Jacob, with his family, emigrated to Liberty township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1813, and located on the farm now owned by Jacob and Daniel, sons of George Rhodes, where he remained until his death, which occurred in the year 1826, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. He was born in the year 1749, and was in the prime of early manhood at the beginning of the revolutionary war. He entered the service and served with distinction throughout that sanguinary struggle. His wife, Margaret, survived him two years and departed this life aged sixty-two years. In 1829 their son, George, was married to Elizabeth Stoler, daughter of David and Ann Stoler, and settled on the homestead farm and remained there till 1854, when he purchased the Keith farm, upon which he erected a flouring-mill known as Rhodes' mill, and upon this farm he lived until his death, which took place on the first day of April, 1875, aged sixty-nine years. His wife, Elizabeth, died March 27, 1868, aged fifty-nine years. To them were born six sons and five daughters; two sons, David and George, and two daughters, Lydia and Maggie, preceded them to the realms of eternal bliss. The following are the surviving children: Jacob and Daniel, who reside on the farm settled by their grandfather, Jacob Rhodes; James resides on the late homestead, and Thomas is a dentist, now practicing in Saxton, Bedford county. Jacob married Elizabeth Bridenstine, James married Annie Rowser, Mary Ann married Isaac K. Little, Catharine married Silas H. Little, and Charlotte married T. W. White. Fifteen grandchildren survive their grandparents. By their children, friends and neighbors they were highly esteemed, and will be held in grateful memory. George Rhodes was a man of more than ordinary energy and enterprise. He was identified with every project which had for its object the development of his country or the bettering of the condition of his fellowman, and in business he often suffered rather than assert his defence, and when differences arose he sought reconciliation rather than litigation. In politics he was a democrat. He was elected and served a term as commissioner of his county with acceptance to his constituents, and it was seldom during his life that he did not hold some office of trust in the district in which he lived.

was about twenty-six hundred dollars. The report of the borough schools for 1882 shows two schools, two teachers, eighty-five pupils enrolled, and two thousand eight hundred and two dollars and nineteen cents expended for school purposes.

N. Hyssong, Esq., moved to Saxton from Woodberry township in 1864, and worked at his trade, patternmaking, for five years. He removed to Stonerstown, where he carried on undertaking for nine years. While there he was twice elected justice of the peace. Returning to Saxton in 1880, he has since kept temperance hotel and carried on undertaking. He is serving a second term as constable. Mr. Hyssong's father, Martin Hyssong, was a native of Middle Woodberry township. He died in Stonerstown in 1879. N. Hyssong married Elizabeth Coy.

The store of J. A. & E. Eichelberger, at Saxton, was started in 1867 by its present proprietors, who are doing a very flourishing business, and have the best store in the town. The Messrs. Eichelberger are sons of James Eichelberger, of Hopewell, at which place they also carry on mercantile business.

Capt. E. Eichelberger began his mercantile career in boyhood. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in Co. F, 8th Penn. reserves, as first lieutenant, and was promoted to captain in 1863. At the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, he was wounded. After the war he superintended Hopewell furnace one year.

Frank Little came from Maryland in 1803, and settled at Hopewell, whence, in 1805, he removed to Raver's run. Frank and Susanna (Shields) Little were the parents of eight children: Elizabeth, John, Polly, Rebecca, William, Susanna, Scisly and Archibald. Capt. I. K. Little is a son of William Little. He married M. A. Rhodes, daughter of George Rhodes. In 1863 he enlisted in the 5th Dis. Cav. Washington, D. C., and served as captain of Co. F. From 1867 to 1875 he had charge of the construction department of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company. He next engaged in milling, which he followed until 1880. He is now engaged in the lumber business. Capt. Little's father, William Little, born in 1800, is still living. He married Mary Flucke, and had eight sons and three daughters.

Tobias Snider was born in Hopewell township. His maternal grandfather, Mr. Helsel, was an early settler on Dunning's creek. His father, Abraham Snider, came from Adams county when young, and located in the same settlement. Tobias was one of ten children. He settled in Woodcock valley, where he married Susan, daughter of George F. Steel. While living in the valley he worked at gunsmithing. In 1863–4 he was in government employ at Washington. In 1867 he came to Saxton, kept the Burnet house, and was contractor on the railroad. In 1869 Mr. Snider engaged in general mercantile business as one of the firm of Snider, Berkstresser & Rhodes. In 1870–1 he carried on the business alone. For the last six years he has been engaged in the lumber and bark trade.

T. C. Sanderson, Esq., came to Bedford county in 1873, and was station agent at Hopewell for four and a half years. He also served as justice of the peace while there. In 1878 he removed to Saxton, where he was weighmaster for three years. In 1881 he assumed his present position as train dispatcher at this point.

Little's gristmill at Saxton was erected about 1873 by I. K. Little, D. M. Stoler and William Stapleton. Mr. Little is now sole owner, and rents the mill to S. B. & D. M. Stoler. On the site of this mill, Sebastian Shoup built a gristmill prior to 1800.

POWELLTON FURNACE.

This furnace, one of the most important industries of Bedford county, was built by Withrow & Gordon, of Pittsburgh, for the proprietor, Robert Hare Powell, of Philadelphia. It was begun in 1879 and put in blast in October, 1882. Its full capacity is one hundred tons of iron per day. The furnace is now run by a one-thousand horsepower steam-engine; a second engine of the same power is soon to be added. The owner of the furnace is Robert Hare Powell; De Veaux Powell is general business manager, and E. J. Bird, furnace manager.

The ore mines which supply the furnace are in Tussey's mountain, extending about fifteen miles in Huntingdon and Bedford counties. The coke ovens, numbering one hundred and five new Belgian ovens, are six miles from the furnace, in Huntingdon county.

SOCIETIES.

Odd-Fellows.—Saxton Lodge, No. 594, I.O.O. F., was chartered November 20, 1866. The following are the names of the charter members and first officers: Isaac Paxson, P.G.; F. O.

Alleman, N.G.; David M. Jones, V.G.; S. S. Fluck, Secy.; S. B. Stoler, Asst. Secy.; G. W. Gibbony, Treas.; J. L. Prince, W.; J. M. Barkstresser, E. A. Fockler, F. M. Fryburg, Samuel M. Carney, Joseph S. Cook, Samuel Bridenstine, Isaac L. Elder, L. F. Stoler, O. P. Ross. The present membership is forty-five; total assets of the lodge at the last report, two thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and nineteen cents.

Zion Encampment was moved from Coalmont to Saxton in 1881. Officers: O. P. Ross, C.P.; H. Speece, S.W.; D. B. Gibbony, J.W.; William B. Barr, H.P.; F. M. Fryburg, Secy.; John A. Hickes, Treas.

Grand Army.—Heffner Post, No. 166, G.A.R., was organized May 4, 1880, with sixteen charter members. The first officers were as follows: William Barkla, P.C.; William Estep, S.V.C.; Silas White, J.V.C.; J. O. Hoffman, O.D.; Levi Quarry, O.G.; Daniel McFarland, O.S.; William Homan, Q.M.S.; T. C. Sanderson, S.; J. L. Meloy, Adjt.; O. P. Ross, Q.M.; M. B. Breneman, Post Surg. The post is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of thirty-one. Meetings are held at Stonerstown the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Among the first preachers who visited this part of the county was Alex. Boyd, a Presbyterian, who preached in a barn in 1811. The earliest Methodist preachers of which we have any account were Rev. Sewall and Dr. Jeremiah Duval. A Baptist named Davis preached at Stonerstown early.

Reformed Church.—The first preacher of the Reformed denomination was Rev. Gerhart, as early as 1822. When a congregation was organized we have no means of knowing. A stone building was erected in the Stoler neighborhood in 1843–4, and dedicated by the pastor, Rev. Frederick A. Rupley. The present building, a neat frame structure, was erected in 1872 at a cost of about two thousand two hundred dollars. The church is known as St. Luke's, and belongs to the Martinsburg charge. It has a membership of about eighty, and the same number of sabbath-school pupils. I. K. Little, Jacob Rhodes and D. M. Stoler are the elders.

Catholic.—While the railroad was building, and for two or three years thereafter, the Catholics supported a church at Stonerstown. The building has since blown down.

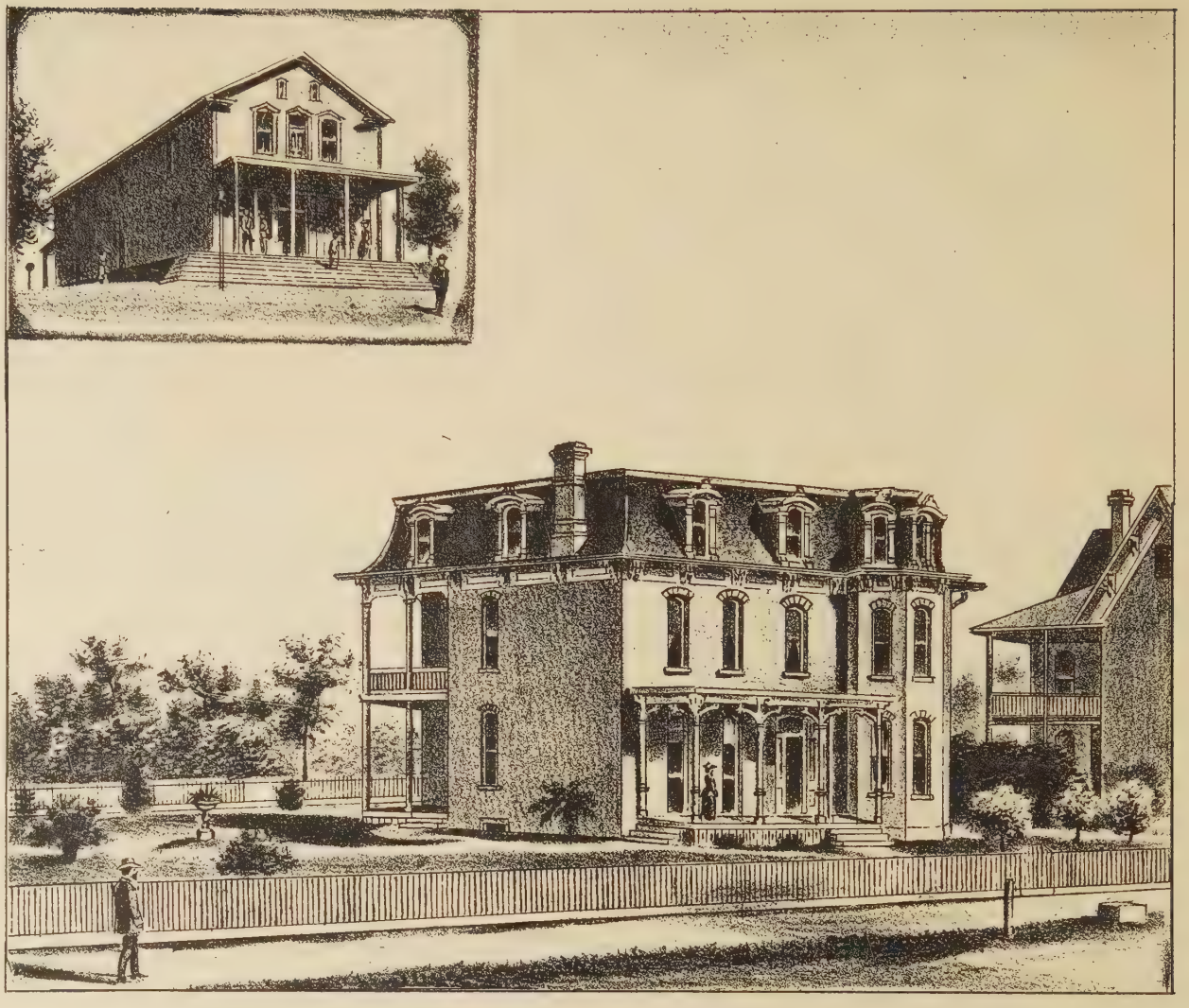
Methodist.—The Methodist society of Saxton has been in existence since about 1858, holding meetings in the Lutheran church at Stonerstown, which the society owned until recently. The new church at Saxton was completed in 1881 at a cost of four thousand dollars. It is 36×60 feet, well built and well furnished. The membership of the church is eighty; sabbath school, ninety. The Saxton circuit is now in charge of Revs. M. C. Piper and J. K. Lloyd. The trustees of Saxton church are: W. Barkla, E. Eichelberger and T. M. Barr, J. Carrothers, S. V. Rodkey and G. E. Taylor. Class-leaders: E. Eichelberger and T. M. Barr.

Lutheran.—St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church, Stonerstown, was organized in December, 1856, by Rev. Henry Sifert, the first pastor, with thirty-three members. The first church officers were John V. Besser, Henry Kensinger and George W. Gibbony.

The first Lutheran preacher in the place was Rev. Richards, under whom, in 1854, the erection of the church was begun. The building is of logs, boarded outside. It was completed in 1856 and dedicated by Rev. Henry Sifert, Lutheran, and Rev. Mr. Miller, Reformed. About 1858 the church was sold by the sheriff and purchased by the Methodists. Henry Zook purchased it from the latter denomination, and in turn sold it to the Lutherans in 1882. The Lutherans were without a pastor from 1858 to 1882. Rev. M. G. Boyer, the present pastor, was then installed. The church numbers thirty-two members.

Presbyterian.—The first Presbyterian minister who labored in Saxton was Rev. John Peeples, of Huntingdon, in the summer of 1854. In November, 1856, Rev. John Elliott was sent here by the Huntingdon presbytery, and organized a church. In 1857 Rev. Samuel Lawrence began preaching in Martinsburg, Saxton and Broad Top, and continued until 1864. Rev. Banks was next installed (as the first pastor) over Saxton and Yellow Creek churches. He was succeeded by Rev. Hardy, who was installed in 1866. In 1865–6 the Presbyterian church of Saxton was built at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars. The first officers were: John Fulton, elder, and James L. Prince and F. O. Alleman, deacons.

In 1869 Rev. R. J. Graves became pastor. Rev. J. W. Boal was pastor, 1871–5; Rev. E. P. Forsman, 1875–7; Rev. J. H. Baird, 1877–80. Since 1880 the church has been supplied twice a



RESIDENCE OF S. B. STOLER, SAXTON, PA.

month by appointees of the presbytery. The congregation, which once numbered one hundred and fifty members, is now reduced to twenty-five. The membership of the sabbath school is ninety.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE STOLER FAMILY.

Among the earliest of the pioneers of that part of the county which is now Liberty township was Martin Stoler, a native of German Switzerland, whence he emigrated to America with a wife and one child. A second child was born on the voyage. The names of his family, in order of age, were Frederick, Catharine (Knepper), John, Mary (Whetstone), Jacob, Nancy (Longstreth) and David.

Stoler probably brought his family to this county between 1769 and 1774. He first settled on the eastern side of Warrior ridge, and near the stream now called Stoler run. During the Indian troubles the family fled to Shoup's fort, and thence to Maryland. They remained in Maryland about seven years, and returned to their former home, but found only the ashes of their cabin. They found turnips growing in the garden (doubtless renewed from seed they had planted), and also discovered some thrifty young apple-trees, from seed which had been scattered by some means. They built a new cabin west of the old site, and very near where T. S. Stoler's house now stands, and transplanted some of the apple-trees thither, where they are still standing. The old house disappeared more than half a century ago. It was used as a schoolhouse for some years.

David Stoler, the son into whose possession the old home passed, married Anna, daughter of Daniel Cypher, in 1806. The children of David and Anna Stoler were : Mary A. (Steel), Elizabeth (Rhodes), Daniel, Frederick and Jacob. Jacob Stoler, son of David, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Shoup, and was the father of Ann M. (Elder), David F., Barbara D. (White), Sophia G. (White), dead, Daniel, Margaret (Bossler), Tobias S., Isaac (dead) and James. T. S. Stoler married Nancy E. Brown, of Huntingdon county.

Daniel Stoler, son of David, married Maria McDonald, whose father, James McDonald, was connected with the Hopewell furnace at an early day. The children of this union were : D. M., Martha A. (Entrekin), S. B., Anna (Enyeart), J. C., Mary (Enyeart), Lydia (Livingston), Matilda, George and Sally.

D. M. Stoler, eldest son of Daniel Stoler, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1839. He was educated at the Rainsburg Seminary and the Martinsburg Collegiate Institute. During the war he served in the Quartermaster's department, in Washington, D. C., and at Syracuse, New York. In 1867 he commenced merchandising, in which occupation he is now engaged at Saxton. Although conducting a large business, Mr. Stoler has identified himself prominently with the best interests of the township and county. He was a member of the representative branch of the legislature from 1881 to 1883, and filled many other minor positions of trust and responsibility. In 1868 he was married to Miss Margaret A., daughter of Jacob Snyder, Esq. Two children have been born to them — M. Gertrude and Rufus K. Mr. Stoler has been a member of the Reformed church from early life, and is Past Grand Master of the order of Odd-Fellows.

S. B. Stoler, second son of Daniel Stoler, was born in Bedford county in 1844. He completed his education at the Normal School at Bedford, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1868 he started for the Far West. He arrived at Denver, Colorado, May 5, and from there went to the mines. After three years' time spent in the mines, he returned to Pennsylvania in the fall of 1871. After graduating at the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburgh, he went into the mercantile business at Saxton. In 1876 the two brothers went into business together, under the firm name of S. B. & D. M. Stoler. Mr. Stoler has served as chief burgess of Saxton, and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1881, to Mary P., daughter of F. M. Fryburg, of Saxton. Two daughters have been born to them — Amy Pauline and Anna May.

CHAPTER XXXV.

BROAD TOP.

Organization—Settlement—Dr. Duval—His Colony—The First Mill—Donaldson's Prayer—Mineral Resources—Coal Mining—Iron Interests—Hopewell Furnace—Riddlesburg Furnaces—Coaldale Borough—Churches, Societies, Personal Sketches, Etc.

BROAD TOP township was organized from a part of Hopewell, about the year 1834. The township now contains two thrifty villages and one borough. In mineral resources it is the richest portion of Bedford county.

One of the earliest pioneers of Broad Top was Dr. Jeremiah Duval, who came from the vicinity of Annapolis, Maryland, soon after the revolutionary war. He secured a title to his land in 1785. Dr. Duval brought with him several men with families, his object being the establishment of a colony. Through his influence many other settlers were induced to come here after the colony was started, and after a few years the settlement became quite populous and prosperous. Dr. Duval was a man of culture and talent, and for years was the leading man among the settlers. He was a physician of good attainments, and for many years his medical practice extended over a wide field. He died in 1832. Two of his children are still living—Mrs. Sarah Baker, of Fulton county, now eighty-five years of age, and Dr. Asa Duval, of Broad Top township. Dr. Asa Duval was born in 1800, studied medicine with his father, and practiced until the infirmities of age compelled him to cease.

Among those who were styled Duval's colonists were Jeremiah Shreeves—the Chaneys; Edward, Gabriel, John, Lewis, Greenberry and Zachariah; John and Jeremiah Williams, Zachariah Donaldson, William Anderson, Basil Foster, Reason Mobley, Smith, Tyler and Derrell. All these "squatted" upon lands in the then unbroken wilds. Some secured titles to their land, others made small improvements, lived here a number of years and then went elsewhere. Some of the descendants of the Chaneys and Andersons still reside here.

Jeremiah Shreeves' wife was the first person buried in the old cemetery known as Duval's graveyard. She came after her husband, and died the night after her arrival. There were no sawmills near the settlers, and Mrs. Shreeves' body was buried in a coffin rudely fashioned from chestnut "puncheons." Barton Shreeves, son of Jeremiah, remained here a number of years and was a prominent citizen.

Thomas Whitehead, a revolutionary soldier, was an early settler who came after Duval's colony. He lived to be very aged, and his family is still represented here.

A tract of one thousand acres was among the earliest surveys of land made in this township. In 1791 it was purchased for one hundred and eighty pounds, by Amos Evans, of Chester county, and Samuel Horton, of Montgomery county, both of whom settled here and reared families.

Amos Evans had two sons, who live in this township—Miles and Joseph. His daughters were Mary (Williams), Elizabeth (Cook) and Abigail (Figard). Joseph Evans died in 1869, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was the father of Lemuel Evans, Esq., of Coaldale. The latter was elected justice of the peace in 1849, and held the office twenty years. In 1848 he was elected lieutenant-colonel of militia and served two years. In 1853 he was elected brigade-inspector of this county, to fill a vacancy. Re-elected in 1854, he served until 1859, when he was elected brigadier, in which capacity he served until 1864. He was also in the service in the late war, in Co. E, 49th Penn. regt., about thirteen months, and was wounded in the service.

Matthias Long was one of the earliest settlers. His son, Christopher Long, was born in Broad Top township (as now constituted) in 1777. Thomas M. Long, son of Christopher, is an old resident, and now resides in Coaldale.

Isaac Grove settled on Broad Top mountain before 1798. His son Francis was born in this county in that year. The children of Isaac Grove were: Francis, Elizabeth (Fought), Joseph, Frances (Anderson), William, Thomas, Julia (Bollman), Jesse, Jane (Livingston), John, Sarah (Rinard), and James; all living except Elizabeth, Joseph and Jesse.

In 1835 a very destructive forest fire ran over Broad Top mountain. Several farm buildings were destroyed and much damage was done to crops and other property. A sudden rain put a stop to the ravages of the flames.

During the progress of the fire an eccentric character known as Mose Donaldson became greatly alarmed and excited, and, kneeling, prayed earnestly for rain. Donaldson was an ignorant and

somewhat profane man, and when he was discovered by a neighbor in the unaccustomed attitude of prayer, the latter accosted him thus: "What, Mose! Are you praying? Don't you know that the prayer of a wicked man availeth naught?" Mose jumped suddenly to his feet and retorted, "You are a —— liar!" It is stated that within five minutes the rain began falling and the flames were speedily quenched. No doubt Donaldson was ever after a firm believer in the efficacy of his own prayers.

The grandparents of John C. Figard, Esq., lived in Cambria county. In 1806 James Figard, his father, moved to Broad Top township. He was a farmer and mechanic. He died in 1852. John C. resides upon the old homestead, and is one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of this township. He has been a justice of the peace sixteen years, discharging the duties of that office in manner highly satisfactory to his fellow-citizens.

Allison Edwards was born and reared in Huntingdon county. In 1861 he moved to Broad Top township. From 1865–9 he resided in Illinois. He has followed carpentry principally, though he has worked some at farming. The grandfather of Mr. Edwards lived in Woodcock valley, Blair county, during the Indian troubles. His father, James Edwards, resided in Huntingdon county, near the Bedford county line. Jonathan Barnet, the father of Mrs. A. Edwards, moved into Broad Top township in 1839.

William Rogers, one of the prominent farmers of Broad Top, is a native of Huntingdon county. He came to this township when a boy, and his home has been here ever since. He located on his present farm in 1863. Mr. Rogers has held various township offices. He also served one term as county commissioner, to which office he was elected in 1878.

Elisha Barton is a native of Fulton county, and a descendant of one of the early settlers of that county. In 1872 he settled at Coaldale. In 1877–8 he lived in Hopewell township, and about four years ago he settled upon the farm where he now resides.

The first gristmill in the Broad Top region was built on Six-Mile run, where the town of Coaldale now is, by Francis Moan, Esq., who was the first settler at this point. The land was warranted to him in 1785. Prior to 1800 the property was sold by the sheriff to Samuel Riddle.

COAL INTERESTS.

The semi-bituminous coal-fields of the Broad Top mountain region lie in Huntingdon county and the northeastern part of Bedford county. The coal is of a superior quality, and is valuable both for coking and fuel purposes. The existence of this coal in Broad Top mountain has been known for at least a century, but not until within a recent period have important mining operations been carried on. The mines of this county are confined to two valleys, Six-Mile run and Sandy creek, both in Broad Top township. The vein that is worked contains about four feet of good mining coal. Most of the collieries are worked by means of drift-mining. The mines on Sandy run are exclusively of this kind. On Six-Mile run there are two shafts.

The first mines were opened near Riddlesburg prior to the year 1800. Some shipments of coal were made at that time by means of "arks" or flat-bottomed river-boats. The business was carried on by Samuel Riddle, one of the early lawyers of Bedford, his brother David superintending the work.

Some thirty-five years ago James Price and John Whitney began opening coal-banks at North Point. They also shipped by arks. The Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad was completed as far as Hopewell in 1856, and from that time forward the mining industry has increased in importance and value.

In 1856 Alexander Post, of Huntingdon, operated at Riddlesburg. The Kemble Coal and Iron Company began operations on an extensive scale for the supply of their furnace in 1869. R. B. Wigton began operations on Six-Mile run in 1862. Thomas Johns carried on quite extensive operations during the time of the war. The Duval shaft at Coaldale was sunk in 1863, and the Wigton shaft in 1871. Six collieries are now worked on Sandy run, all of which are reached by the branch railroad running up the valley from Riddlesburg to North Point, and a seventh mine will be added during the present year.

The first coal opening on Sandy run was made some sixty years ago on the John Shevington tract. In the winter of 1876–7 Richard Langdon and James Morley, having made leases of about eight hundred acres of coal-lands, began developing the Sandy Run valley. The work is now carried on by two mining companies, both employing about one hundred men. A coal

road connects with the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain railroad at Hopewell.

Owing to a lack of transportation facilities in 1882, the collieries of the Broad Top coal region were not worked to their full capacity. The yield during the year 1883 will doubtless be much greater. The following statement shows the amount of coal shipped by the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain railroad from the mines in Broad Top township, during the year 1882:

COLLIERY.	OWNERS.	OPERATORS.	TONS.
Mt. Equity	H. & B. T. M. R. R. Co.	Kemble Coal & Iron Co.	65,111
Defiance	Reed, Wilson & Co.	A. Covalt & Co.	12,964
Duval	Rathmell Wilson	E. P. Jenkins	17,304
Anderson	Rathmell Wilson	E. P. Jenkins	106
Cunard	R. B. Wigton	R. B. Wigton & Sons	22,974
Rommel	Six-Mile Run Coal Co.	R. Maher	7,756
Lane	H. L. Johnson	Sandy Run Coal Co.	28,130
Lane No. 2	H. L. Johnson	Sandy Run Coal Co.	866
Cambria	H. L. Johnson	Juniata Valley Coal Co.	23,961
		Total	179,172

HOPEWELL FURNACE.

The Hopewell is the oldest furnace in Southwestern Pennsylvania. It still remains active, although hundreds of charcoal furnaces of later date have long since passed out of existence. Hopewell furnace was built in 1800, by William King and Thomas Davis, and put in operation in 1801. A forge was built a few years later. The original furnace was an old-fashioned cold-blast. It blew out about 1820. The forge was kept working, and managed by Grove, Couch, Duncan and others, until almost fifty years ago, when a man named Leslie bought the furnace property and rebuilt the stack. Leslie sold to Millegan & Benedict, of Lewistown. This firm failed and the furnace passed into the possession of their creditors. From about 1840 to 1847 David Puderbaugh carried on the business, renting the furnace. The forge was not operated after he quit the business. The next change of owners was with the purchase of the property by the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, of Philadelphia. The building of the railroad necessitated the destruction of all buildings, etc., so that only the old stack was left standing. Lowry, Eichelberger & Co. bought the stack and some of the land of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, and started the furnace in 1863. The business was carried on by this firm until 1873, when the firm became Lowry, Eichelberger & Sons, who are the present owners of the property. The furnace is now rented by James Eichelberger & Co. During 1882 they made from forty-five to forty-seven tons of iron per week, a larger amount than was ever before produced. The metal is worked up at the forge of this company in Petersburg, Huntingdon county.

The number of men employed in all departments varies greatly, but probably the average is about eighty. The principal ore-banks are at Everett, where hematite of an excellent quality is obtained. About one-fifth of fossil ore is used with the hematite. It is obtained near the furnace and at Tatesville. The limestone used is obtained from quarries in Hopewell township.

HOPEWELL.

The village of Hopewell was laid out, in 1855, on the lands of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company. There had, however, been buildings, a store, and other property of the furnace company, on the site of the village, many years previously. Hopewell is a small, but thrifty place, containing three stores, two hotels, the furnace, the Keystone Foundry and Machine Works, and other minor industries. The business of the place is mainly supported by the mining and manufacturing interests.

Hon. C. W. Ashcom, one of the leading citizens and business men of Hopewell, is a native of Everett, and a son of Charles Ashcom, one of the early settlers of that town. He followed mercantile pursuits until 1857, when the important industrial establishment known as the Keystone Foundry and Machine Shops, at Hopewell, was erected, which he has since superintended. Mr. Ashcom was a member of the legislature in 1861, and was collector of internal revenue for the sixteenth Pennsylvania district from May, 1867, until March, 1872. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since he was eleven years of age, and in 1872 was one of the lay delegates to the general conference held in Brooklyn, New York.

Capt. John Eichelberger is a native of Hopewell township and a son of the late David Eichelberger. In early life he followed making charcoal for the furnace, and later was a butcher at Hopewell village. He also took a contract for grading about two miles of the plank road in Hopewell township. In 1854 he married Sarah Eaton, of Armstrong county, by whom he has had ten children. In 1861 he went into the army as captain of Co. F, 8th Penn. reserves. In the fight at Mechanicsville, he, with forty-five of his men, was captured. The Captain was in Libby prison forty-two days; he was then exchanged and returned to his

DANIEL BARLEY.

DANIEL BARLEY.

The Barley family are of German extraction. Nicholas Barley, the first representative of this family, came from Germany in 1784, and settled in Bedford county in 1792. In common with the majority of emigrants to this country, he was not blessed with much of this world's goods, having in his possession but fifty cents when he reached the "New World," while he was indebted forty dollars for passage money—certainly not a very bright outlook for one in a foreign land, who was ignorant not only of the language but customs of the people with whom he had cast his lot. With a bold heart he struck out manfully for himself, nothing daunted by the obstacles that presented themselves, and soon after coming to Bedford county he purchased on credit one hundred and fifty acres of land at four dollars per acre, and industriously set about paying for it, which after a time he accomplished. To the nucleus thus formed acre after acre was added until he possessed at one time one thousand acres, and was one of the most successful and prominent farmers of that section.

October 20, 1786, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Wagner, and they became the parents of fourteen children, only one of whom, Daniel, is now living. Mrs. Barley died in 1835, aged sixty-nine years, while Mr. Barley's death did not occur until 1848, when he had reached the mature age of eighty-five years. Both were devoted Christians and members of the Lutheran church, of which Mr. Barley was an elder for many years. He assisted in building the first Lutheran church in the valley.

Daniel Barley was born on the old homestead in Bloomfield township, where he now resides, in 1809, and was reared to agricultural pursuits, early receiving instructions in industry and economy, which he has ever practiced through a long and successful life. Until forty years of age he followed tanning and farming jointly, but since then has devoted his exclusive attention to farming, in which he has been eminently successful, and is now in possession of one of the best farms in Morrison's Cove, and is numbered among the most successful and enterprising farmers of the county, and it is to such men that we are indebted for the measure of prosperity we enjoy. In 1843 he was married to Sophia Croil, daughter of Adam and Mary Croil, of this county. They have been blessed with three children, two of whom died in infancy. Aaron C., the surviving son, is now thirty-eight years of age, and, following in the footsteps of his father, is, with filial love and duty, relieving him of much of the cares, labor and perplexities of business. Aaron C. has been twice married; first in 1868, to Emily Pully, by whom he had one child, which died at the age of one year. Mrs. Barley died in 1873. He was next united in marriage with Louisa Boller, of Grant county, Indiana, and they have one child, Daniel A. Daniel Barley has held the office of justice of the peace for seven consecutive years and is a most admirable official. He has continuously held some official position in the Lutheran church for one-half a century, he having been a member for fifty-eight years. A church edifice is constructed on his farm, to the building of which he contributed liberally, as he does now for the support of the gospel.

company. At Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, he received a wound, in consequence of which he was discharged. Capt. Eichelberger is now engaged in keeping hotel at Hopewell.

James Eichelberger, who for some years has been one of the most prominent business men of Hopewell, is a native of Hopewell township. He married Susanna Adams. Two of his sons were in the service in the late war. Eli Eichelberger was a member of Co. F, 8th Penn. reserves; after the captain of his company, John Eichelberger, was discharged in 1862, on account of a wound, he was promoted to the command of the company. J. A. Eichelberger was a member of Co. I, 194th Penn. regt. He is now engaged in iron manufacture and mercantile business.

John Malone, postmaster at Hopewell, is a native of Blair county, who came to this county when young. He followed farming and learned shoemaking. He enlisted in Co. D, 14th Penn. regt.; afterward in Co. C, 133d Penn., in which he served nine months, then re-enlisted in Co. F, 8th Penn. reserves. He was captured and confined in Andersonville prison. Returning home, he married Adeline Gates, of Hopewell township.

James Ross, blacksmith, Hopewell village, is a native of Center county, and moved to Hopewell township with his parents. He learned blacksmithing at Lemnos forge, and in 1860 moved to Hopewell, where he has since worked at his trade. In 1853 he married Lucy A. Malone.

A. J. Snowberger is a son of John Snowberger, and was born in Morrison's cove. He lived at home and worked at farming until his marriage with Loretta Wyon, after which he lived one year in the cove, then moved to Hopewell, where he is now carrying on the butchering business.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Alaquippa Lodge, No. 547, I.O.O.F., of Hopewell, Pennsylvania, was chartered November 16, 1858, and instituted January 13, 1859, by D.D.G.M. Dr. B. F. Harry. The charter members were: Dr. J. P. Ashcom, N.G.; Richard Langdon, V.G.; John B. Castner, Secy.; David Jones, Asst. Secy.; and John J. Pearson, Treas.

Alaquippa is the parent of the following lodges: Coalmount, No. 561; Broad Top City, No. 579; Six-Mile Run, No. 588; Everett, No. 600; Wells Valley, No. 607. The present membership of the lodge is fifty-eight.

RIDDLESBURG.

Riddlesburg, named in honor of Samuel Riddle, its founder, is a place which has long existed, at least in name, although its history as a village dates only from the establishment of the furnaces. The land on which the village is situated was purchased by Samuel Riddle, who caused a town to be laid out and named Allensport, prior to 1800. He was the first man in Bedford county to ship coal from the Broad Top fields. His operations were confined to a few years, and Riddlesburg passed into oblivion. In 1856 it was partially resurrected by the building of the railroad, and a few houses were built during that year. In 1868 the Kemble Coal and Iron Company purchased the site of the village and began the erection of two large blast furnaces, which were completed and put in blast during the following year. The company built and own the town, which is one of the most active industrial places in this part of the state.

The Kemble Coal and Iron Company is an association of New York gentlemen, having the following officers: P. P. Parrott, president; R. A. Wight, treasurer; William Lauder, general manager; William Kelly, superintendent. The furnaces are making about sixty tons of iron per day. The ore-lands of the company extend about five miles along Tussey's mountain. The limestone quarries and coke-ovens are situated at Riddlesburg, and the coal mines on Six-Mile run. About fifty-five hundred tons of coal per month is mined by the company, the most of which is used in the works. A narrow-gauge railroad, six miles in length, has been built to bring in the supplies. In all departments about five hundred men are employed. The village is neatly built and contains a store, postoffice, church and school. A well-supplied public reading-room is also maintained for the benefit of the employés.

The store at Riddlesburg was started in 1869 by Bendford & Hedding. In 1872 the firm became Bendford & Ashcom, and so continued until 1876. Then the store was conducted by J. B. Williams for one year. It was then sold to the Kemble Coal and Iron Company, who are the present owners.

E. S. Ashcom, son of Hon. C. W. Ashcom, of Hopewell, has been connected with the store since 1872, and has been its manager since it passed into the hands of the furnace company.

Stephen Burns, manager of the furnace and

coke-ovens of the Kemble Coal and Iron Company, is of Irish descent. He came to Bedford county from New York State in 1869, and has since been in the employ of the company, having served in various capacities up to his present position.

COALDALE.

The borough of Coaldale is a small mining town containing three stores, one hotel and several small shops. As its population is mainly dependent upon mining for a livelihood, the number of inhabitants is a varying and unstable quantity.

Coaldale (at first called Fairplay) was laid out in 1855 on the land of A. W. Evans. Some years prior to 1855 he built the first house now standing within the borough limits. The second house, opposite Figard's hotel, was erected by Lewis Anderson. The first hotel was kept by G. W. Figard, who erected his house and began business in 1855. The first store was opened by Gen. Lemuel Evans in 1854.

Coaldale was incorporated as a borough September 9, 1865.

James Davis came to Coaldale from Maryland in 1861. In that year he enlisted for three months in Co. G, 13th Penn. regt., and reenlisted in the fall of 1861, in Co. O, 28th Penn. regt. At Antietam he received three severe wounds in one day, being shot in the thigh, through the body, and losing a leg. Mr. Davis has been postmaster at Coaldale (Six-Mile Run postoffice) since 1871.

Gilbert McIntyre, a native of Scotland, came to this place in 1864, and for several years followed mining and farming. He has been engaged in the mercantile business since 1875.

Henry Rees came to this place in 1850. The town then existed in name only. Mr. Rees is a native of Wales. Since he came to this country, he has followed mining and farming.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Six-Mile Run Lodge, No. 588, I.O.O.F., of Coaldale, was granted a charter September 28, 1866. The following were the first officers: George D. Knee, N.G.; Thomas Johns, V.G.; A. H. Anderson, Secy.; Lemuel Evans, Asst. Secy.; D. R. Williams, Treas. John Pearson, William Foster, John and Alexander Taylor, Robert and John McIntyre, David Young and Michael Griffis were also among the charter members. The lodge now numbers about forty members. The building containing the hall is a part of the property of the lodge.

CHURCHES.

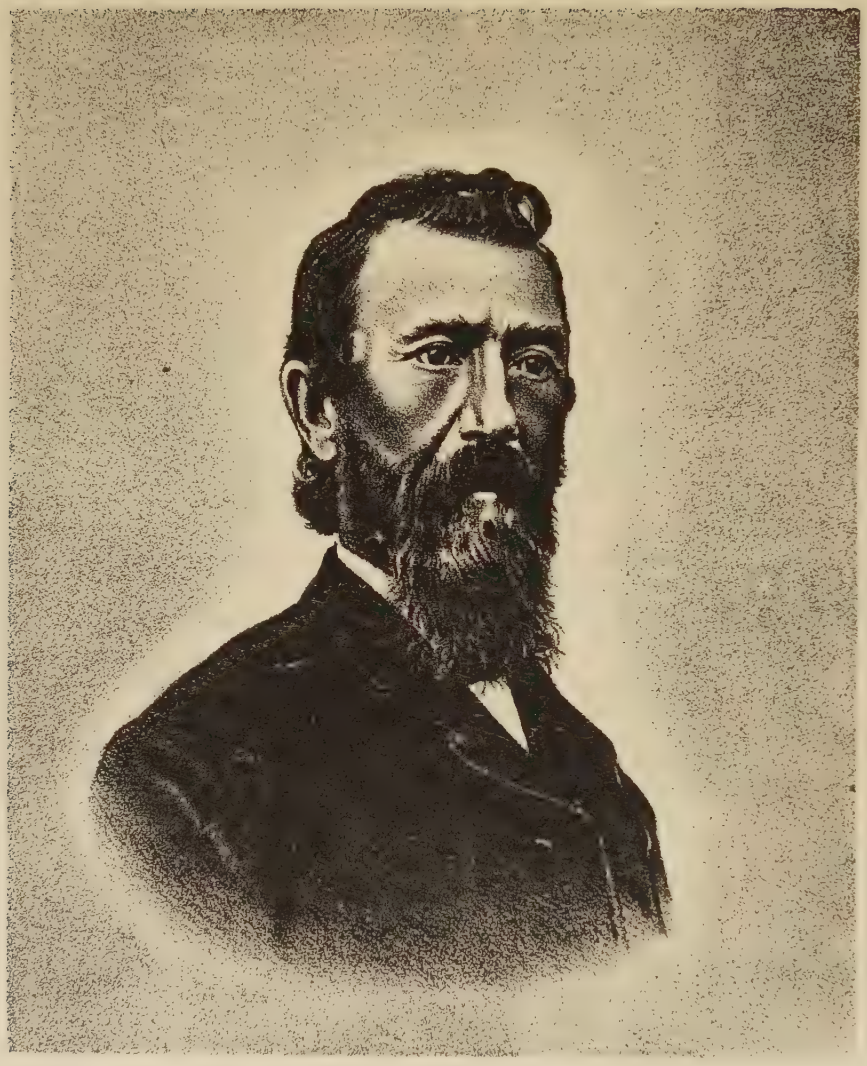
Methodist.—The first church edifice in this township was a log building erected by the Methodists about 1805. It stood on land now owned by James Seidel, about a mile northeast of Coaldale. The first graveyard in the settlement was on the old church lot. The old log church was torn down, and a part of the logs were used in constructing a house at Coaldale. About 1850 the Methodists erected the White Methodist Episcopal church about one and one-half miles north of North Point. The building was moved to Broad Top city in 1875.

Dr. Jeremiah Duval was a local preacher of the Methodist denomination, and was mainly instrumental in forming the old church. Most of the members of his colony were Methodists, and Edward Cheney, John Williams and Derrell (Dr. Duval's son-in-law) were local preachers.

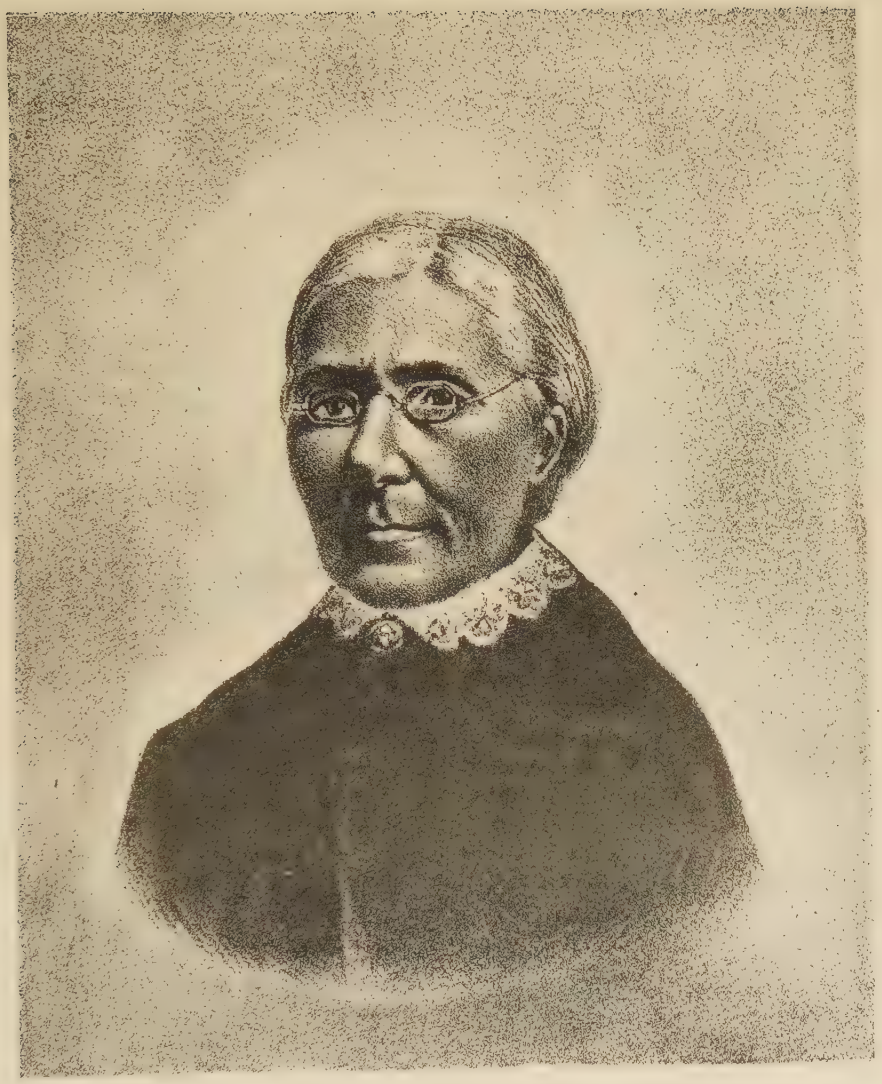
A Methodist class was organized at Hopewell in 1833. No church building was erected until 1864, when the present church, a substantial and beautiful edifice, was built. Rev. John Cleaver was then pastor. The building committee were C. W. Ashcom, John Mayor and Richard Langdon.

Riddlesburg Church.—The church at Riddlesburg was built in 1873, by the Methodists and Presbyterians, and is still supported by those denominations. The first Methodist preacher was Rev. McKee, and the first class-leader, David Robinson (now deceased). The first Presbyterian pastor was Rev. Bowles; first elders, William Lauder and James Ross. The church is maintained by the employés of the Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company.

Church of God.—This church was organized about 1842, by Revs. Laniger and Plowman. Among the first officers of the congregation were William Figard and Thomas Long, elders, and Joseph Negley and John Lear, deacons. Meetings were generally held in schoolhouses until 1872, when the church erected a meeting-house at Coaldale. Rev. D. P. Collins was then pastor. The church now has about one hundred members.



James Madison



MRS. JAMES MADARA.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

BLOOMFIELD.

The Township Formed from Woodberry in 1876 — The Pioneers Nearly All Germans — Early Families — Distilling — Church History — Bloomfield Furnace.

BLOOMFIELD township was organized December 8, 1876. Previous to that date it had been included in Woodberry township. The soil of the township is of the best quality, the buildings and improvements are most excellent, and the people are industrious, moral and prosperous.

The early settlers of this locality were chiefly of German descent. Their habits of industry, economy and thrift have been transmitted to their posterity, the present inhabitants, who, constantly progressing, are rendering this little township one of the best agricultural communities in the county.

Among the pioneers were the Wagner, Barley, Replogle and Clapper families.

An early settler on the Bloomfield furnace property was a man named Rowdenbush. Henry Clapper lived south of the site of the furnace.

Rinehart Replogle, the progenitor of the Replogles of Morrison's cove, was of German descent. He settled in what is now Bloomfield township early—probably before the close of the revolution. He was the great-grandfather of the Replogles of Woodberry township. While he was making improvements, one of his daughters was captured by the Indians, who broke in upon a husking party. She was with the savages a considerable time. She was urged to marry a young brave, and, to avoid such a fate, determined to escape. She managed to elude the vigilance of her captors and at length found her way home, though almost exhausted by exposure and hunger. She had been several days without food, when in her wanderings she discovered the remains of a pole-cat, a part of which she ate, and so gained strength to continue her journey.

Rinehart Replogle, Sr., was the father of fourteen children. He died at the age of seventy-two, and at his death had one hundred and twenty-six grandchildren and several great-grandchildren. His sons, Daniel, George and Rinehart, lived in this county.

John Holsinger, from Franklin county, settled in 1796, where John L. Holsinger now lives. He was a bishop of the German Baptist church from 1825 until his death in 1849. His son, John M., also held the same office in the church from 1845 until his death, 1871. John M. Holsinger was the father of six children: Christian (deceased), Elizabeth (Bechtel), deceased, Esther (Mumert), Susan (Sell), Barbara (Hinkle) and John L. John L. Holsinger resides on the old homestead, which is a most excellent farm of three hundred and thirty acres. He married Esther Streight, of Fulton county. Mr. Holsinger is a minister of the German Baptist church.

D. H. Miller is a native of South Woodberry township, and there learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1855 he removed to Baker's Summit, where he is doing a good business, manufacturing and dealing in boots and shoes.

John Long, son of Joseph Long, is a progressive young farmer and school teacher, and a descendant of one of the early families of this county.

David S. Long was born in this township in 1813 and died in 1878. He was the father of seven children: Jacob (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Esther (King), William (deceased), Susan (Cowen), David A. and Christian. David A., a young and progressive farmer, owns one hundred and seventy-three acres of land with good buildings and improvements. Mr. Long has served three terms as school director.

Samuel Snyder, a native of Snake Spring valley, and a descendant of a very early settler, moved to Bloomfield in 1836, cleared and improved a farm upon which he resided until his death in 1866. He was the father of twelve children: David (deceased), John, Isaac, Josiah (deceased), Caroline (Kochendeifer), Maria (Fetler), Samuel, Malachi, Susan (deceased), Henry (deceased), Charles and Mary J. (twins). Samuel and Malachi live on the homestead farm. They are also engaged in distilling. Their distillery was started in February, 1879. It has a capacity for making about eighty barrels of whisky in six months. Samuel Snyder is township constable. Valuable deposits of iron ore have recently been found on the Snyder farm.

BLOOMFIELD FURNACE.

Bloomfield furnace, built from the material of the Elizabeth furnace in Woodberry, was erected in 1845, and put in operation the following year. It was owned by Dr. P. Schoen-

berger until 1851, when, by his will, it passed into the possession of the Duncan heirs. The furnace has not been in operation for several years. While the business was active, Bloomfield was a very lively place.

CHURCHES.

Lutheran.—St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1842. The cornerstone of the church was laid June 18, 1842. Rev. John Ellinger officiated in the services, and became the first pastor of the congregation. The building is of stone, and cost about two thousand dollars. The first elders of the congregation were Valentine Barley and George Plitt; deacons, Daniel Barley and William Reininger; trustees, Valentine Barley and Daniel Barley. Membership, when organized, twenty-four; present membership, seventy-one. The largest increase was in 1843, when there were thirty additions. The church is in Martinsburg charge. For list of pastors see history of St. John's church, Woodberry township.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Methodist Episcopal church at Baker's Summit was organized in 1874, under the labors of Rev. Castleman, with twelve members. A house of worship was erected the same year, and dedicated with a sermon by Rev. Kerns, of Altoona. The first trustees were: J. A. J. Williams, John Heltzell, Joseph Smeltzer, James Shade and Samuel Pryor. The value of the church is sixteen hundred dollars. It was sold to John Heltzell in 1881. The present membership is fifteen. The church is on Martinsburg circuit.

Brethren.—The German Baptist or Brethren church of this township is a branch of the Woodberry church. The meeting-house was erected in 1850.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

KING.

Organization—Origin of the Name of the Township—Pioneer Settlers—Their Experiences with the Indians—King and his Wife Captured—They Meet after a Long Absence—Indian Graves—Settlers Driven away by the Savages—Sketches of Early Families—The First Mills—The Village of Lewistown—Churches—The Old Greenfield Church.

KING township was organized from a part of Union in 1876, and named in honor of Hon. Alexander King. It embraces much fertile and beautiful land, and is inhabited by an industrious, intelligent and thrifty people.

In the eastern part of the township, between Dunning's mountain and Pine ridge, lies "Indian Path Valley," as it is denominated in old land warrants. Through this valley and northward to Frankstown extended an Indian trail, which the aborigines doubtless traveled centuries before the white man came to this region. The old path can still be distinctly traced at some points where it leads through forests, or over land that has never been improved. This trail was frequently traversed by the savages until after the conclusion of the revolutionary war, and frequented by strolling Indians even later.

One of the earliest pioneers of this valley was Christian King, who located near the Three Springs on land which is now the David Gochnour farm. King and his family were living here at the time of the greatest troubles between the settlers and the Indians. King was taken captive by the savages; his wife and an infant son, and a girl who lived with them, were also made prisoners. King was led off in one direction, and his wife, child and her companion in another. Mrs. King was led to believe that her husband had been killed. After Mrs. King and her child had been with the Indians for two or three years they were either ransomed or succeeded in making their escape and returned to their old home. What was her joy on nearing the familiar spot to meet her husband, who also had just left the Indians and was on his way back to his cabin! The occasion was a joyous one for all. The child, now grown to a bright and active boy, met his father, whom he scarcely remembered; the wife and husband, who had mourned each other as dead during the long period of absence and hardship, were again united and in safety. The son, whose name was John, lived to a ripe old age in this county, and is still remembered by many people now living.

On the Gochnour farm, and north of it, on the Sarah furnace property, in Blair county, there are a number of Indian graves; very probably there was once an Indian village in the immediate vicinity.

Indian Path valley was settled by a number of families from Adams county, some of whom came prior to the close of the revolution and others immediately after the war. The only road then leading through this part of the county was the Indian trail.

Matthias and Peter Bucher came from

Adams county to this valley very early, built a small cabin and began improving land in a small way, though they depended chiefly upon game for food. While at work in the field one day, they were surprised by the report of several rifles, the sound coming from the direction of Pine ridge, west of their clearing. They left their work and crept cautiously up the ridge until they were near the spot from which the sounds proceeded. There they discovered a dozen or more of dusky warriors who were amusing themselves by firing at a mark. The Buchers did not care to make themselves known to the Indians, but returned to their cabin as soon as possible, saddled their horses in haste, and rode away toward the fort at Bedford, which they reached in safety. Thence they returned to Adams county and remained until the troubles were at an end. They afterward came back to their improvement and again took up the work of pioneers.

In the summer of 1781, a man named Michael Bowser, who was on his way to Frankstown, was shot by an Indian and severely wounded. He was not killed, however; but the scouting party which went out from Bedford in the same summer were less fortunate. The shooting of Bowser took place in this township, not far from the Three Springs.

A family by the name of Saltzgarver were among the pioneers. They lived on the farm which now belongs to John Fickes. Mrs. Saltzgarver died here and was buried in a spot which is now included in Mr. Fickes' orchard.

Abraham Moses, now an old resident, lives on part of the farm settled by his grandfather, Jacob Moses, from Adams county. From papers in his possession, Mr. Moses thinks his grandfather came to this county as early as 1760. Jacob Moses had two sons, Samuel and Michael, who passed their days in this neighborhood.

In 1781 Isaac Fickes came from Adams county with his wife and a family of ten children. The family and their household goods were brought in a wagon, drawn by a team of six horses. Fickes became a wealthy man, for those days, owning many farms. He was a justice of the peace a number of years, and a very influential man among the settlers. His children who reached mature years were Isaac, Valentine, Solomon, Jacob (who died on the old homestead), Betsey (Deibert), Rachel (Smith) and Margaret (Shimer). Solomon lived on Scrubgrass. He died in his eightieth year in 1861. He married Catharine Lingenfelter, who bore ten children: Rachel, Isaac, Margaret (deceased), Valentine, Catharine (deceased), John, Solomon, George (deceased), Elizabeth and Jacob (deceased). John lives on a part of his grandfather's estate, and has an excellent farm. He purchased the place in 1861.

Peter Shimer came to this county from Chester county when a young man. He married a daughter of Isaac Fickes, Sr., and lived on the present John Fickes farm. He was the father of ten children, nine of whom are still living; Isaac, the oldest, resides in this township.

About the same time with the Fickes family came Henry Hess, from Adams county, who located north of Fickes' farm.

Peter Imler and John Croyl were both early settlers in the southern part of the township, and were famous bear-hunters. Joseph Riddle was an early settler on the farm now owned by his grandson, Joseph. George, the father of Joseph, passed his days upon the same farm. Jacob Dively and Jacob Hengst were early settlers west of Pine ridge. John, Henry and Daniel Walter were also early residents.

The first gristmill erected within the territory now known as King township was built by Samuel H. Way in 1807. It is a stone building, and is still in good condition. After Way, the mill was successively owned by Joseph Ake, Adolphus Ake, John and Andrew Mowry. In 1875 it was purchased by A. P. Moorhead, the present owner. Josiah Blackburn commenced the erection of the gristmill now owned by John W. Hull, but sold out to John Ake, who finished the work. It was built in 1828.

The Imlers were among the first settlers in the valley, which is called after their name. Another early family in the same neighborhood was that of William Moorhead. His sons, John, William and Matthew, lived here after him. John died in this township. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Horn, an early settler. Six of his children are living: William, Caroline, Henry, Keziah, Sarah and Andrew P. A. P. Moorhead is now engaged in milling, a business which he has followed fifteen years. He followed huckstering for about the same length of time before taking up his present occupation.

David Pressel was an early settler. His son Isaac is still living in this township, and is now eighty-one years of age.

Geiselman, a hunter, was an early settler of this county. He subsequently removed to Blair county. The early pioneers found the woods of this locality abounding in deer, bears, panthers and other wild animals. But they disappeared rapidly, and soon it seemed that they were wholly extinct.

David Gochnour was born in Blair county in 1806. In 1819 he came from Morrison's cove with his father, John Gochnour, and settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Gochnour. John Gochnour, Sr., had two sons, David and John; the latter is now deceased. David married Mary Lingenfelter. Their children are Moses R., Susannah, Margaret (deceased), John, Sarah and Catharine. Mr. Gochnour is one of the oldest residents of the township, and is a most highly respected citizen.

Moses R. Gochnour was born in this county, and has always followed farming. He has served as school director a number of terms. Mr. Gochnour has lived on his present farm since 1854. It was formerly a part of the Fickes lands, and once, according to old residents, could have been bought for fifty cents per acre. Mr. Gochnour has a fine farm with good improvements.

Martin Imler was born in this county and was a son of Joseph Imler, a descendant of an early settler. In the fall of 1864 he entered his country's service as a member of Co. C, 91st regt. Penn. Vols., returning home in June, 1865. In 1867 he died from the effects of disease contracted in the service. His widow resides upon the farm.

John W. Hull was born in Napier township, where his father, Benjamin Hull, was an early settler, and has constantly resided in the county, excepting a short time in the West. Mr. Hull learned blacksmithing with his father, and worked at that trade over forty years. He held the office of justice of the peace in Napier one term. In 1879 he moved to his present residence in King township. Here he has a mill property and one hundred and sixty-seven acres of land. He also owns five hundred acres in Somerset county.

John L. Holsinger, a prominent farmer, is a native of Morrison's cove, and a son of George M. Holsinger, deceased. Mr. Holsinger moved from St. Clair township to his present farm in 1878. Mrs. Holsinger, *née* Rogers, is a daughter of Ellis Rogers, and a descendant of some of the earliest settlers of the county.

Lewistown is a small village in the northwestern part of the township, containing one store, a blacksmith-shop, and about a dozen houses. It was laid out about 1854 on the land of David Lewis. John M. Walter built the first house and started the first store. Mercantile business has been carried on at this point since about the year 1853.

The first store near Mowry's mill was started by Simon Hershman, about 1868. A postoffice was established immediately after. The successors of Hershman in the mercantile business have been John Lamborn, Israel Davis and Thomas B. Weyant. Mr. Weyant commenced business here in 1874. In 1881 he erected a large two-story building as a store and residence. He is carrying on a very successful business.

CHURCHES.

Reformed and Lutheran.—The first church organization in the northwestern portion of Bedford county was the Greenfield congregation of the Reformed and the Lutherans. A log church was begun in 1814 and finished a year or two later. Both denominations continued to worship at this church until about twenty years ago, when the Lutherans ceased to support preaching. The Reformed congregation still keeps a strong membership, and in 1875 erected a neat frame church in place of the old log building.

All the services for many years were conducted in the German language. The following is a list of the Reformed pastors who have served in this church from 1814 up to the present time: Revs. John Henry Gerhart, —— Kintes, Frederick Rupley, Jeremiah Heller, N. E. Giltz, C. U. Heilman, W. D. Le Fevre, S. R. Breidenbaugh, H. F. Long and William L. Andrews.

The Reformed and Lutheran church at Imler crossroads was organized in 1868, under the ministry of Rev. C. U. Heilman, Reformed, and Rev. Peters, Lutheran. The church edifice was erected by the joint efforts of the same denominations in 1868. The Reformed congregation now numbers about one hundred members, and is a part of the St. Clairsville charge. The Lutheran membership is a little less.

Methodist.—A Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the southwestern part of King township about 1852, during the ministry of Revs. Spangler and McWilliams. The first class-leader was Michael Wertz, who served in that capacity a number of years. The class

RESIDENCE OF DAVID SHAEFER, KING TP., BEDFORD CO., PA.

has always been small, and at present consists of about twenty members. There is a comfortable meeting-house, ample in size for the congregation.

The Lewistown Methodist Episcopal church was organized about the year 1872. Rev. Lewis Clark first preached in Stiffler's shop, about one mile from the village. In 1873 a neat frame church building was erected at Lewistown at a cost of over two thousand dollars. The church is fairly prosperous, with a small membership.

DAVID SHAEFER.

Michael Shaefer emigrated from Germany and settled in Bedford county in 1825. He commenced life with no other resources than a robust constitution and a firm determination to make a success in life, if industry, perseverance and economy would accomplish it; and with tireless energy he set about his self-imposed task. In 1833 he purchased a tract of land in King (then part of Union) township, which he made his home until called away by death. Before this occurred he had accomplished his life's work, for he was successful in accumulating a fine property, leaving nearly six hundred acres of valuable land to his children. March 11, 1831, he was united in marriage with Susanah, daughter of Nicholas Barley, of Bloomfield township. They raised four children: Maria E., David, Jacob B. and Susanah; only two are now living, viz.: Maria and David. Maria, now the widow Imler, resides on her father's farm. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shaefer were consistent members of the Lutheran church, and were respected by all who knew them. Politically he was a democrat. David Shaefer, being the eldest son, was obliged to devote the major portion of his time to the assistance of his father on the farm, and, therefore, received but a common school education. Farming has been his chosen vocation, he now having a fine farm of three hundred and fifty acres, a view of which appears on another page. In 1860 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Paul and Annie Mauk, of Claysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of ten children: George M., Lloyd E., William P., Harry M., Annie M., Howard W., Minnie J., Edwin E., Mary S., Carrie E., the latter of whom died, aged six weeks. None of the children are married, and all live at home. George M. follows school-teaching for a livelihood.

David Shaefer was the first justice of the peace, elected in the township, who qualified. He has served as school director ever since the organization of the township until last June (1883). Politically he affiliates with the democratic party. As a member of the Lutheran church he held the office of deacon for many years, and has since been elected an elder in the same. He contributed more to the building of the Claysburg Evangelical Lutheran church than any other member thereof. His wife and five children are also members of this church. During the late war he was drafted, but procured a substitute.

In fine, the Shaefer family are numbered among the most enterprising and progressive families in the township; they command the esteem and respect of the entire community where they reside, and their influence will always be found on the right side of every question, either public or private. They are a family whose identification with any project is always productive of good.

Mrs. David Shaefer's parents had twelve children, of whom she was the eldest. Ten are living, nine daughters and one son, viz.: Elizabeth; Mary A., who married a cabinetmaker named S. E. Hoenestine; Catharine, who married a merchant named A. Burket; George W., a druggist, who married Henrietta Shaefer; Barbara E., who married a practicing physician, J. W. Johnson; all the above reside in Claysburg, Pennsylvania; Sarah J., who married a huckster named Valentine Fink, and resides at Newry, Pennsylvania; Martha, unmarried, lives at home; Emma A. married A. Fries, and resides near Claysburg, Pennsylvania; Louisa married Rev. H. F. Long, pastor of the Reformed church at James creek, Pennsylvania; Idella R., who married a huckster named Amos B. Nowlen, lives at Altoona, Pennsylvania. All are members of the Lutheran church except Mrs. Long, who belongs to the church of her husband's choice.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

HOPEWELL.

The Township Organized in 1773—The Indians—The Pioneers' Experiences—The Old Fort—Fort Piper—The Piper Family—Shorley Murdered by Indians—William Lane and Thomas Davis, the Pioneers of the Iron Industry—The Lemnos Forge—John King's Bedford Forge—Family Sketches—Early Mills—Churches.

HOPEWELL township was organized in October, 1773, from a part of Barree. Barree was one of the original townships of Cumberland county prior to the formation of Bedford county in 1771. Hopewell, as organized, included Hopewell township, as it now is, all of Broad Top and Liberty and a great part of Huntingdon county. It was territorially large enough for a county of itself.

Several of the pioneers of this region were among the most distinguished men of their day, while a considerable number, whose reputations were not bounded by county limits, have claimed Hopewell township as their birthplace or early home. A name well known to those familiar with the history of this part of the state is that of Col. John Piper. He was lieutenant-colonel of Bedford county during the revolutionary war, and in his official capacity was actively engaged in protecting the frontier settlements from the hostile encroachments of the Indians. In 1800 he was appointed major-general of militia. He was born in Ireland, December 30, 1729, and died in Bedford county, January 31, 1816. In early life he came to this country and lived for a time at Shippensburg. Prior to 1771 he removed to Bedford county, and settled upon the stream now known as Piper's run. A log fort was erected at the southern end of Black Oak ridge, near Col. Piper's house, and at various times during the revolution was occupied by troops sent to protect the settlers. In 1777 (as is supposed from a date upon a brick in the chimney) Col. Piper erected a substantial stone house of two stories, to which many settlers, at various periods, fled for refuge, until the building became known as Fort Piper, as it is still called. The old house is remarkably well preserved, and its strong oaken woodwork seems capable of enduring as long as the masonry.

Col. Piper married Elizabeth Lusk. They had eleven children: Mary, born 1771; William, 1774; James, 1775, died, 1778; John, 1777, died in infancy; John, 1779; Elizabeth, 1782; James, 1784; Alexander M., 1786; David, 1788; Esther, 1791; Thomas C., 1794. The oldest son, Gen. William Piper, was for several years a representative to the state legislature from this county, and also served two terms in congress. He commanded a regiment in the war of 1812. Subsequently he served as adjutant-general of Pennsylvania. He was a remarkable athlete, and there are numerous traditions concerning his feats of extraordinary agility — one to the effect that he leaped across the open circle, the highest in the dome of the state capitol at Harrisburg, a distance of sixteen feet, eighty feet above the floor.

James Piper was a surveyor, well known in this county. Alexander M. was connected with the state government, and commanded a company in 1812. Two of his sons were officers in the late war.

Col. John Piper owned a considerable body of land, which was afterward divided into five farms, upon which five of his sons lived. His son John lived in the old stone house until quite aged, when he built the frame house in which his son, James Piper, Esq., now lives. "Fort Piper" is now the residence of Samuel, son of Squire James Piper.

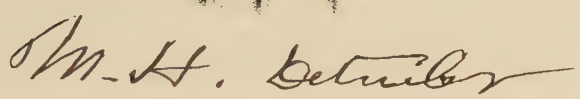
During the Indian troubles of the revolutionary period, a man named Shorley, who lived with Col. Piper, was shot and scalped by the Indians while he was fishing in Yellow creek.

Under the date May 19, 1781, Lieut. George Ashman writes to President Reed: "On Friday the fourth of this instant the Indians came into this county, killed one man, a woman and two children, and took one man prisoner, within one mile of Col. John Piper's, on Yellow creek;" but does not give the names of the victims.

William Kay, said to have been a Tory, lived in the northwestern part of the township. He was among the earliest settlers and located here during the revolution.

John Fluck came from Bucks county to this township soon after the revolutionary war. He had a family of sixteen children. His sons, Abraham, Henry, John, Jacob, Frederick, Eli, Michael, Tobias and William, all lived and died in this county. John Fluck, Sr., died in 1837, at the age of ninety.

Thomas Davis, one of the earliest settlers, came from Chester county previous to 1800, and was in partnership with William Lane in building and managing Hopewell furnace. He had



DR. MOSES H. DETWILER.

The subject of this notice is a descendant of one of the early settlers of Bedford county. His grandfather, John Detwiler, was born in this county in 1779. He learned the trades of cooper and shoemaker, but followed farming principally. He moved to Martinsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1863. The wife of John Detwiler was Miss Snowberger, a native of Woodberry township, Bedford county. Susan (deceased), Barbara, Jacob (deceased), Daniel, John and Samuel were the names of the children. Jacob, the father of Dr. Detwiler, was born at Hickory Bottom, Woodberry township, in 1815. He died in April, 1863. He married Mary Hoover, who was born in 1824, and is yet living. The children of this union were Moses H., John (deceased), Elizabeth, Catharine (deceased), Calvin, Anna, Jennie and George (deceased).

Dr. Moses H. Detwiler was born in Bedford county, on the 13th of September, 1842. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school, and he continued to follow that occupation until he was twenty-five years old. In February, 1865, he enlisted in his country's service, and the following September was discharged. In the spring of 1867 he began the study of medicine at Woodberry under the tuition of Dr. Samuel H. Smith. He entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the fall of 1867, and graduated therefrom March 13, 1870. Dr. Detwiler at once entered upon the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. Smith. On the 20th of August, 1870, he moved from Woodberry to Hopewell, where he still resides and practices. Dr. Detwiler is a gentleman of culture and scholarship, as well as an able representative of the medical fraternity. His knowledge and skill have gained for him an extensive practice, and he is held in high esteem by the community.

Dr. Detwiler was married in September, 1871, to Miss Eliza Jane Eichelberger, daughter of Michael and Catharine (Tobias) Eichelberger, of Hopewell. One child, Pearl C. Detwiler, has blessed this union.

three sons, Isaac, Edward and William. Isaiah Davis was born in 1776, and died in 1854. He married a daughter of George Nixon, an early settler near Bedford. His sons were Thomas, James, William and Alexander. The latter, one of the oldest residents of this part of the country, now resides in Saxton. His grandfather, George Nixon, spent the last years of his life in Hopewell township, near Piper's, on a tract warranted to him in 1762.

William Lane also came from Chester county and settled on Yellow creek. He and Davis purchased a large body of land lying on both sides of the river and erected the Hopewell furnace about 1801. Lane also built, upon Yellow creek, two miles above Hopewell, a forge for the manufacture of nails. It was at first known as the "slitting mill," but subsequently became the Lemnos forge, and was operated until 1850 or later. Lane was reputed to be very wealthy, and there is a tradition to the effect that he came into this county with two wagons, each heavily loaded with silver money! He built a large gristmill a short distance west of Hopewell about 1827, which is still standing, but unused. He was a man of contentious disposition, and became involved in numerous lawsuits, which consumed the greater part of his estate. He died suddenly when on his way to Martinsburg with his neighbor, Wishart, to hold an arbitration. He had but one son, James, who removed to Illinois, where he died several years ago. The site of the Lane mansion is marked by a stone chimney, which remains from the ruins.

The Livingstons were among the earliest settlers of the township. At a very early day one of them erected the first gristmill on Yellow creek. It was built of logs and stood where Hall's mill now is. The last named is the third mill which has stood on the same site. Near the old mill stood also one of the earliest sawmills.

John King was one of the prominent citizens of Hopewell township in early years. He was the father of Judge King and Dr. James King, of Pittsburgh. In 1812, or a few years later, John King, in partnership with a Mr. Swope, erected the Bedford forge for the purpose of working up the product of the Elizabeth furnace in Woodberry. The forge was managed under the name of Swope & King until 1849. From 1842 to 1849 it was conducted by King's executors and Swope. In 1849 it passed into the hands of Thomas and John King, sons of John King, Sr. About 1859 it was sold at sheriff's sale and purchased by Philadelphia parties, who in turn sold it to the Cambria Iron Company. The forge was worked little, if any, after 1859. It is now in ruins.

John King at first lived in a small log house near the forge. About 1824 he erected a large and substantial residence of stone, which at that date was considered almost palatial in its dimensions.

At an early day a certain Squire Flannegan was drowned in the water above the mill-dam at Lemnos forge. Some asserted that he had been murdered, and that the body was thrown into the water to conceal the crime, but the fact was never proven.

One of the earliest mills in the eastern part of the county was Jacob Chamberlain's log mill, on John's branch, about half a mile below the site of Woy's mill. It was probably built soon after the revolution. An old resident says it was considered an old mill in 1815.

John Woy's mill stood near the site of Tatesville. It was erected prior to 1830. It was known as the "dry mill," as it frequently stopped for lack of water. It burned down several years since.

The progenitor of the Eichelberger family of this county was Michael Eichelberger, who came to Bedford county about 1800. He was the father of eight children, who reached mature years: David, John, Catharine, Fanny, Michael, James, Eli and Alexander. All lived in Hopewell township, where one of their sons, Alexander, is still living.

David Eichelberger died in 1876. He worked at farming, at the furnace business, and in later years kept store at Eichelbergertown. He was the father of Capt. John Eichelberger, of Hopewell village, and of A. K. and William H. H. Eichelberger, of Eichelbergertown. His daughters, Mary A., Elizabeth, Caroline, Catharine, Emma, Harriet and Fanny, are all living except Mary and Fanny. A. K. Eichelberger married Margaret, daughter of Edmund Trimbath, a native of England. W. H. H. Eichelberger married Mary, daughter of Samuel Buchanan, of Scotch-Irish descent, but a native of this county. Mrs. Eichelberger's brother, George A. Buchanan, at the breaking out of the war, was a railroad conductor, running between New

Orleans and Vicksburg. He was pressed into the Confederate army, but deserted, and afterward served during three terms of enlistment in the Union army, holding a lieutenant's commission. He died while a quartermaster in the regular army.

The Ritcheys are of German descent. Adam and William came to this county from Virginia soon after the revolutionary war. Adam settled in the loop in East Providence, and lived in the same house with a Mr. Livingston. He subsequently removed to the foot of Miller's knob, and for some time his family were obliged to seek the shelter of Fort Piper at night to protect themselves from the Indians. Adam Ritchey's children were: Henry, John, Jacob, Daniel, Michael, Eva and Susan. Daniel lived upon the homestead, and was the father of Adam S., James W., David, Joseph, Daniel, Mary, Catharine, Martha and Amelia. Adam S., David and Joseph were in the late war. David died at Petersburg. Adam S. served three terms of enlistment, in all over four years. He is now living at Tatesville and keeping store. He has resided in his present location since 1868. His wife is Elizabeth Ramage.

Jack's Corners is named after one John McElnay, an Irishman, who settled at this point very early, while the Indians were still numerous in the country.

George Gates moved from Huntingdon county to Hopewell township about 1799. He was the father of eleven children: John, Jacob, Joseph, George, Thomas, Harry, Martin, Peter, William, Margaret and David. Joseph, the third son, was born in Huntingdon county in 1798. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Eli Chamberlain, an early settler of Hopewell township. For his second wife, he married Harriet Ross. By his first wife he had twelve children. One of the sons, John, now an old resident, lives at Jack's Corners. Joseph Gates' second wife bore five sons, two of whom, Alexander M. and Gephart W., are living. A. M. Gates is now employed by the furnace company at Riddlesburg. He married Hannah, daughter of John Creps.

Joseph Ross is a son of James Ross, a native of Ireland, who came to Bedford county quite early and settled on Yellow creek. James Ross enlisted in the war of 1812 and served under Harrison and Perry. For gallant conduct he received a medal having upon it the bust of Commodore Perry.. He was the father of four sons and seven daughters, of whom two sons and four daughters are still living. Joseph Ross married Helen, daughter of Peter Gates, a representative of one of the early families of this county.

John Heffner is a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who came to this county when young. He is a locomotive engineer by trade. His wife, *née* Margaret Price, is a daughter of Thomas Price, a native of England, who settled in Beltz's valley about 1850. Her uncle, James Price, now eighty-five years of age, is an old resident of this county.

William Ferguson moved to Hopewell township about 1842, and for several years worked mining for the managers of the furnace. Subsequently he bought unimproved land, which he cleared and made a home. The place is now owned by his son George. William Ferguson is a son of John Ferguson, and was born in Snake Spring township.

John Sullivan was the progenitor of the Sullivans of this county. He was killed and scalped by the Indians, but whether in this county or not is not known to the present generation. At one time he resided near Chambersburg. His only son, Joseph, settled in this county, and lived and died near Schellsburg. He had but one son, Richard, who died in 1875, at the age of sixty. He was a carpenter, and spent most of his days in Morrison's cove. He married Susanna Bender, who is still living. The children of this union, now living, are Enoch, Henry, Ezra, Samuel, George, Charles, Mary, Jennie and Anna. Five of the sons learned the carpenter's trade. Enoch B. is a cabinetmaker and undertaker at Steeltown. Ezra Z. has worked at cabinetmaking and carpentry; he also learned dentistry, which he practiced in this county six years.

William Treverton is a native of Gwennap, Cornwall, England. When sixteen years of age he went to Sweden, where he was employed as a mining engineer about fourteen years. Afterward he came to this country and has since been employed by the Kemble Coal and Iron Company, as superintendent of the ore mines at Tatesville. His brother, George Treverton, is foreman of these mines.

Jacob Steel located on his present farm in 1828. At that date there was no township road past his place, and all the surroundings

were still wild. The site of the present village of Steeltown was then unimproved. The improvements along the valley, as compared with the present condition of things, were small and unimportant. There were several small clearings in the neighborhood which were then unoccupied. Among Mr. Steel's neighbors was Isaac Bullman, on an adjoining farm; John Ewing, on the north; George B. Kay, on the creek; and down the valley, John Fluke, Capt. Buck, Jacob Fluke, Daniel Stutzman (an early settler), Samuel Livingstone, who had a distillery, and others. The Newcomers lived east of Steel.

Mr. Steel is a bishop of the Brethren church, and has held that office several years. In early life he followed coopering, and sometimes made and sold three thousand flour-barrels in one year. The barrels were used in shipping flour in the old-fashioned "arks" or river boats. At the time of his settlement here, Hollidaysburg, twenty-four miles distant, and the store at Everett were the nearest and most convenient places for trading and marketing.

Dr. Wishart, one of the early residents, was living on Yellow creek in 1828, and then owned the mill property now Hall's mill. His son George erected the mill now standing. Dr. Wishart was an educated Scotchman. He practiced medicine in this neighborhood a number of years, and was much esteemed. His son Alexander became a doctor, and practiced at Martinsburg until his death.

John P. Smith was born on Piper's run, and was a son of John W. Smith, who was one of the first settlers, and married a daughter of one of the Pipers. J. P. Smith was in various kinds of business, such as clerking, farming, teaming, etc. He was in Ohio several years, but returned to Piper's run, where he died in 1863. He married Maria Eachus, who is still living. Her children are Mary, Amanda, John W., Eliza, Rufus E., Anna P., William P. and James V. John W. and Rufus E. were in the army. J. W. served three years and four months and Rufus about eighteen months. John was wounded at Fort Republic and at the Wilderness. He was twice captured, first at Fort Republic, then at Chancellorsville, and was in prison about four months in all. Rufus E. was gauger and storekeeper in this district several years, then became mail agent on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain railroad for one year. In 1882 he resigned this position, and his brother, James V. Smith, was appointed to it.

John Malone, a native of Dublin, Ireland, settled and died in Blair county. His widow (*née* Eliza Atkinson) moved to Yellow creek, about 1846, with four children: Lucy A., William, John and Charles. She subsequently was married to George Bowers, by whom she had six children: Henry, Mary, George, James, Belle and Albert. John Malone, a soldier of the late war, is now postmaster at Hopewell.

Joseph V. Snoeberger has been a resident of Hopewell township since 1876. He is engaged in farming, but sometimes practices law. Mr. Snoeberger is a man of education and ability. He followed the profession of school-teaching thirteen years. Both his father, David Snoeberger, and his grandfather, Theodore Snoeberger, resided in South Woodberry township.

Tatesville, a small mining village in the southern part of the township, has been built mainly since the advent of the railroad in 1862–3. Concerning this village, Col. Joseph W. Tate makes the following statement:

"Tatesville is located on the old Indian trader's path leading from Fort Louden to Fort Bedford. At or near the site of D. Brollier's sawmill a powdermill was erected as early as 1756. Tatesville is included within a survey made in the name of Samuel Dilworth, which was purchased in 1816 by Samuel Tate. The village was laid out in 1857. Thomas M. Ritchey erected the first building, in 1858 or 1859, and kept the first store and tavern."

Steeltown is a small hamlet on Yellow creek. The first industry established at this place was Abraham Steel's gristmill, built in 1855 by Jonathan Carruthers and Abraham Steel. There were but two houses in the place prior to 1855. The first store in the place was started about 1866 by McCalmont & Byers. J. W. Smith, the present merchant, succeeded this firm in 1868.

The name of the postoffice at Steeltown is Yellow Creek. Hopewell was the name of the original office in this township, while the office at Hopewell village was known as Alaquippa. Subsequently Hopewell was changed to Yellow Creek and Alaquippa to Hopewell. J. W. Smith has been postmaster at Yellow Creek since 1869.

CHURCHES.

Reformed Church.—The first church edifice erected in Hopewell township was a log building, which stood on the site now occupied by the Yellow Creek Reformed church. It was a union church, built by general subscription. It was probably erected as early as 1826, as there are gravestones in the churchyard bearing that date. The building passed into the ownership of the Reformed congregation, which in 1843 erected the stone church now standing. The church belongs to the Pattonville charge.

Presbyterian.—Yellow Creek Presbyterian church was organized by Rev. White, its first pastor, under whose ministry the house of worship was erected in 1842. Among the first members were the Pipers, Loys, Longs, Irvings and others. John Piper and George Long were the first elders. Among the pastors, following Rev. White, have been Revs. Elliott, Banks, Bowles and Lawrence. Rev. Wilhelm is the present pastor. Saxton, Riddlesburg, Waterside and Yellow creek form one pastoral charge. The membership, once large, is now quite small.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Methodists of Hopewell township probably formed a class as early as 1830. Meetings were held in schoolhouses and dwellings about 1855, when the Bedford Forge chapel was erected. The membership is small. The appointment belongs to the Saxton circuit. The first preacher was Rev. Parkerson.

Brethren.—Hopewell church of the Brethren or German Baptists was organized in 1850 with four members. The first meeting-house was built in 1850. The congregation now numbers two hundred and seven members and has three meeting-houses. The church officers are: Bishop, J. Steel; ministers, Henry Clapper, David Clapper, John S. Rush, Samuel Ritchey.

The Brethren church on Yellow creek was erected about 1858. Its size is about 40×65 feet. It was built for the church by Jacob Steel, and cost one thousand dollars. Isaac Ritchey was the first preacher in this neighborhood. Jacob Steel has been an elder many years.

Tatesville Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church, a part of the Everett charge, is an organization dating back several years, but concerning it no records are attainable. The church is built on a lot of land 100×247 feet, deeded to the society in 1861 by Joseph W. Tate.

Tatesville Union Church.—This church was erected in 1872, by general subscription, and is now occupied by the Reformed, Lutheran and Christian denominations. The Brethren worshiped in this church until 1882, when they erected a building for their own use.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

UNION.

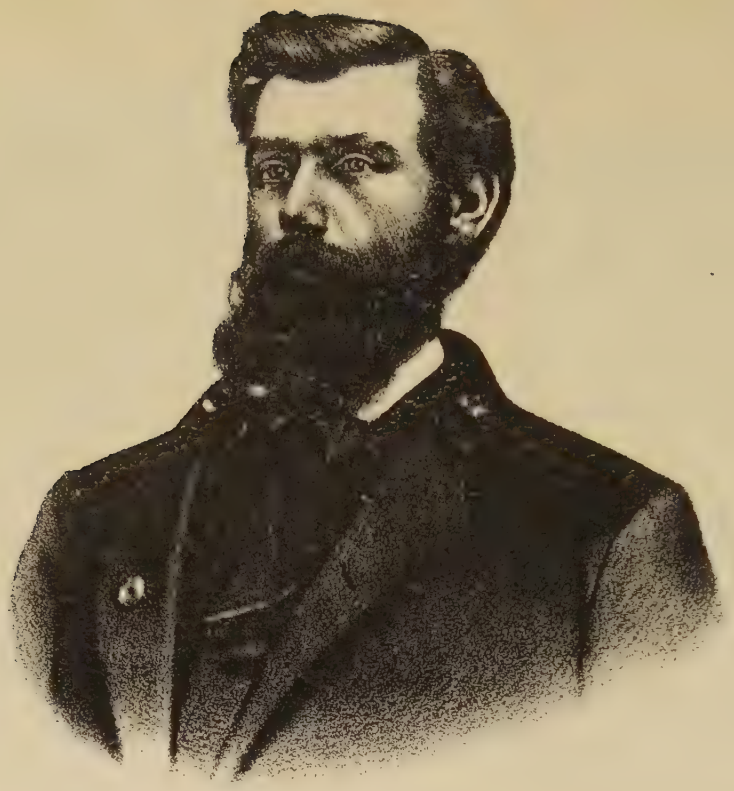
Organization in 1834—Grand Mountain Scenery—The "Schweitz"—Pioneer Settlers—Settlement Retarded by the Operations of Speculators—The First Sawmills and Gristmills—Distilleries—Two Children Perish in the Forest—History of the Village of Pavia—Schools—Churches.

UNION township was formed from portions of St. Clair and Greenfield in 1834. In 1876 King township was taken from Union.

The surface is hilly and mountainous. The hights of the Blue Knob and the Allegheny afford a view of some of the grandest mountain territory in the State of Pennsylvania. The "Schweitz," or "Switzerland," is a mountainous and uncultivated region, extending from the northwest part of Union township into Blair and Cambria counties. Wild and beautiful scenery render it worthy of the name it bears.

Pioneer settlements probably began soon after the revolutionary war. The following settlers (and probably others) were located in the township prior to 1794: Valentine Bowser, John and Frederick Garn (or *Carn*, as now written), —— Christ, —— Mitang, Peter Sweezy, Daniel McGregor. The progress of settlement was very slow, owing to the nature of the country. It was also further retarded by the operations of land speculators. In September, 1794, forty-three tracts of land, situated in that part of the county now included in Union, were purchased by Proctor and others, of Philadelphia. A survey of these tracts was make in March, 1795. In 1814 Dr. Anderson, of Bedford, was appointed agent for Astley, Pratt & Bond, who were then the owners of these lands, and under his management the tracts were sold to settlers. The first settlers were chiefly Pennsylvania Germans, from the eastern counties of the state. Their descendants form the larger portion of the present population, and among themselves still speak the German language.

The first sawmill in the township was built by Frederick Garn, on the present Beard farm,



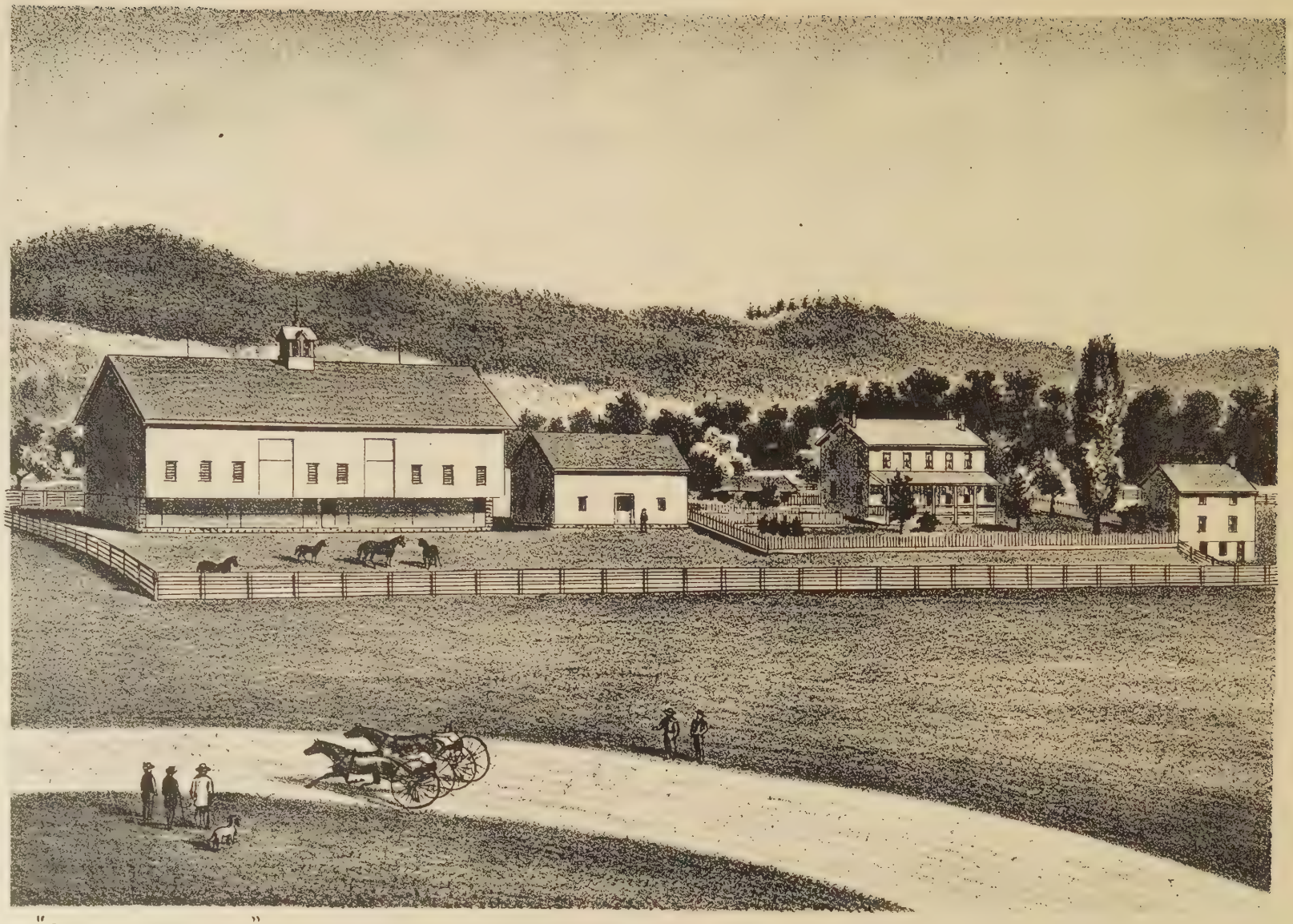
James W. Madara.

Col. James Madara was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1813. His father, Christopher Madara, a carpenter by trade, was a German, and came to Franklin county from Germantown, near Philadelphia, the latter part of the eighteenth century. His mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Ray, was the daughter of James Ray, a Scotchman by descent, whose father, John Ray, first settled the town of Bedford, and after whom it and the river which flows by it were first named. Christopher Madara, having a family of eight children to support, did not have the means to provide many school advantages, and as a consequence James Madara never received more than the "reading, writing and ciphering" which were common at public schools in those days; but, being of more than ordinary ability and having great natural zeal, he improved his opportunities as life advanced by constant observation and reading; kept himself well informed on all public questions of the day. Preferring to "wear out rather than to rust out," his life was a busy activity from beginning to end. Early to bed and early to rise was a maxim which he not only taught but practiced constantly. Starting in life as a day laborer, chopping wood at forty cents a cord, he soon worked his way up to being founder, then manager of "Sarah," and later Bloomfield furnace, under Dr. Peter Shoenbarger. Being an excellent judge of human nature, and possessing all the qualities which command respect and obedience, he could control almost any number of men without an effort. As a furnaceman and business manager under Shoenberger, the then king of ironmasters in Pennsylvania, he outranked all others, and enjoyed the greatest respect and confidence of his employer. His success as a business man was due greatly to promptness in action and determination in purpose. His judgment and dispatch in business matters were unsurpassed, and transactions of small or large amounts were made with astonishing rapidity. In politics he was a straight Andrew Jackson democrat until the Charleston convention in 1860, when, foreseeing the drift of southern sentiment, he changed to be a staunch Lincoln republican, which he lived and died, and, although sixty-six years old when he died, he never cast a vote for an unsuccessful presidential candidate. During the late war he was appointed government iron inspector, with the rank and title of colonel, by Secretary Stanton, which position he filled till the close of the war. As a citizen no man was more useful or had more influence in his community than he. A leader in all public enterprises, he always endeavored to cast his influence on the side of right and justice. Among his neighbors and business associates his word was always as good as his bond, because he never allowed either to be protested. His last illness, which was short, was caused by pneumonia, and he died at Bloomfield Furnace, May 2, 1879, grieved for by all who knew him.

Jane Madara, wife of James Madara, born at Wishart's Mill, Hopewell township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1815, was the eldest daughter of David Wishart, who came to this country from Scotland when a boy twelve years old. Her mother, Annie Livingston, was the daughter of Samuel Livingston, who came to Bedford county from the Cumberland valley at an early day. David Wishart afterward moved to Elizabeth Furnace, or, as it is now known, "Woodbury," where she met her future husband, James Madara. She was married at the age of eighteen years, and became the mother of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to man and womanhood. She inherited from her father, who was a true Scotchman, not only his form and figure, which was tall and erect, but many of his personal characteristics, among which were great individuality and boundless integrity. Indeed, so firmly fixed are her opinions of right and wrong that, like Barbara Fritchie, the heroine of Fredericksburg, she would rather die in any conflict of principle than surrender. Although her educational advantages amounted to almost nothing, yet few are more shrewd in business transactions or possess finer judgment in regard to business matters in general than she. Her home at Baker's Summit is her care and her pride, where it is hoped she may continue to live in the enjoyment of good health for many years to come.

Dr. James W. Madara, son of Col. James and Jane (Wishart) Madara, was born at Sarah Furnace, Blair county, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1850. In 1851 moved with his father to Bloomfield Furnace. His elementary education was procured in the public schools. For two years, from the fall of 1866, he attended the Agricultural College, Centre county, Pennsylvania, and then went to the St. Francis College, Loretto, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in June, 1879. He next attended the Williamsport Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and graduated from this institution in 1873, where the degree of B.S. was conferred upon him. He then read medicine with T. H. Helsbey, M.D., of Williamsport, until the fall of 1874, when he entered the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and graduated with the honors of his class in March, 1876. His knowledge as a physician was brought into immediate requisition, for during the summer of 1876 he officiated as physician and surgeon at the Municipal Hospital, Philadelphia. In September, 1876, the doctor entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in March, 1877. In the spring of 1877 he removed to Dallas, Texas, where he remained for one year as surgeon of the Texas & Pacific Railway. In the spring of 1878 poor health admonished him to leave the Lone Star State, and he drove with a horse and buggy from Dallas to Wichita, Kansas, a distance of six hundred miles, through the Indian Territory.

The doctor next located at Harper, Harper county, where he assisted in establishing the town and settling the county. Not only was he the first physician, but also the first one married in the county, for here it was that he married Miss Mary Glenn. He continued the practice of his profession here until May, 1879, when he was called home to Baker Summit, Pennsylvania, by the death of his father, he being selected to settle up the large estate. Since his return he has been engaged in practicing his profession and in founding a stock farm, a fine view of which can be found in this volume. Since his earliest recollection the doctor has had a great passion for horses, and, being possessed of a retentive memory, remembers the longest pedigree by merely reading it. His remembrance of horses is something phenomenal. The doctor possesses the finest horses in the county, and the deep interest he manifests in rearing fine stock will doubtless be in a measure infectious, and will therefore result in advancing the financial interests of the people.



"TWIN SPRINGS" STOCK FARM. BEDFORD CO., PA., RESIDENCE OF J. W. MADARA, M. D.

early in the present century. William Hinton built a sawmill in Hammer hollow. Soon after, in 1833, William Griffith built, on Bobb's creek, the sawmill now owned by J. H. Griffith.

Valentine Bowser, on the farm now owned by the heirs of George Hartle, had the first distillery in the township. It was in operation in 1810. In 1812 there were seven or eight distilleries in operation in the township, among them being those of John Garn, on the present Garn property, Joseph Croyle, Jacob Beard and Jacob Burket.

The first gristmill was built by George Bowser, in 1843, at the present village of Pavia. It is still in operation.

The first frame house in the township was built by William Griffith, Jr., in 1839. It is now the residence of J. H. Griffith.

Uriah Gordon lived all his life in this township. He died in 1874, aged sixty-three. He married Rachel Ritchey. Twelve of their children reached mature years: Margaret (deceased), Philip, John, William (deceased), George, Isaac, Joseph U., Moses (deceased), Daniel (deceased), Mary E., Rebecca (deceased) and Levi. William, George, Isaac and Joseph U. were in the army. William and Joseph U. were in Co. K, 55th Penn. regt. The former was wounded and taken prisoner, and it is supposed he died while in the hands of the enemy. J. U. enlisted in his seventeenth year, and served nearly two years. He was twice wounded, first before Petersburg, June 18, 1864, and again at Hatcher's Run, March 31, 1865.

John Shafer, a native of Franklin county, came to this county when a young man. He followed milling, and died in 1872. He was married in this county to Mary Claycomb, who is still living. Children: John (deceased), George W., Eliza, Frederick (deceased), Adolphus, Isaac, Timothy (deceased), Ellen and Scott. George W. lives at Pavia, and follows carpentry, in which business he has been engaged for fifteen years. He served eighteen months in Co. K, 55th Penn. regt., entering the service in February, 1863, and was wounded at Fort Darling.

Jacob Beard, a native of Germany, was an early settler in the northern part of the township. His sons, Henry, Jacob and Samuel, afterward lived here.

William Griffith, a member of the Griffith family mentioned in the history of East St. Clair, was born in this county in 1808, and is now living in Cambria county. In 1835 Mr. Griffith moved from St. Clair to Union township, and engaged in the lumber business, which he carried on until 1875, when his son, Joseph H., succeeded him. (The latter had carried on the business for his father from 1868.) Mr. William Griffith married Susannah Hartzel, who died in 1878, and is the father of fourteen children, all still living. He was one of the first and most earnest friends of the school system, and did much to aid in its establishment. Six members of his family have been school teachers. J. H. Griffith, the oldest son, is now carrying on farming and the lumber business on the home farm.

Daniel M. Griffith, son of William Griffith, Sr., was born in East St. Clair, and moved to his present home in Union in 1850. He has since been engaged in the lumber business. His mill was erected in 1841 by John Allison, from whom Mr. Griffith purchased it. D. M. Griffith was in the army from June until December, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability.

John Garn, one of the earliest pioneers, was born in Holland, and moved to this township from Virginia. He died in 1808, at the age of seventy. His son, Frederick, lived and died in this township, where his descendants are still numerous.

Peter Mock moved from Maryland about 1768, and settled on Bobb's creek, on the farm now owned by Joseph Griffith. Finding the land wet, he afterward moved to the hills in St. Clair township. His children were Peter, Christian, Paul, John, Jacob, David, George, Adam and Mrs. Frederick Carn. David lived on the homestead for a time, then moved to Union township (about 1820), where he brought up his family. He was the father of eight children, all living except two: Sarah, Mary (deceased), Betsey, Catharine, Samuel, William, Henry and Michael (deceased). Samuel Mock, born in 1805, is still living and in vigorous health. In 1826, he married Barbara Amsbaugh, who is still living. The children of this union are William (deceased), Angeline, Mary, Catharine, Emanuel, Samuel A. and Elizabeth. All of the sons were in the army, and William lost his life there. Emanuel lost his arm in the service. Samuel and Emanuel were in Co. K, 55th Penn. regt. Samuel lives on the home farm with his parents.

Michael Mock, son of Peter Mock, Sr., was the father of ten children: Josiah, Elizabeth, Margaret, Malachi, Tobias, Leah, David, Solomon, Mary A. and Hannah. Three of the sons were in the army. Josiah B. and Malachi B. Mock enlisted September 7, 1861; Malachi died of typhoid fever at Beaufort, South Carolina, November 7, 1862. Josiah was captured at Petersburg in October, 1864; was incarcerated in Libby and Salisbury prisons; exchanged in March, 1865; died at Annapolis, Maryland, March 22, 1865. Tobias Mock enlisted February 19, 1864; died August 7, 1864, at Fort Schuyler, New York, from wounds received in battle before Petersburg. David B. Mock has filled most of the township offices and is now serving as justice of the peace.

The pioneers of this township must have known the meaning of "hard times" from their own experience. Surely a less inviting region than this, before the settlers' axes had begun work, it would be difficult for one to find or even to picture to the imagination. And to those courageous spirits who left the allurements, the privileges, the refinements of civilization behind, and began reclaiming this rugged wilderness, rendering it fit for the homes of their children, posterity owes an everlasting respect.

Jacob Corl, an early settler near Pavia, had three sons, Henry, Frederick and Joseph B., all of whom are still living in this township. Joseph B., now seventy-one years of age, was born and has constantly resided in this county. He married Mary Christ, and was the father of ten children, eight of whom are living. Three of his sons, Chauncy, Eli and William C., were in the army — the two former in Co. K, 55th Penn. regt., and William C. in Co. D, 138th Penn. regt. Chauncy and William C. were wounded. The latter served nearly three years. He received his wound at the battle of the Wilderness.

John Whysong, a native of this county, settled in Union township in 1825. He subsequently removed to Fayette county, but returned after a short time. He died in this township at the age of seventy-seven. He was in the regular army for six years, and served during the war of 1812. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Burket, one of the early settlers, and had nine children: Josiah (deceased), Maria, Catharine, Elizabeth, Sarah, Samuel, Jacob, Harrison and Rachel. The homestead is owned by Samuel Whysong, who has six hundred and fifty-two acres of land. He has followed carpentry for twenty-six years, and is interested in the lumber business. Mr. Samuel Whysong served in the late war during two terms of enlistment, and was twice wounded at the battle of Drury's Bluff. He enlisted in the service August 8, 1861; re-enlisted in February, 1864, and was discharged August 16, 1865.

On April 23, 1856, Joseph and George, aged seven and five years respectively, sons of Samuel Cox, of Spruce hollow, were missing from their home. It was cold weather, and there was much snow on the ground. Diligent search was made for several days, but no traces of the wanderers were found until May 15, when their lifeless bodies were discovered near Bobb's creek, in the lonely mountain region of the "Schweitz," three or four miles from their home. The little ones must have perished there, either from cold or starvation.

Ferdinand Ritchey came from Virginia to this township in 1842, and has since been engaged in farming here. He married, first, Martha Corl, and second, Catharine Whysong. Mr. Ritchey served in the late war as a member of Co. K, 55th Penn. Vols., from September 8, 1861, to August 30, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

William Hammer, for many years a minister in the church of the Evangelical Association, is a native of St. Clair township, and by occupation a farmer and shoemaker. In 1836 he married Margaret Beisel, who bore nine children: Delilah (Ling), Hezekiah, John B., Elizabeth (Ling), Isabel (Crist), William, Margaret (Hare), Jeremiah, Isaac (deceased).

Isaac M. Imler, a native of this county, lived on the farm now owned by his son, J. M. Imler. He served in the late war three and one-half years. He enlisted September 8, 1861, in Co. K, 55th Penn. Vols., and re-enlisted January 1, 1864. He died near Petersburg, June 18, 1864, in his fortieth year. His children are J. M., Eli W., Franklin G. and Isaac E. J. M., who lives on the old homestead, is a progressive farmer, and owns four hundred and thirty acres of land.

Frederick Claar was an early settler near the Blue Knob. His son Henry, born in this county, is one of the successful farmers of this township. He has resided on the farm where he

now lives since 1856, and has succeeded in making a fine farm and a good home in a region which was little improved when he came to it.

Israel Davis, Esq., son of Hiram and Mary (Bowen) Davis, was born at New Paris, and has resided in the county, except a short time spent in Iowa in 1865. He then engaged in mercantile business, which he followed almost constantly until 1875. In 1875–6 he served as constable. In 1877 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held one term. He is now engaged in farming in Union township. His wife is Catharine, daughter of Andrew Allison, of German descent, and a member of one of the prominent early families.

The free school system was put in operation in this township in 1841–2. The first school directors were Joseph Imler, John Whysong, John Fickes, John Christ, William Griffith and George Riddle.

The historian desires to render thanks to Mr. J. H. Griffith, a gentleman of ability and scholarship, who has kindly furnished a considerable portion of the foregoing history relative to early events and early settlers of this township.

PAVIA.

Pavia is a small village containing three stores, one mill, two blacksmith-shops and one wagon-shop. The first house here was erected by George Bowser in 1843. In 1849 John Corl founded a village and named it Marietta in honor of his wife. The lots were surveyed by William Griffith. In 1861 a postoffice was established at the village and named Pavia. This name was bestowed at the suggestion of J. H. Griffith. Pavia is the name of the first town on a stream flowing from the mountains of Switzerland; hence the name is appropriate here, for the little village of Pavia is on a stream which takes its rise in "Schweitz."

The store of William Oster & Co., at Pavia, was started in February, 1882. Mr. E. L. Feather, who clerks for this firm, is a native of this county. His grandfather, Philip Feather, born in 1800, is still living and has spent nearly all of his long life in this neighborhood. E. L. is a son of Michael Feather, who was born and now lives in this township.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Methodist Episcopal church in Spruce hollow was organized in 1848. Samuel Clark, a prominent member, was class-leader for many years. In 1856, under the ministry of Rev. McWilliams, a house of worship was erected. The membership of the church has always been small.

Church of the Evangelical Association.—The congregation of this church was organized about 1863, during the ministerial labors of Rev. B. Summers, with a small membership. The church was erected the same year. The first class-leader was J. G. Slonaker. The present membership is about sixty.

Reformed and Lutheran—Mount Zion Reformed and Lutheran church, Pavia, was regularly organized in 1850. Rev. Christian Winebrenner, Reformed, was the first minister. Beginning in 1833, he preached about ten years. After he resigned there were supplies until 1850. The regular pastors have been Revs. J. Heller, N. E. Gilds, C. U. Heilman, W. D. LeFevre, S. R. Breidenbaugh, H. F. Long and W. L. Andrews, the latter being now in charge. The first house, a log building, was erected as a church and schoolhouse in 1833. The present frame church was erected in 1855, at a cost of about six hundred dollars. The membership of the Reformed congregation is upward of one hundred and twenty-five. The Lutherans still have an interest in the church, but are without a pastor.

CHAPTER XL.

COLERAIN.

A Township of Cumberland County — Friend's Cove — Settlement of John Friend — The Cessna Family — Sketches of Early Settlers and Prominent Citizens — Rainsburg — An Old Town — Donahoe, The First Merchant and Tavernkeeper — The Old Tannery — History of Schools — The Allegheny Seminary — Churches of the Township and Borough.

COLERAIN was organized as a township of Cumberland county, prior to the formation of Bedford county in 1771. Its original dimensions cannot now be ascertained, though there is evidence that they covered nearly one-third of the present territory of the county.

The nearness of Friend's cove to Fort Bedford was favorable to early settlement, and the white man came early to this beautiful valley. During the trying scenes that ensued, the pioneers bore themselves with firmness and courage. The revolutionary period presented the darkest scenes

in the early history of Bedford county, and the inhabitants of Friend's cove were subjected, during that time, to the greatest dangers and hardships. The reader is referred to the general history for an account of the contests between the white men and the Indians. It is the purpose of the present chapter to deal with the people and their achievements in this particular locality.

Friend's cove is a fertile and beautiful valley, encompassed by mountains on three sides. The soil is of more than usual fertility, and the land, though somewhat stony, is valuable to agriculturists. The first pioneers generally located at or very near the foot of the mountains, on what would now be considered the least valuable portions of the valley. The reason for this was, doubtless, the fear of frosts, which were very prevalent along the bottom-lands and in all low places.

John Friend, for whom the cove is named, secured a title to a tract of land lying at the southern end of the borough of Rainsburg, which was patented to him as "Friend's Retreat" in 1762. A portion of the Friend farm is now owned by George W. Williams, and a part is included within the borough. Joseph Friend, another pioneer, lived upon an adjacent tract. Whence the Friends came, or how they lived and what perils they encountered, cannot now be ascertained. The only record they have left of themselves is in the name which the valley bears. Doubtless they were adventurous hunters, and subsisted on game, paying slight attention to the tilling of the soil.

Almost cotemporary with the Friends, came the Cessna family, from the eastern portion of the state, who settled, in 1765, on land which is still in the Cessna name. The Cessnas are of Huguenot ancestry, and are descended from John Cessna, who came from Southern France to America in 1690, after the Battle of the Boyne, in which he participated. John Cessna, who settled in Friend's cove in 1765, was his grandson. The latter was prominent in the affairs of the county at the beginning of its existence and served three terms as sheriff. He was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1774, which drafted the first constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. He was the father of thirteen children by his first wife. At the age of seventy he married a second wife, and of this union five children were born. He died in 1802, at the age of seventy-six. His son John succeeded to the ownership of the farm. John the second died in 1813. Of his sons, only William and Samuel lived to mature years. His daughters were: Sarah (James), Rachel (Jackson), Ellen (McGashlin) and Elizabeth (Morgart). William Cessna, the father of Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, was born in 1799, and died in 1864. He married Rachel Morgart, and their children were: John, Peter Morgart (deceased), Rebecca (Smith), Mary (Bowles), Thomas R., Rachel (Smith), Joseph, Christina A. (Cunningham), William, George W., Jonathan B. and Martha (deceased). William Cessna became the owner of the Cessna homestead in 1819; his son William now owns it and resides upon it.

On a farm adjoining the Cessna place lived Anthony Smith, an early settler, who built one of the first gristmills in the cove. His old log mill stood on the site of the present mill, a short distance north of Rainsburg. Anthony Smith's youngest son, Frederick, obtained a collegiate education, studied law, and removed to Chambersburg. He became one of the leading members of the Franklin county bar, and held many prominent positions. He served several terms as representative in the legislature, and was speaker of the house three terms.

The Smiths, Anthony and Henry, were among the early settlers of the cove, and their descendants are very numerous. A large portion of the settlers who came to the cove just after the revolutionary war were from Loudoun county, Virginia. Among these were the Diehls, Harclerodes, Otts, Smiths, Shoemakers and Beegles, families that are still well represented in this county.

Adam Zembower came from Loudon county, Virginia, about the time of the revolutionary war, and settled in Friend's cove. He followed the trade of a millwright and miller until his death in 1810. The family, like all the early settlers, endured many hardships. Adam Zembower was the father of four children: John, Adam, Henry and Mary (Rowland).

Among the pioneer settlers of the cove were the James family, who came from Delaware about 1785. The father had two sons, George and Jeremiah, who lived and died here. Jeremiah never married. George was a prominent citizen and served two terms as representative in the legislature and two as county commissioner. He married Sarah, daughter of John Cessna, and was the father of eleven children:

John, Jeremiah, Anna, Rachel, William, Samuel, Alexander C., Ellen, Sarah, Margaret and George W.; all are living except Jeremiah and Anna.

Probably the earliest mills within the present limits of Colerain township were two log mills, one of which was built by John Harclerode, near the present site of Ott's mill, and the other, Anthony Smith's mill, north of Rainsburg. There were several other early mills in that part of Friend's cove now included in Snake Spring township.

Kegg, Fiery and Rufus were the names of some of the early pioneers who settled at the western base of Tussey's mountain. The Mays, Meyerses and Diehls were also among the pioneers of this neighborhood.

Samuel, Adam, Solomon and John Diehl were among the early settlers of the cove. They were not brothers, but were related, and all came from Loudon county, Virginia. John Diehl settled on land now owned by his sons Emanuel and Joseph. His children were: Solomon, John, Daniel, Philip, Elias, Joseph, Emanuel, Eve (Koontz), Christina (Ritchey) and Mary A. (Hyde). Elias, Joseph, Emanuel and Mrs. Koontz are living. John, the second son, was born in 1796, and died in 1870. He married Mary A. Koontz, and their children were: Catharine, Levi, Susannah, David, John, Joel, Joshua (deceased), Elias (deceased), Mary, Reuben (deceased), Samuel, Rachel (deceased) and Harriet. Joshua was in the army and died in the service. Samuel was also in the army through the war. David Diehl, Esq., a well-known citizen, is now living on the old homestead of his father. He is serving as justice of the peace, having been elected in 1879.

Jacob Shoemaker, from Loudon county, Virginia, settled on the farm where Mrs. Barbara E. Shoemaker now lives. His son, Henry, afterward owned the place, and three adjoining farms were in the Shoemaker name. From Henry the farm passed to his son Joseph, who died upon the place. It is now owned by his widow.

Hon. Abraham Weisel was born on Dunning's creek, near Bedford, December 31, 1801. His father, John Weisel, came from Bucks county when a young man, and settled near Cessna postoffice. He was a carpenter, and worked at his trade. Of his twelve children, four are still living: Michael, Samuel, Abraham and Mary. Abraham was apprenticed to a miller, learned the trade and followed it a number of years. For fifteen years he was miller for Dr. Anderson, at the old mill situated near Bedford Springs. In 1841 Mr. Weisel was elected to the state legislature, and served during the regular and the extra session. The sessions were both very turbulent, and there was much excitement over the matter of reapportioning the congressional districts of the state. Mr. Weisel came to his present home in Friend's cove in 1860.

P. M. McClellan, a native of this county, has resided in Colerain township about twenty years. His father, Abraham McClellan, an old resident of the county, died in this township in 1882.

Wm. F. and B. T. Morgart have a fine farm in the southern part of the township, and are especially interested in breeding fine stock. The Morgarts are of an old family in this county.

Another recent industry is William Cessna's creamery, which started in 1882. The farmers of this township are progressive, and improvements are constantly being made in various directions.

Charlesville is a small hamlet, consisting of a half-dozen houses, a store, a blacksmith shop, etc. The first settlers of the place were Beltz, a blacksmith, and Mowry, a wagonmaker. Adam Diehl, now in his eighty-third year, built and kept the first store in the place in 1854. Since that time there has always been a merchant in the place, though the firms have changed frequently.

Samuel Hunt, the present merchant at Charlesville, is a native of this county and a son of Joseph Hunt, who was born in Bedford. Thomas Hunt, the father of Joseph, was a native of Ireland. He was one of the early settlers of Bedford, where he followed cabinet-making. But two of his children are now living—Martha (Lee), in this county, and Mrs. J. L. H. Mitchell, Butler county. Samuel Hunt was brought up on a farm. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, 55th Penn. regt., in which he served until he was mustered out, August 31, 1865. In 1868 Mr. Hunt moved to Charlesville, and has since followed the mercantile business. He has been postmaster since 1871.

RAINSBURG.

Rainsburg is an ancient town, conspicuous for the morality and integrity of its citizens,

its interest in religion and education, and its neatness and thrift. It has been a village so long that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" respecting its existence. It was, however, but a small place, consisting of perhaps a dozen houses in 1825. A score of years later it had doubled its population, but even at that time many lots that are now occupied by tasty residences were still covered with timber. Rainsburg now contains four churches, a fine school-building, three stores, two tanneries, and the usual business establishments of small towns. It was made a borough in November, 1856.

It is impossible to state who was the first settler within the limits of the town. But one of the first comers, if not the pioneer, was James Donahoe. He located here prior to 1800, and thenceforth, until his removal to Southampton township in 1815, was engaged in keeping store, carrying on the hotel business and running a tannery. The water-right for the tannery was deeded to him in 1800, so that it is probable he was not here long before that time. The house which he built is still standing, and is now the oldest structure in the town. An addition was built to it in 1822, by John Gump. The building, renovated and modernized, is now the dwelling-house of Mr. A. C. James.

After Donahoe there were many different merchants, each of whom did business for a time in Rainsburg. Among these were Abraham Fulk, John Gump, Esq., Samuel Cessna (1828) and John Fulk.

In its earlier years, Rainsburg was not the quiet and orderly place it is today. Whisky-drinking, sabbath-breaking and fighting were indulged in by a certain element, to the great disgust and mortification of the better citizens.

The village grew slowly, for the reason that it was situated at a considerable distance from the main routes of travel and had no important manufactures to attract trade to itself.

About 1818, Elias Gump, from Frederick county, Maryland, settled in Rainsburg. He followed cabinetmaking and carpentry, which business his son, Benjamin F., still carries on in Rainsburg. Elias Gump died in 1875, at the age of seventy-nine years. He served as justice of the peace a number of years. His oldest son, John A. Gump, Esq., is one of the prominent business men of Everett.

John Gump, Esq., a distant relative of Elias, was also from Frederick county, Maryland. After coming to this county he started a tannery in the cove, north of Rainsburg, where he carried on business for a short time. In 1815 he succeeded Donahoe in the ownership of the tannery. After carrying on the business a number of years he removed to the West, but afterward returned to Rainsburg, where he died in 1877, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was a justice of the peace many years in Colerain township, and during his term of office he married one hundred and thirty-seven couples. His wife was Elizabeth Shoemaker, and their children were: Rebecca (Filler), Mary A. (Fletcher), deceased, Elizabeth (Weisel), deceased, George W., Sarah A. (Miller), John A., Henry S. and Josiah. John A. Gump, Esq., is serving his fourth term as justice of the peace in Rainsburg. He is engaged in carrying on a tannery and the saddlery business. Having served an apprenticeship to his father, he went west, but, returning to Rainsburg in 1865, he has since been following his trade.

The Donahoe tannery, with numerous changes of owners, has been running from 1800 until the present time. In 1881 it was renovated, rebuilt, and in place of a small affair as formerly, converted into a large steam tannery. The owners are George W. and Daniel Cessna, the style of the firm being G. W. & D. Cessna. The main building is 42×187 feet. The business employs an average of nine men. The tannery has a capacity for dressing five thousand hides per year.

A. C. James is a native of Colerain township. He came to Rainsburg in 1843 and engaged in tanning. In 1853 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since followed successfully. He has now kept store in Rainsburg longer than anyone else who ever engaged in the business here.

Samuel Williams was born in Napier township in 1806. In 1844 he came to Colerain township, purchased the old Friend tract, and has since resided here. Mr. Williams has been intimately connected with the interests of Rainsburg, and has been especially zealous in educational and religious matters. He was the founder and main supporter of the Allegheny Seminary. Mr. Williams has liberally educated his children, several of whom occupy prominent positions. He married Catharine Barndollar. Of ten chil-

dren born of this union, eight are living: Jacob B., John H., Samuel D., George W., James S., Eliza J. (Beegle), Mary (Sparks) and Anna B. (Hughes). Jacob B. and Samuel D. constitute the firm of J. B. Williams & Co., of Everett. James S. is a successful attorney of Philadelphia.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Rainsburg Lodge, No. 730, I.O.O.F., was chartered September 30, 1870. The charter members were J. W. Hughes, N.G.; John A. Gump, V.G.; George W. Stuckey, Secy.; David Diehl, Asst. Secy., and David Shaffer, Treas. The lodge has prospered finely. Its membership is now seventy-six. The value of the lodge property is two thousand seven hundred dollars.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Rainsburg Lodge, No. 572, I.O.G.T., was chartered April 25, 1868. There were thirty charter members. This lodge is now extinct.

SCHOOLS.

Rainsburg was dependent upon the country district schools until 1847, when, through the exertions of Samuel Williams and others, a stone building, to be used for educational and religious purposes, was erected in the village.

The Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, intended by its founders to be a classical and normal institution, was chartered by an act of the legislature approved March 26, 1853. The following trustees are named in the charter: Samuel Williams, Jacob Barndollar, George Slicer, J. W. Crawford, A. C. James, W. S. Cunningham, George Bortz, Elias Gump and C. Graham.

A lot of land consisting of nearly six acres was deeded to the trustees by Samuel Williams for the site and grounds of the institution. A fund was raised by subscription, shares being placed at twenty-five dollars each. Mr. Williams, who was the instigator of the movement, took the largest number of shares, and was one of the most zealous friends and supporters of the school. A brick building, costing about four thousand dollars, was completed in 1854.

The institution was placed, by its charter, under the care of the Allegheny circuit of the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was opened with Prof. John Pollock, principal, and became well patronized. The second principal was Prof. W. W. Brim. The school was carried on until the breaking out of the war, when the students from Maryland and Virginia, forming a considerable portion of the school, withdrew; others of the young men enlisted and the seminary was closed. Soon after the school property was sold at a great sacrifice. The building is now owned by the Odd-Fellows' lodge, from whom it is rented for the use of borough and private schools.

Mr. Williams deserves special mention for his earnest service in behalf of the school. To start it and support it he sacrificed both time and money; and had all of its supporters been equally careful of its welfare, doubtless the institution would still be prosperous.

The borough schools are in two departments and presided over by competent teachers.

CHURCHES.

The Reformed Church.—The Friend's cove congregation of the Reformed church is among the oldest organizations of that denomination in Bedford county. Rev. Henry Giesy moved from Loudoun county, Virginia, to Berlin, Somerset county, in 1794, and served as pastor of the churches of Bedford and Somerset county three or four years, and it was probably under his pastorate that the Friend's cove congregation was organized. The first church edifice erected was a commodious log structure, built where the brick church now stands, on a lot of ground purchased in 1798 by the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations. Rev. John Dietrick Aurandt was a missionary in 1809, who visited this church about once in three months. Rev. Henry Gerhart became pastor in 1812, and during his ministry of over seventeen years was punctual and zealous in the performance of his duties and greatly built up the church. The primitive log building gave place in 1832–3 to the large brick church now standing, which was a costly structure, for those days. Rev. Solomon K. Denius was pastor from 1833–5. From the organization until the time of Denius the church had been part of Bedford charge. Rev. George Leidy succeeded Denius, and during his pastorate of eight years the church was connected with the Schellsburg charge. Rev. Matthew Irvine, a very able and popular minister, was pastor from 1843–56. Under him the charge consisted of Bloody Run, Clear Ridge and Yellow Creek. The first mention of church officers occurs in 1846, when Solomon Diehl was elder,

and Philip Harclerode, Emanuel J. Diehl and Adam Diehl, deacons. The pastors succeeding Irvine have been: Rev. Charles F. Hoffmeirer, 1856–62; Rev. William M. Deatrick, 1863–75; Rev. D. M. Whitmore, 1875–82. Before the congregation was divided it comprised over four hundred members. The present membership is at least two hundred and fifty.

Trinity Reformed church, in the northern part of Colerain township, was organized October 15, 1869, by Rev. William M. Deatrick. There were ninety-five original members. Isaac Diehl, Henry P. Diehl and Joseph S. Diehl were elected elders, and B. F. Diehl, John Harclerode and Solomon F. Diehl, deacons. The building of the church began in 1867, on a lot of land given by Isaac Diehl and wife. The corner-stone was laid October 11, 1867. The building was not completed till 1869, and was dedicated by the pastor on June 9 of that year. The house cost over four thousand dollars. Among the principal contributors were Jonathan Bowser, Henry P., Michael, Isaac, Joshua, Joseph S. and Benjamin F. Diehl, who contributed amounts varying from five hundred and ten dollars to one hundred and one dollars.

Zion congregation of the Reformed church, Rainsburg, was organized during the pastorate of Rev. D. M. Whitmore, with about forty members from the old Friend's Cove church. A house of worship was begun in 1879 and dedicated December 19, 1880. Its size is 35×50 feet, and it cost two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. The first church officers were: Elders—James Rawlings, Harvey Shaffer and Gideon C. Filler; deacons—Frederick Filler and A. J. Pennell.

Lutheran.—Zion Evangelical Lutheran church of Friend's cove was probably organized about the same time with the Reformed congregation. The two denominations erected the log church and the old brick church already mentioned. Zion congregation was formerly a part of Bedford charge; later it was connected with the Everett church under one pastor; it now forms a distinct charge, comprising the Friend's Cove and the Rainsburg churches. There are about one hundred members belonging to the charge. The following is believed to be a correct list of pastors in the order of succession: Revs. Hunker, Tieterman, Muckenhaupt, William Yeager (1819), Adam Height, Reuben Weiser, Peter M. Rightmyer, Jeremiah A. Fishburn, Frederick A. Barnitz, Koontz, William B. Bechtel, G. C. Probst, Philip Doerr, J. M. Graybill, A. J. B. Kast and J. W. Reese.

The Yeager Memorial Evangelical Lutheran church of Rainsburg is one of the finest church edifices in Bedford county. It was erected in 1880–1 at a cost of nine thousand dollars. The building is of brick, and finely finished and furnished throughout. It is two stories in hight and 38×65 feet in ground dimensions. The church was erected during the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Reese. The building committee consisted of David Shaffer, Henry Shaffer, S. P. Kegg and G. W. Barclay.

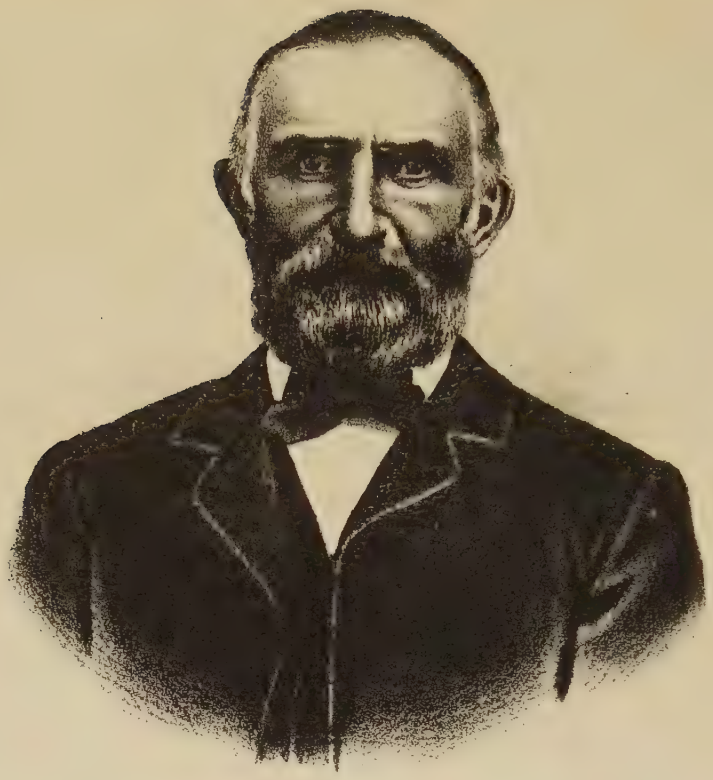
The congregation is a branch of Zion or the old brick church in the cove. Rev. J. W. Reese was pastor, 1880–3.

The Old Union Church.—The old log church, where the early settlers worshiped, was probably built as early as 1810. For many years it was occupied by the Baptists, the Methodist Protestants and the Reformed denominations. The Baptists had one of the earliest organizations in the cove. In 1871 they erected a neat frame buiding near the site of the old Union church.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Rainsburg Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1847 by Jacob Hartman, a local preacher, who held a series of successful revival meetings in the schoolhouse in the village. In 1849 a stone church was erected, at a cost of about six hundred dollars, Samuel Williams being the largest subscriber toward the building, and giving the lot on which it was built. The brick church, an elegant and costly building, was erected in 1878, at a cost of four thousand dollars. It was dedicated on the 15th of December, 1878; sermon by Dr. Persing, of Pittsburgh. The church is a part of Bedford circuit. Its membership is strong, though not large numerically.

The Charlesville Methodist Episcopal church was built about 1854. It has always had a small membership, and is now without a pastor. The records are not to be found, and the founders of the church have died or moved away.

Cove Methodist Protestant Church.—The cove appointment of the Methodist Protestant church was taken up by the Rev. Nicholas Dorsey in 1837. The old log church known as the "Union meeting-house," built on land given by William Cessna, was the meeting place for



David Shaffer

DAVID SHAFFER.

The Shaffer family are of German extraction. The progenitor of the American branch emigrated to this country, settling in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where Jacob Shaffer was born. He married Mary A. Bortz, and it was here that three of their children, Henry, Jacob and Esther, were born. In 1810 they removed to Colerain township, Bedford county, and occupied two hundred and fifty acres of land in lieu of a debt of seven hundred dollars, which he could obtain in no other way; the farm was then but slightly improved. Twelve years later Mr. Shaffer died. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and a most worthy man. Their children, born in Bedford county, were Elizabeth, George, William, Mary, David and Solomon.

After her first husband's death Mrs. Shaffer married Rev. William Yeager, the pioneer minister of the Lutheran church in this section, who, for the period of thirty-five years, officiated in his sacred calling, performing an immense amount of successful labor in the Lord's vineyard. He died in 1844, aged sixty years, while Mrs. Yeager's death did not occur until 1863. She was a most worthy woman and performed well her mission in life.

David Shaffer was born in 1820 on the farm where he now resides, which is the old homestead, a fine view of which appears in this volume. Reared upon a farm, Mr. Shaffer was early taught habits of industry and economy, and upon the home farm he did an immense amount of pioneer work. Under his skillful management the farm soon began to assume a most attractive appearance; the old buildings, which had done service for so many years, were replaced with more modern structures, and the farm is now one of the best in Friend's Cove. Being a skillful farmer and a good financier, he soon began to accumulate a surplus, which was invested in land, so that he now possesses five hundred acres of as fine land as can be found in the cove, and in addition has quite extensive landed interests in the West.

It can truly be said of Mr. Shaffer that he is not only one of the most progressive and successful farmers of the county, but also one of the most liberal and charitable. A man of generous impulses, he has left the marks of his public-spiritedness indelibly stamped upon the township.

At the early age of seventeen years he joined the church. His christianity is of the practical kind, and realizing the necessity of having a suitable house of worship for those belonging to the Lutheran church, he not only aided in every possible way in securing the present church edifice, but has contributed five thousand dollars toward its erection--almost its entire cost. He has donated liberally toward other religious enterprises, giving at one time a thousand dollars to the Gettysburg Lutheran Seminary. He educated his nephew, W. C. Shaffer, for the ministry. He is now pastor of a flourishing church in Richmond, Virginia.

In March, 1883, he was married to Jennie Young, daughter of John and Euphemie Young, of Cumberland, Maryland. Both her parents are dead, her father passing away in 1869 in his sixty-fifth year, her mother's death occurring some six years prior, while in her fifty-third year. Mrs. Young was a member of the Presbyterian church. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are living, namely, William, John, Thomas, Isabella, Jane, Euphemia, Elizabeth and Jessie.

RESIDENCE OF DAVID SHAFFER, COLERAIN TP.

many years, and in this old church many happy scenes were witnessed and many anxious hearts found the peace which they sought. In 1842, under the pastorate of Rev. Richard Adkinson, the house was enlarged and improved. Here the society worshiped until 1870, when, under Rev. George D. Edmunston, the new brick church was built at a cost of two thousand six hundred dollars. The lot on which the church stands was given by Mrs. Rebecca Shaeffer. The house was dedicated by Rev. J. J. Murray, D.D., and Rev. Henry Nice. Membership in 1883, about thirty-five.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.—Salem congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized in Rainsburg in 1875, and met in the old stone church until their present edifice was erected in 1877. The house cost eighteen hundred dollars. Rev. Robert Ross was the first preacher. The congregation, always small, now numbers but very few active members.

CHAPTER XLI.

HARRISON.

Early Settlers Along the Pike—Tavernkeepers—The Cessnas—The Mullin Family—Slow Progress of Improvement—Milligan's Cove Settlement—The Millers, Mays and Others—Villages—Mann's Choice, Buffalo Mills and Bard—Various Industries—Churches.

HARRISON township was formed from a part of Napier, in 1842. Probably the bottom-lands along Buffalo creek were occupied by white settlers nearly, if not quite, as early as any part of the country. The beautiful valley known as Milligan's cove was the next point of settlement in the township. Improvements progressed slowly. For years the settlers' cabins were few and far apart, and, within the memory of men now living, by far the greater number of farms in this township were covered with the primitive forest. The pioneers, however, were a sturdy people, and toiled bravely against countless disadvantages. The arduous task which they commenced has been completed by their children and children's children. To-day there are few agricultural communities more thrifty and prosperous than the people of Harrison township.

The route of travel which subsequently became the Wheeling turnpike was the part of the township first settled. Every house along the road was a tavern. Little is now known of these early tavernkeepers, and even their names are scarcely remembered. Among those who had taverns in this township in early years were: Valentine Wertz, William Clark, William Kerr and —— Gower. Until railroads changed the method of travel, the pike was constantly a scene of busiest activity. Wagons, stages and droves of stock thronged the highway, and the landlords of the taverns reaped goodly harvests of hard cash.

About the year 1795, Jacob Holtz, who had lived in Milligan's cove on the farm taken up by Milligan, moved to the Buffalo bottom, and began improving land. He was the first settler in this part of the township. William Cessna, Esq., purchased the improvement from Holtz, and here lived and reared his family. Squire Cessna was a man of prominence among the early residents, and greatly respected. He had four sons: John, James, Jonathan and Joseph, two of whom are living—John, in Mahoning county, Ohio, and Jonathan, in Fort Wayne, Indiana. His daughters were Polly, Sarah, Margaret, Rachel and Eliza.

Capt. G. S. Mullin is an old resident and a much respected citizen. He resides on the old homestead of his father, and has witnessed many social and industrial changes in the growth of this county. Mr. Mullin is well entitled to the prefix "captain," for he holds three captain's commissions. Before he was of age, in 1842, he was appointed a militia captain, and served until the system was abolished. In 1859 he was commissioned captain of the Black Plume Riflemen, of Schellsburg, where he then resided, and held that position till the war broke out. November 19, 1861, he was commissioned captain of Co. H, 55th regt. Penn-Vols., a company raised in Schellsburg and vicinity. Soon after entering the service Capt. Mullin contracted illness, which obliged him to leave the army, and he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, July 27, 1862. He is a farmer and has a most excellent farm. The captain was formerly a school teacher, and was one of the first teachers of Harrison township after the free-school system was established.

George Mullin, the father of Capt. G. S. Mullin, was a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, who came to Bedford county in 1805

or 1806. He was then a single man, and worked at blacksmithing in Schellsburg. He married Catharine Hammer in this county, and settled at the foot of the ridge in this township, where he worked at his trade, kept tavern and had teams upon the road. In 1818 he bought the farm now owned by his sons. There was then a sawmill and a gristmill* upon the place, which were run for many years thereafter, and were largely patronized. Mr. Mullin was elected sheriff of the county in 1822, and moved to Bedford. At the end of his term he returned to his farm, and thence again to Bedford, where he kept the Rising Sun hotel four years. In 1833 he was re-elected sheriff, and served another term. Returning to his farm, he was elected state senator in 1841. He died at the farm in 1867, in his eighty-first year. He was a prominent and influential citizen, well known and greatly honored. He was the father of seven sons and four daughters. Four of his children survive: Rebecca (Brownlee), Ohio; G. Shannon, Joseph H. and D. W., of this county. D. W. Mullin is one of the editors of the Bedford *Inquirer*. Another son, Alexander C., who died in 1877, was a prominent citizen of Cambria county, where he practiced law and edited a newspaper. He served as a member of the legislature, also as private secretary to Gov. Curtin, chief clerk of the state department, collector of internal revenue of the seventeenth district, and in other prominent positions. In 1876 he was secretary of the board of centennial managers.

George Elder, an old and respected citizen of this township, was born in Cumberland valley, but has resided on his present farm since 1836. His father, James Elder, came to this county with his parents when a boy, and lived on the farm where William Elder now resides. George Elder, the father of James, was a native of Ireland, who came to this county in 1791. His oldest son, William, was in the revolutionary war. James Elder occupied the old homestead in Cumberland valley, and was the father of a large family. His sons, George, William, Achor, John, Samuel and James, are all dead but George and William. His daughters, Sarah, Susan, Rachel and Rebecca, are all dead. George Elder married Margaret Cessna. She died in 1876, having borne ten children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Elder and his sons have cleared about one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, which was still in a primitive condition in 1836. Joseph W. Elder, the oldest son, now resides on an adjacent farm, a part of the old homestead, where he began building in the winter of 1865–6. He has a good home and a well-improved farm.

Some of Mr. Elder's reminiscences of pioneer days are worthy of a place here. When he settled on the Buffalo, there were few improvements along the stream in this vicinity. Peter Brant lived where the village of Buffalo mills now is; the farm had been first improved by John Karns, who went to Ohio. John Hardman lived on the farm now owned by his son Jacob. There was a schoolhouse on the site of Buffalo Mills village, and all the children from Milligan's cove, Dry ridge, and all the territory around, down nearly as far as Mann's Choice, gathered to it to make up a school, so sparse was the settlement.

Levi Carpenter is one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers of the township. He owns about seven hundred acres of land and his farm is adorned by good buildings. Mr. Carpenter has been on the place since 1858. Adam Castner was an early settler on the property. Levi Carpenter is a son of Jacob Carpenter, who died in Londonderry township in 1872, aged eighty-three. Jacob Carpenter was born in Cumberland, Maryland, and came to this county with his father, George Carpenter, when about seven years of age. He married Susan Fait, and reared eight children: Hannah (deceased), Adam, Levi, Rosanna, George (deceased), Jacob, Drusilla and Samuel.

William Fraser (the name is now spelled Frazier) was born in Raystown, now Bedford, in 1759, and is supposed to have been the first white child born within the limits of Bedford county as now constituted. He was a tanner by trade, but generally a farmer by occupation. He married Jane Lafferty, who died in 1843. Their sons, James and Williams, died in this county. Two sons went west. One daughter, Mrs. Jane Kinsley, is the only surviving member of the family. William Fraser died about 1844. He was a pensioner of the revolutionary war.

Joseph Ling, son of Philip Ling, was born in Shade township, Somerset county, and resided there until 1866, when he moved to the Metzger farm on Dry ridge, where he died in 1875. He

*These mills were built by a man named Sutton, and were the earliest in the neighborhood.

wife was Sarah Specht. They had nine children, four of whom are living: Priscilla, Emanuel, Ellsworth and Thompson. Emanuel and Thompson live in this county, the former on Dry ridge. Thompson has a good farm on the Buffalo, where he has resided since 1871. His father bought the place from William Cook. It was formerly the Devore farm.

Valentine Hoon, an early settler, came from the vicinity of Carlisle. He at first located in Bedford county, then moved to Allegheny township, Somerset county, where he died. His son Valentine remained on the home farm some years, then went west. Jacob, another son, lived and died in Allegheny township, Somerset county. He married Sarah Heckman, by whom he had nine children: Joseph, Christopher, Valentine, William (deceased), Mary (deceased), Ann, Stacy, Matilda and Samuel. Stacy Hoon came to Bedford county in 1861, and has resided on his present farm since 1870. It was one of the early settled farms of the township.

George Hurley came from Clearfield county and located on his present farm in 1870. The place was settled by a man named Fleigel, and was owned by Jacob Biechner at the time of Mr. Hurley's purchase. The farm is a good one, situated in the Buffalo Creek valley. Mr. Hurley is an enterprising farmer and is constantly making improvements.

Jonathan Hyde has been a resident of Harrison township since 1851. He purchased his farm from Solomon Leitig, and has improved it greatly. Mr. Hyde was born and reared in Colerain township, Bedford county. His father, Jonathan Hyde, came from New Jersey to Bedford county about 1810, and worked at his trade, coopering, until his death. He reared eight children, who reached mature years: Daniel, Catharine, Benjamin, Edward, Mary A., Margaret, Jonathan and John. Four are still living: Catharine, Margaret, Jonathan and John. Jonathan Hyde, of this township, had three sons in the rebellion: Abraham, John and Jonathan. Abraham died in the service at Fortress Monroe.

The Hyde family is of English origin, and John Hyde, its progenitor in this country, came from England to America over a hundred years ago, settling on Long Island. John Hyde, the grandfather of the subject of this notice, was seven years in the revolutionary war.

Frederick Beltz was born in Virginia, of German parents. About 1812 he came to this county and settled on the Diehl place in Juniata township, where he died in 1815. He built a sawmill on the property now owned by Daniel Diehl, and, while at work about the mill, cut himself and bled to death. He was the father of ten children, five of whom are living: Henry, Frederick, Elizabeth, Catharine and Lewis.

Lewis Beltz, Esq., was born in this county, and has constantly resided in Juniata and Harrison townships. He taught school in early life and has served as justice of the peace. Three of his sons, Daniel E., Andrew J. and William H., were in the army. D. E. is now a practicing physician at Ligonier, Westmoreland county; A. J. is a merchant at Limaville, Ohio; and W. H. is principal of the high school, Canton, Ohio.

A natural curiosity, known as the Flowing Spring, is situated on the farm where Mr. Beltz now lives. In former years it rose and fell hourly, pouring forth large quantities of water when at its flood. It was visited by hundreds of people, and was commented upon as one of the wonders of nature. Of late years the flow has subsided until it is now very nearly uniform.

Daniel Metzger is an old resident of this township. A sketch of the Metzger family will be found in the Juniata history.

Probably the first settler of Milligan's cove was the man after whom the valley was named, John Milligan. Little is known concerning him. Tradition hath it that he was a hunter, who made his home in the lonely wilderness from a desire for adventure. His land became the property of Elias Miller.

John Cameron located on a piece of land now owned by H. E. May, and had a distillery. The buildings which he erected had gone to ruin before the memory of the present inhabitants. Henry Miller also owned a piece of land which now belongs to Mr. May. He was a young man, and had resided here but a short time before it was discovered that he was missing. The neighbors made a search, and the wasted skeleton of Miller was found hanging to a tree on the other side of Will's mountain. Some suspected that he was the victim of foul play, but the matter was never cleared up. Benjamin Jennings, a Yankee, was an early settler and inherited Miller's property.

George Layman located where William Arnold now lives, and built a small log mill on the run at an early day. The early settlers generally went to Cumberland to get their mill-

ing done. If a man was fortunate enough to own a horse, he could "pack" his grain with comparative ease; many, however, were obliged to carry their grists upon their own backs.

A man named Hablin was one of the early pioneers of the cove. The spot where he settled is still known as "Hablin's field." John Moser, an early settler in the upper end of the valley, had one of the first sawmills in the neighborhood. The machinery had no roof over it, and Moser, in all kinds of weather, stood by it and attended to sawing. He died of consumption, brought on by this exposure. Duncan McVicker, from New Jersey, was an early resident on what is now the Baker farm.

John Leary located on land which is still known as the Leary farm. He was a small man, much crippled by rheumatism. He planted a fruit orchard, which for many years was considered the best in the neighborhood. Another early resident was Dr. McCartney, an Irishman, who practiced medicine on a small scale, roots and herbs being the only remedies he employed.

George Wertz was an early settler at the lower end of the cove. He followed distilling, became quite well-to-do, and owned several farms. His sons lived on the property after him, and some of their descendants still reside in the township.

The Millers of Milligan's cove are very numerous, and are reckoned among the most enterprising and influential citizens of the township. They are descendants from Elias Miller, an early pioneer. John Miller, a brother of Elias, and, like him, a soldier in the revolutionary war, also settled in the cove. His son John—known to all the early residents as Big John, from the fact that he was tall, and weighed over three hundred pounds—lived and died on the place which afterward became the Carpenter and Baker farms.

Elias Miller was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown. Shortly after the war he came to Bedford county and lived on Dunning's creek, whence he was often obliged to take shelter in the Bedford fort during the Indian hostilities. He afterward moved to the cove, married Mary Leiberger, and spent the remainder of his days on the place where his grandson, J. R. Miller, now lives. He lived to be about eighty-six, and was remarkably strong and healthy until the very last. He and his brother John located in the woods, and were afterward joined by other members of the family. They had a shop, and carried on weaving. Their brother Peter lived on the farm now occupied by A. M. Miller. Another brother, Abraham, moved to Somerset, became sheriff of that county, and officiated in that capacity at the celebrated hanging of the Frenchman.

Elias Miller had two sons, Abraham and John E., both of whom lived in the cove. Abraham was a minister of the Christian church many years. John E. lived on the old homestead and died there in 1876, at the age of sixty-eight. His wife was Hannah Carpenter. They reared a family of eleven children, nine of whom are still living: Michael C., A. M., Elijah, Eve (Martin), Mary (deceased), Jacob (deceased), Ephraim, Simon, Amanda (Swartzwalter), Hannah (Diehl) and J. R.

The Mays are another prominent family, and were among the first settlers. Daniel May, of German descent, was the progenitor of this family. He settled in the lower part of the valley, and reared a family, all of which resided in this vicinity. His sons were: John, Jacob, Leonard, George, William and Daniel. Leonard, of Juniata township, is the only survivor. John died in 1882, aged over ninety years. Daniel died in 1877, aged about eighty-five. His first wife, Rachel Miller, reared eight children, who are still living: John, Mary A. (Thomas), Sarah (Beltz), Catharine (Stuby), Abraham M., Hezekiah E., Uriah and Susan (Wertz). Two of the sons, A. M. and H. E., reside in Harrison township and are prominent and respected citizens.

A. M. May is living on a farm adjoining that on which he was born. After his marriage he moved to Monroe township, where he resided ten years, then went into the army. On his return he went west for a short time, and in 1867 located at his present home. On his property are mineral springs which are widely celebrated. In 1872 he erected a house for the accommodation of summer boarders, and every summer it is filled with seekers after health and pleasure. The surrounding scenery is beautiful, and every feature of the valley attractive.

H. E. May has always resided near his old home, and, by prudent economy and well-directed industry, has gained wealth and prosperity. The celebrated White Sulphur spring is but a short distance from his house, and Mr. May's

large and commodious residence is a favorite resort with summer tourists. His house was erected in 1874 and is but one of the many improvements Mr. May has made. His home is visited by people from all parts of the country, and no one who has once enjoyed its hospitality fails to wish to come again. In summer Mr. May devotes his whole time to his guests, and his house is very popular.

The early pioneers enjoyed but few privileges. They had no roads; they were far from mills and stores, and their opportunities for attending church and school were limited. Their farming implements were of the rudest kind. Sleds were used as a means of conveyance for articles which could not be carried on horseback. The first wagons had wooden wheels, made by sawing "cuts" from a large log. The first roads in the cove wound from house to house, and it was long before there was any public thoroughfare. Snow was often very deep in winter, and board snowshoes were made to enable people to travel upon it. Hunting was a favorite pursuit with many. There was no lack of game, either large or small. Many settlers made great quantities of maple sugar every spring, and this they could sometimes dispose of at the stores in exchange for other necessaries. No one suffered for food or clothing.

As late as 1840 there was much land in the cove still unoccupied. Many fine fields have been reclaimed from the forest since that date. There were men who made clearing, for one-half of the first year's crop, their business. In this way many a sturdy woodman earned enough to purchase a farm.

Samuel Huffman is one of the oldest citizens of the township. He has resided on his farm since 1833. At that date he had few neighbors, and nearly all of the valley was in the state of nature. Mr. Huffman was born in this county in 1801. His father, Adam Huffman, came from the eastern part of the state and located at Wolfsburg, where he worked as a potter. The later years of his life he passed at the home of Samuel. The children of Adam Huffman were Jacob, John, Peter, Joseph, William, Adam, Samuel and Rachel. Samuel is the sole survivor. He married Mary Moser, and has reared nine children: Mehitabel, Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine, Sarah (deceased), Ellen, Samuel and Josiah. The sons are both industrious farmers, and reside in the cove. Josiah was a soldier of the late war.

Michael Carpenter, an aged and respected citizen, was born in Londonderry township, near Hyndman. His father, George Carpenter, was a native of Germany, who located in this county about the year 1796. Michael is the only surviving member of the family in the county. He resided upon the old homestead until a few years ago. He is the father of eight children: Mary E., William J., Elizabeth A. (deceased), Samuel B., Abraham, J. B., Delilah and George S. S. B. Carpenter has resided on his present farm in Milligan's cove since 1868. When the farm came into his hands it was without buildings. Mr. Carpenter has erected excellent farm buildings, both house and barn, and now has a very pleasant home, as the reward of his industry and good management.

William Arnold is a native of Cumberland Valley township. His grandfather, Peter Arnold, was an early settler on the Jamison property, near Bedford. His son, Peter, was reared there, went to Colerain township, where he served an apprenticeship to John Gump, and learned the tanner's trade. He worked at this business several years in Cumberland Valley and Union townships, and about 1845 started the tannery in Milligan's cove, where his son William now carries on business. Mr. Arnold died in Cumberland Valley, in 1879, at the age of seventy-five. His widow, *née* Hannah Smith, is still living. They reared ten children, eight of whom survive. William Arnold learned his trade with his father, and has been engaged in business at his present location since 1859.

MANN'S CHOICE.

This village is the largest in Harrison township, and is growing quite rapidly. The place is named after Hon. Job Mann, at whose instance a postoffice was established at this point, about the year 1848. John McVicker, ex-deputy sheriff, who lived in a log house at the foot of Dry ridge, was the postmaster. V. V. Wertz and others kept tavern several years at the old stand, since known at the Cuppett House. A. J. Hickson, and afterward A. J. Sniveley, kept store, but there was no village until the railroad was built in 1871.

The building of the tannery gave the village its start. D. M. Black came from Perry county in 1867, and, in partnership with J. Bobletts,

began the erection of a large establishment. The tannery was finished and business commenced in 1868. Bobletts & Black were the proprietors during the first year. Bobletts then retired, and James F. McNeal succeeded him. The present owners, Prichett, Baugh & Co., of Philadelphia, bought the works in 1877, and are doing a largely increased business. The business employs about thirty men on an average, and in the bark season many more. The tannery has been the means of creating a new industry for the farmers of the surrounding country. They are able to earn considerable money by the sale of bark in the winter season. The capacity of the tannery has recently been enlarged, and ten thousand hides can now be dressed annually. Mr. Black has had charge of the establishment from the first. Joseph Keefe is foreman of the tanyard. Mr. Keefe is a native of Ireland, but was brought up in Monroe county, this state, where he learned his trade. He followed the business a number of years in Monroe and Clearfield counties, and in 1882 came to Mann's Choice to take his present position.

A store was started by the proprietors of the tannery in 1867, and the postoffice, which had been discontinued for some years, was re-established under the old name.

The village was laid out in 1872, principally on the land of V. V. Wertz (now W. H. Cuppett's) and George W. Gump. James Harbaugh built the second store, and Oster & Co. the third. Joseph Cessna erected the hotel known as the Cessna House in 1872. The growth of the village was slow until 1877, but since that time many buildings and improvements have appeared.

Prominent among the industries of Mann's Choice are the Union Flouring Mills, Clark & Amos, proprietors. The mill was erected in 1882, at a cost of about thirteen thousand dollars. It is three stories in hight, and the ground dimensions are 35×65 feet. The mill is provided with new machinery of the best patterns, and is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the country. It was built by the present owners, John H. Clark and Frank M. Amos. This firm also manufacture and deal in lumber.

Mr. Amos, the junior partner, is a native of this county and a son of the late John Amos, of Bedford. He followed railroading seventeen years, and changed to his present business in 1882.

H. S. Glessner is a native of Somerset county. In 1870 he established a wagon-shop and blacksmith-shop at Buffalo mills, where he continued the business until 1880, when he removed to Mann's Choice. He manufactures wagons and buggies and does all kinds of repairing.

H. Gregory, merchant at Mann's Choice, was born in Bedford county, and brought up in Fulton county. In 1867 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since followed. In 1878 he removed from Fulton county to Mann's Choice, and bought the store of Oster & Co. In 1882 he erected a new store, where he is now carrying on a successful business.

The industries of Mann's Choice may be summarized as follows: One tannery, one gristmill, two hotels, three general stores, one clothing store, one shoemaker, one saddler, two tailors, two blacksmith-shops and two wagon-shops.

Adam Dennis, station agent at Mann's Choice, was born in Lancaster county. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 79th Penn. Vol. Inf., and served until his discharge, January 26, 1864. He was in the engagements at Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga. At the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, he was wounded in the left arm, and September 19, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga, he lost his left leg. Returning to Lancaster, he learned telegraphy, and has since been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1872 he was appointed station agent at Mann's Choice. Mr. Dennis has a one-half interest in the store of Bruner & Co.

A. G. Bruner, Esq., a native of Cumberland Valley township, engaged in the mercantile business at Mann's Choice in 1880. He is in partnership with A. Dennis, the style of the firm being Bruner & Co. Their store is one of the principal mercantile establishments of the place. The building which this firm now occupy was the third store erected at Mann's Choice, and was built by G. R. Oster & Co.

W. H. Cuppett, landlord of the Cessna House, is a native of Napier township. After spending some time in the West he returned to this county, and in 1877 began keeping hotel at the old Wertz tavern, having changed the name to

the Cuppett House. In 1880 he took possession of the Cessna House, where he still continues business.

BUFFALO MILLS.

This village was mainly built up after it became a railroad station. It now contains three stores, a hotel and several shops. A postoffice was established at this point some years prior to the building of the railroad.

The first industry was the gristmill of John Alsop, erected about 1850. It was burned down several years before the present mill was erected. The first store was opened by John C. Devore. There were no other industries of importance until the railroad was built.

M. C. Miller, Esq., was born in this township; followed teaching, canvassing and farming in early life. He is now serving a fourth term as justice of the peace. Mr. Miller is one of the leading business men and most worthy citizens of the township. He served in the army, and, returning home, located at Buffalo Mills in 1866. In 1868–9 he erected a large flouring and grist mill, 30×50 feet, three stories in hight, with a basement beneath. The mill is run both by water and steam power. It contains three sets of burrs, each of which has a capacity of about fifteen barrels per day. Mr. Miller is still the owner of the mill.

James L. Norton, cabinetmaker and millwright, was born in Canada, but has lived in Pennsylvania upward of forty years. He came from Jefferson county to Bedford county about twenty-eight years ago and worked as a millwright. He came to Buffalo Mills and opened a cabinetmaker's shop in 1874. Mr. Norton has traveled extensively in the United States and Canada and is a well-informed man.

John Goad was born in England, and came to this country in 1865. He engaged in mining, which he followed in New Jersey, on the Connecticut river and in this state until 1880, when he located on a farm at Buffalo Mills, his present home.

BARD.

Bard is a small village, a station on the railroad, and has grown up since 1871. The first store was started by William Hill. There are now two stores in the place. A postoffice was established in 1874; Z. T. Carpenter, postmaster.

James H. Woy came to Bard in 1867. His house was then the only one in the place. Mr. Woy purchased from Levi Carpenter. Boyd Taylor had started a tannery years before. This was included in Mr. Woy's purchase, and he carries on the business at the old stand. Mr. Woy is a native of East Providence township, Bedford county, and learned his trade in Fulton county. His father, William F. Woy, is a resident of East Providence township. He was born in this county, and is a son of John Woy. Jacob Woy, the father of John, was one of the pioneer settlers of this county.

T. E. Kidwell, merchant at Bard, is a native of Morgan county, West Virginia. In 1874 he came to this county and clerked for Hedding & Cobalt, at Defiance, until 1877. He then went west and followed clerking and other occupations. Returning to this county, he established a store at Bard in May, 1881, and is doing a very good business.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian.—The Presbyterian church of this township is an outgrowth of the Schellsburg church organized in 1833. A part of the Schellsburg congregation worshiped at stated intervals at "The Forks." Rev. David D. Clark preached for some years in the schoolhouse. About 1845, under the pastorate of Rev. Geo. S. Inglis, the erection of the stone church was begun. The building was not finished until 1851. This congregation still continues a part of the Schellsburg charge. The first elders were John McVicker, John Sill and James Mullin. The building of the railroad necessitated the destruction of the stone church, and a frame structure was erected near Mann's Choice at a cost of about thirty-five hundred dollars.

Christian Church.—The Bible Christians held meetings at houses in Milligan's cove as early as 1825. Abraham Miller was one of the earliest preachers of this denomination and officiated here many years. John Hughes, Samuel Loge, Kidwell, M. B. Miller, B. A. Cooper and others have also ministered to the people in former years. Meetings were held at the Arnold schoolhouse several years. In 1867 a neat and convenient church edifice was erected. A large portion of the people of the cove are members and supporters of this church.

Methodist.—A Methodist Episcopal class was organized at Buffalo Mills in 1869 by Rev. Decker. George W. Horn was the first class-leader. The erection of a church was commenced in 1869, and the building was finished and dedi-

cated the following year. The church is a part of the Schellsburg charge, and is in a flourishing condition.

In the fall of 1872 Rev. J. H. Johnson held a series of revival meetings, which resulted in the formation of a Methodist Episcopal society at Mann's Choice. From that time the place became a regular appointment, and meetings were held at the Nycum schoolhouse. In 1882 a neat frame church was erected at Mann's Choice, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars. The society numbers about thirty members, and forms a part of the Schellsburg charge.

Reformed Church.—Mount Zion's Reformed church was organized at Mann's Choice in 1873, under the ministerial labors of Rev. N. H. Skyles. The church edifice was erected the same year. Rev. William A. Gring was the second pastor, succeeded in 1882 by Rev. E. H. Dieffenbacher, present pastor. The charge consists of three churches, at Mann's Choice, Dry Ridge and Mount Pleasant. The membership of Mount Zion is ninety-one.

SOCIETIES.

Grange.—Buffalo Grange, No. 531, P. of H., was organized April 3, 1875, with twenty-eight charter members. The grange built a hall at Buffalo Mills, at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars. The lower part of the building is now occupied as a store and contains the postoffice. The grange has been very large and flourishing, but is now reduced to about thirty members.

Grand Army.—Harrison Post, No. 231, G.A. R., Buffalo Mills, Pennsylvania, was organized November 9, 1881, with thirty-one charter members. The post is now in a flourishing condition with fifty-eight members. M. C. Miller, Esq., has been commander since the post was instituted.

CHAPTER XLII.

JUNIATA.

Organization of the Township—The Pioneer Settlers—The Statler and Metzger Families—George Newman—Bits of Pioneer Experiences—The Hillegasses, Corleys and Mowrys—First Store—First Mills—The Village of New Buena Vista—Religious Organizations.

JUNIATA township was organized in 1852. Until then its territory was included in Napier and Harrison. The productions of the township are largely agricultural. The people are mainly descended from early Pennsylvania settlers of German ancestry, and are characterized by habits of industry and frugality. Portions of the township were settled during the latter part of the last century, but by far the greater number of farms were first occupied less than fifty years ago. Buena Vista is the only village. The township is well supplied with mills, stores, churches and schools.

The first settlers of the township were the Statler and Metzger families. Caspar Statler located at West End as early as 1790. He kept one of the first taverns along the pike. He also started a small store very early. The Statlers were among the earliest settlers of Somerset county.

Caspar Statler was a genial, friendly, free-hearted man. He acquired such property as was esteemed a vast fortune in the days when nearly all the settlers were poor; but he always exhibited generous traits, and frequently lent substantial aid to the needy and unfortunate. He owned many hundred acres of land in the western part of this township, which is now divided into more than a dozen farms. He is well remembered by the older people, who bear cheerful testimony to his worth. On his decease, his property was divided among the several members of his family, and from them it passed into other hands. His sons were George and Josiah, who went west. His daughters settled in the neighborhood. They were Polly (Sterner), Elizabeth (Metzger), Kate (Statler), Nancy (Rock), Sarah (Fillson), Juliana (Wheelan) and Maria (Palmer).

Marcus Metzger was a Hessian soldier under the British in the revolutionary war. After the close of the war he came to this part of the country with Elias Miller, who had been a soldier in the American army. Metzger went to Somerset, where he remained until 1797. He owned several lots now included in the town of Somerset, and thirty acres of land. He came to this county in 1797 and settled on Dry ridge, where he died in 1815, at the age of sixty-five. He began the business of tavernkeeping, which was continued by his son John. Few places along the turnpike were better known or had better reputations than Metzger's tavern. The children of Marcus Metzger were Andrew, John, Joseph, Marcus and Solomon, and three daughters who married and moved west very early. One daughter is

John E. Miller.

JOHN E. MILLER.

Elias Miller, the father of John E., was born and raised in Loudoun county, Virginia, and served in the war of the revolution; shortly after its close, he, with two brothers, Peter and John, came to Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and settled in the borough of Bedford, where they with others suffered from Indian outrages. These three brothers were among the first settlers in Milligan's cove, where they continued to reside until their death. Another brother, Abraham, came some time afterward and settled in the borough of Somerset. He was elected the first sheriff of Somerset county, and noted as having hung the Frenchman for murder. Elias Miller married Mary Lybarger, of this county, and had born unto them five daughters and two sons. Abraham, the eldest son, was a minister of the gospel, and traveled a circuit covering most of Bedford and Fulton counties, for upward of forty years, and was highly esteemed.

John E. Miller, the subject of this sketch, who was born September 3, 1808, received what was considered a very good common-school education at that day. He was married to Hannah Carpenter April 15, 1830. They became the parents of eleven children, two of whom died in their childhood. The other nine—Michael C., Abraham M., Eve, Elijah, Ephraim B., Simon G., Amanda, Hannah and Joseph R.—are still living and reside in this county. The four eldest sons above named served faithfully in the war of 1861–5. Mrs. John E. Miller died August 29, 1856. Mr. Miller then married Missouri Fletcher February 25, 1858, who still survives. He was a man of robust constitution and great muscular strength and powers of endurance. He was an intelligent and successful tiller of the soil and lived all the days of his life on the farm upon which he was born. He was a man of strict integrity and prompt in all his business transactions, and by reason of his industrious and temperate habits succeeded in accumulating considerable of this world's goods. He was a friend whose friendship never faltered, and as a consequence he commanded the respect and friendship of the best citizens of the county. He departed this life June 27, 1876, in hopes of a blessed immortality, honored and loved.

REV. D. S. A. TOMLINSON.

RESIDENCE & STORE OF REV. D.S.A.TOMLINSON, WEST END, BEDFORD CO., PA.

REV. D. S. A. TOMLINSON.

Among the many families who emigrated to Bedford county the beginning of the present century, when the county was in a comparatively undeveloped state, were the Tomlinsons. The exact date of their settlement was 1810, in which year Joseph Tomlinson came with his family from Adams county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Napier township. His wife having died after coming to this county, he remarried, but surviving his second wife he made it his home with his son, J. W., until his death, which occurred when in his eighty-seventh year. Joseph W. was born in Adams county in 1808 and came to Bedford county with his parents. In addition to farming he engaged in blacksmithing. He married Catharine, daughter of Daniel Ling. They became the parents of seven children, two of whom died when quite young. The remaining members of the family are: John, a resident of Aaronsburg, Pennsylvania; Sarah (Smith), a resident of Bedford township; Joseph, who is a graduate of Pennsylvania college, resides in Philadelphia; Mary J. (Ellis); D. S. A.; Benjamin W., former pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Lockport, New York (deceased); and Martin L., a very promising young man and a member of the senior class of the Pennsylvania College when his death occurred, in his twenty-third year.

Rev. D. S. A. Tomlinson, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born April 13, 1846. Having obtained a good common-school education, he engaged in school-teaching very successfully for some six years, for he early developed the energy and the thoroughness which has ever since characterized the man. He then read law with Judge Hall, of Bedford, but deeming it his duty to obey the scriptural injunction to "preach the Gospel," he cheerfully abandoned his worldly ambitions and attended the theological seminary at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in order to prepare himself for his new field of arduous, self-sacrificing labor. He was ordained a minister in the Lutheran church at Somerset, Pennsylvania, in 1877. In 1879 he removed to his present field of labor and has been very successful in building up both the spiritual and material interests of his charge. Since his pastorate a fine parsonage has been erected, very largely owing to his personal efforts. He has ever labored zealously for the establishment of new churches, and his labors have been abundantly rewarded, he having been instrumental in building two churches, one at Mount Olive and one at Lyberger. Being an indefatigable worker, both in and out of the pulpit, his enthusiasm is infectious, and he is enabled by means of his wise counsels to do much good when others, less practical, would fail. The genial qualities of nature and the earnestness which are valuable in the varied labors of the minister outside of the pulpit are possessed by him in a marked degree.

In addition to his clerical labors he conducts a farm, and also since the spring of 1880 has been engaged in merchandising. November 30, 1871, he was married to Lovanda, daughter of Josiah and Ann Berkheimer, and they are blessed with three children—Winifred, Fidelia and Martin L.

still living in Iowa. The sons are all dead. Andrew was once sheriff of the county, and died in office. John served as sheriff one term, and as representative in the legislature three terms. He was a man of industry, integrity and prudence, and was one of the most prominent citizens of the county. He owned, at one time, about two thousand acres of land. He died in 1864, at the old Metzger homestead, in the seventieth year of his age. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Caspar Statler. Their children — Sarah, Daniel, Mary, Ellen, Maria, Sophia and Louisa — are all living except Maria and Sophia. Daniel Metzger, Esq., resides in Harrison township, in the vicinity of his birthplace. He is a worthy and esteemed citizen, and has served as justice of the peace and in other local offices.

Nathan Treadwell, an early settler, lived between the farms of Metzger and Statler on the pike. A family by the name of Eiss were also among the very first settlers. They lived on part of the Statler lands.

Leonard May, now upward of eighty years of age, is a native of Milligan's cove, and a son of one of the early pioneers. Mr. May had five sons in the army during the late war, and all lived to return.

The Shroyers, of the southern part of this township, are an old family in this county. They were among the first settlers in that neighborhood.

The earliest settler on the bottom-lands south of Buena Vista was George Newman, who moved from Eastern Pennsylvania as early as 1797. He at first located on Buffalo run, but shortly afterward removed to the farm now occupied by James Leasure. Here he began farming in a small way, but subsisted mainly by hunting. Game was very plentiful in those days, and it was no unusual thing for the hunter to provide a supply of meat for his family's morning meal by shooting a deer before breakfast. Newman earned considerable money by the sale of deerskins, which were tanned and made into various articles of clothing. He had few neighbors; all around him was the wilderness, and its solitude was seldom invaded save by the wolf, the panther, the bear or some other savage beast. On one occasion, when Mr. Newman was away from home, his family were startled by an unusual disturbance in the creek in front of the cabin. Mrs. Newman and her daughter Polly went out to ascertain the cause, and were surprised to see a deer in the middle of the stream, struggling and splashing the water far above it. A panther, which was in pursuit of the deer, rushed at the mother and daughter, and they took refuge in the cabin.

There were no mills in the neighborhood until many years later. Newman took his grists on his back and walked fifteen miles to Fate's mill, near Cumberland, in order to procure supplies of flour or meal. Once he walked the entire distance on snowshoes. In those early days snow frequently fell of such depth that it was impossible for people to travel by any other method. The snow-shoes were sometimes made of boards, but generally of strands of hide, woven and fastened to a light, oval-shaped frame, with a fastening for the foot in the center.

George Newman died about 1843, at the age of seventy-two. His children were: Daniel, Hannah (Borland), Polly (McVicker), Samuel, Betsey (Leasure) and Sarah (Leasure). Only Betsey and Sarah survive. The former is now eighty-six and the latter eighty-one years old.

James Leasure and his wife are among the oldest native residents of this county. Their wedded life has covered a period of over sixty years. Mr. Leasure was born in the Flintstone neighborhood in this county, in 1801. His father, Samuel Leasure, of Irish descent, came from the east among the early settlers. John Leasure, a brother of Samuel, died in this township at the remarkable age of one hundred and eight years.

John Mowry was an early settler, who came from Montgomery county, and settled near Schellsburg. His descendants are among the prominent and wealthy farmers of Juniata and Napier townships. His sons were John, Andrew and Peter; his daughters, Barbara, Catharine, Elizabeth and Eve. Barbara is still living.

About 1809, Frederick Hillegass, from Montgomery county, settled on the bottom-land of the headwaters of the Juniata. He was a thrifty and progressive "Dutchman," and gained a good property. His sons are among the leading farmers in the township. One of them, Michael Hillegass, recalls a bit of his experience in boyhood which may serve to illustrate the wild condition of the country years ago. He was going to mill on horseback, and had proceeded as far as the A. Miller farm, when he

saw a number of animals which he supposed to be dogs coming through the woods toward him. But it soon became evident that his pursuers were not dogs, but wolves. Two of them rushed at the horse, and attempted to drag the boy to the ground. The horse was frightened as well as the boy. Michael rode as fast as the horse could go to Mr. Leasure's house, and succeeded in distancing his enemies. Mr. Leasure took his gun and returned with him, and the wolves were driven back into the forest.

John Corley will be remembered by many of the older people of this county as an honest, industrious man, genial and good-humored. He was a millwright, and worked at his trade in this county many years. He came from Hagerstown, Maryland, about 1795, and settled in Napier township. In 1840 he moved to Dry ridge and located on a part of the Statler property, where he died, in 1876, in his eighty-ninth year. His wife was Eve Mowry, and their children were George, John, Catharine, Maria, Joseph, Jacob, Henry, Albert and Elizabeth. George, John and Maria are dead. Jacob resides in the bottom, has a good farm, and is a well-known and respected citizen. He was a soldier in the late war. Albert resides in this township, on the old homestead.

James Burns was a very early settler in the northern part of this township. Burns' Mills postoffice is called after his name. He erected a gristmill at this point, probably near the year 1800.

Isaac Fillson came from Franklin county, and was a comparatively early settler, on a part of the Statler estate, where his son-in-law, Enos Wertz, now lives. Fillson married Sarah, daughter of Caspar Statler. Though the bottom-land along the Raystown branch of the Juniata is among the best and most fertile in the township, but little of it was settled or improved early.

John McVicker was an early resident on the farm now occupied by A. Miller. His father, David McVicker, was one of the early settlers on the pike.

L. N. Fyan, a native of Ireland, settled at New Baltimore, in 1840, and thence moved to West End. He built the large brick mansion on the farm, in the west of this township, and in 1857 erected a distillery, which is now owned by his son, A. E. Fyan, of Bedford. The gristmill which he erected is still in operation, also the distillery. The latter has a capacity for distilling about fifty gallons per day, and is an important industry.

The first mill in this section of the country was that at New Baltimore. The first in this township was built by Christian Wertz, about 1825, and rebuilt by Mr. Fyan. Kellerman's mill at Rockville and Riffle's mill on the Raystown branch were among the early mills. Sawmills were generally established at the same time with gristmills. In dry seasons, people were often obliged to visit mills many miles from home, as those on the small streams were frequently stopped for want of water.

Leonard Bittner, Esq., is one of the leading farmers of this township. He was born in Brother's Valley township, Somerset county, and moved to his present farm in 1851, having purchased from the Ryder heirs. Mr. Bittner has made extensive improvements upon the place. In 1872 he erected a large and costly brick house, which is the best farm residence in the township. Mr. Bittner has served as justice of the peace and in other minor offices.

Adam Geller was born in Londonderry township, and was the son of George Geller, an early settler. In 1847 Adam Geller came to the old Statler stand at West End, where he died in 1872. His widow is still living. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Leiberger. Mrs. Geller is a daughter of Daniel Leiberger, an early settler of Londonderry township. The old homestead of the Statlers is now owned by her son, Jesse Geller, a prominent and enterprising farmer. He was a soldier in the late war.

George A. Comp, who resides near West End, on a farm that was formerly a part of the Statler estate, was born in Somerset county, but came to this county with his parents when young. His father, John Comp, was born in Southampton township, Somerset county, and was a son of Jacob Comp, one of the early residents of the "Comp Settlement." He followed farming, and passed the most of his life on a farm situated below Buffalo Mills.

As already stated, the first store at West End was opened by Caspar Statler. George Gardill, Esq., has kept a store at this point since 1856.

Rev. D. S. A. Tomlinson, a minister of the Lutheran denomination, and pastor of neighboring congregations, is a native of Bedford township. He has resided at West End for six years, and is engaged in the mercantile business.

NEW BUENA VISTA.

Many of the citizens of this township remember when the site of the present village of New Buena Vista was a solitary spot in the heart of the forest, occupied by a single log cabin. Lewis Wambaugh, a traveling shoemaker, was the first known resident of the place.

The village dates back to about 1842. It was laid out in 1847, on the land of Jacob Adams. John Lawrence started the first store, and was soon followed by John M. Robinson, who kept store and tavern. Lewis Turner, tavernkeeper; Daniel Raffensparger, blacksmith; Jacob Bowser, wagonmaker, and a few others, were among the early settlers. The village grew slowly. It is now a quiet and pretty country place, containing two stores, two hotels and the usual variety of industries of small villages.

CHURCHES.

In 1842 the first church in the township was erected by the Dry Ridge congregation of the Reformed and Lutheran churches. It was built of stone, and is still used as a place for worship. There had been preaching in private dwellings for some years prior to the erection of the church. Rev. Druskiani was pastor at the time the church was built. John and Daniel Metzger, Frederick Hillegass, Abraham Otto, George Powell and John Alsop took a prominent part in building the church. The Reformed congregation has seventy-five members.

The early settlers enjoyed but few religious privileges. Many lived for years in the wilderness without hearing the gospel preached once. So scattered were the families that it was with difficulty that the missionaries who occasionally visited these parts could gather a congregation of hearers without great difficulty.

A Union church, free for all denominations, was erected on the bottom, about 1843. Rev. Ryder, of the Brethren, was the first minister who officiated here regularly. Abraham Miller, Yeagle and Peterson were among the first who preached in the township. In early years, services were generally conducted in the German language.

A Reformed and Lutheran congregation worship in a church situated in the Shroyer neighborhood. The congregation dates its origin several years back, but we were unable to ascertain the exact date of organization. A Lutheran church was built in District No. 3, in 1875.

Mount Zion Evangelical Lutheran church was organized by Rev. C. B. Gruver, September 1, 1877, with sixteen members. The pastors have been Revs. C. B. Gruver and J. H. Walterick. The house of worship was erected in 1875. Present membership, seventeen.

New Buena Vista congregation of the Reformed church was organized by Rev. Henry Heckerman in 1855. Original members: Michael Hillegass, Henry and Jacob Mowry, John Mowry, Sr., Conrad Guyger, Frederk Hillegass, Jacob F., George and Peter R. Hillegass, Lewis A. Turner. Michael Hillegass was elected deacon; Peter R. Hillegass and Conrad Guyger, deacons. For list of pastors, see Schellsburg church history. The congregation now numbers one hundred and twenty members. The lot on which the church stands was deeded to the Methodist Episcopal congregation in 1849, and the house erected the same year. In 1855 the building was sold to the Reformed congregation for four hundred and ten dollars.

CHAPTER XLIII.

LONDONDERRY.

An Early Settlement — Family Sketches — The Lybargers, Devores, Wilhelms, Millers, etc. — Fait's Old Mill — His System of Perpetual Motion — Churches — Old Organizations of the Methodists and Lutherans — Hyndman Borough — Its Origin, Progress and Present Condition.

LONDONDERRY township is a very old settlement. The land is fertile, and much of it is beautifully situated. The creek bottoms are superior farming lands, and settlers were attracted to them very early. The township was organized about the year 1785.

Ludwig Lybarger was a very early settler. He located on Wolf Camp run, about one-half mile from the present Lutheran church, while the Indians were still so numerous as to give great annoyance to the settlers. The family were once obliged to flee to Cumberland for safety. His son John afterward lived here, but went to the Mexican war and never returned. He was the father of David Lybarger, who now lives on a part of the land once belonging to his grandfather.

Cornelius Devore, an early justice of the peace, probably located in the southern part of the township soon after the revolutionary war. He owned one of the first mills in this part of the

county. John, Isaac, Jeremiah, Hannah (Ball), Catharine (Baker), Cornelius, Samuel and Charity (Devore) were his children.

Benjamin and John Tomlinson moved into the township about the same time with Devore. A Thomas Tomlinson, said to have been captured by the Indians, was one of the earliest settlers at or near the Maryland line. He was a noted character.

Cornelius Devore, son of the Cornelius Devore above mentioned, was also a justice of the peace, and resided in this township. He married Elizabeth Dunlap, and his children were: James, Louisa, Delilah, Sarah, Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Levi, Benjamin and Caroline. James married Lydia Wickard, and is the father of Mary, Caius, Ann, Charity, Caroline, Sarah, John, Laura and Amanda.

A tract of land, patented to John England in 1763 was sold by England to John Dunn, who resided upon it prior to 1795.

John, William and Samuel Shaw owned lands along Will's creek, on which some of them lived during the revolution. John Shaw obtained a title to his land in 1762.

Henry Wilhelm came to Londonderry township about 1790. He was then a single man and followed the carpenter's trade. Subsequently he married Mary Helm, of Somerset county, and settled near the present site of Hyndman. His son John, born in 1797, is still living. The children of Henry and Mary Wilhelm were: Catharine (Miller), Christina (Flickner), Jacob, John, Susan (Hardman), Polly (Rice), Andrew and Hannah (Boor). The descendants of this family are numerous and respectable.

George Carpenter settled at the junction of Big and Little Will's creeks soon after the revolutionary war. He had served in the war as a lighthorseman. George Carpenter married Eva Baker, and was the father of Polly (Reams), Jacob, Andrew, Betsey (Lybarger), Rachel (Boll), Catharine (Leidig), Lena (Lybarger), George, Eva (Lybarger), Michael and Hannah (Miller). Michael Carpenter is now living in Milligan's cove. Though an old man, his memory is good, and he has been of material assistance to the writer.

Jacob Burket settled in this township prior to 1800. He emigrated from Germany, and while a young man was engaged for some time in wagoning between Baltimore and Wheeling. He married a Miss Myers, of Maryland. His children were: Jacob, Benjamin, John, Nicholas, Rachel (Logsdon), Nancy (Beals), Jesse and Samuel. Jesse followed wagoning for several years, and afterward was a raftsman. He married Drusilla, daughter of Amos Raley, an early settler of this township. Their son, A. L. Burket, is a prominent citizen of Hyndman.

John Logue, a revolutionary soldier, settled on Little Will's creek about 1800, moving from Cumberland Valley township. Logue purchased from Godfrey Wolford, who was an early settler. The children of John Logue, Sr., were: John (who was born in Cumberland Valley township in 1795), James, Daniel, Andrew, Isaac, George, Elizabeth and Hannah.

Amos Raley came to Londonderry township about 1800. For many years he was engaged in building boats, which were floated down Will's creek at times of high water. His children were: Henry, George, Vincent, John, Drusilla, Hannah and Margaret. John married Susan J. Miller and lived in this township.

Cornelius Martenius settled in 1803 on a tract surveyed for William Shaw in 1762, and called the Diamond tract. He is said to have built the first hewed log house on Little Will's creek. The building is still standing and is now the washhouse of F. A. Miller. Martenius sold out to Adam Miller.

The earliest gristmill in the southwestern part of the county was John Fait's, located at Fossilville. Probably he also had the first sawmill. Fait was quite a mechanical genius. It is related that he once tried attaching an endless chain with buckets to his millwheel, so as to fully utilize the water-power, and thus keep up a sort of perpetual motion; but the wheel utterly refused to perform the extra work and turn the mill. Fait's mill stood for many years and was visited by settlers living at least a score of miles distant. Fait also ran a distillery and a blacksmith shop.

Cornelius Devore built a mill where Cook's mills now are, at about the same time Fait's mill was built. He also had a sawmill and a distillery. The mill was of logs. A part of it is still standing, having been converted into the structure known as Cook's mill.

Boat-building was another industry of early times. These craft were run on Will's creek, between Londonderry township and Cumberland, Maryland.

J. T. MATTINGLY.

MRS. J. T. MATTINGLY.

J. T. MATTINGLY.

Very few families in Bedford county can trace their settlement back farther in the early history of the country than the Mattinglys, they having come from England with Lord Baltimore, who settled in Maryland. In 1830 James Mattingly emigrated to Bedford county from Allegheny county, Maryland, and settled in Londonderry township, on ninety acres of land, known as the Myers tract, which then was only slightly improved, and he was the first of this immediate branch of the family who settled in Bedford county of whom we have any record. At this time, Mr. Mattingly possessed but little of this world's goods, he not having sufficient funds to pay for the small farm he purchased, notwithstanding the purchase price would now be considered a comparatively insignificant amount. It is said that fortune favors the brave, but in this then uninviting field it not only required a courageous spirit, but indomitable will, pluck, perseverance and industry, coupled with good business management, to accomplish what Mr. Mattingly did, surrounded as he was with many discouragements which to a man possessed of less hopefulness would have appeared insurmountable. By persistent industry in farming, and also mercantile business, for fifteen years, he not only liquidated the indebtedness on his first purchase, but subsequently added to his farm until he possessed seven hundred acres. He and his wife, Ann, became the parents of fifteen children, fourteen of whom survive, and as fast as they reached manhood and womanhood's estate, he presented each son with fifteen hundred dollars, and each daughter with one thousand dollars, with which to purchase a farm, and extended to them his credit for the balance of the purchase money. He still survives at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, and pays taxes to the amount of two hundred and fifty-seven dollars. Mrs. Mattingly is now in her seventy-seventh year. Of their children, William, Christopher, Samuel, Vincent and Anastasia are residents of Muskingum county, Ohio; Francis, Peter, and Jerome J. live in Illinois; John Baptist, a lay brother in the Catholic church, resides at White Marsh, near Baltimore; Catharine is a sister of charity at New Mount Hope, near Baltimore, and is known as Sister Mary Francis; J. T. and Henry E. reside on a portion of the old homestead; Rose A. lives in Allegheny county, Maryland; Margaret E. resides in her native county. All are married except John Baptist and Catharine. J. T. Mattingly, the subject of this sketch, was born in Londonderry township of this (Bedford) county, in 1836, and has adopted farming as his vocation. He was married January 19, 1860, to Ann T., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Donahee, by whom he had five children, viz.: Rose E., who is married, and lives in Allegheny county, Maryland; Emma J., Mary F., Bernard A. and Alphonsus L. Mrs. Mattingly died October 7, 1870, aged twenty-eight years. April 23, 1872, he married Rosalie, daughter of Peter A. and Mary A. Topper, of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of four children—Ann C., Margaret, Henry T. and Agnes M.

Mr. Mattingly has been successful in accumulating a handsome competency, and aside from the farm first purchased of his father, he purchased another of two hundred and thirty acres at Mount Savage, which he has disposed of to his son-in-law, Joseph Mason, on the same plan adopted by his father. He also possesses a fine block in Cumberland, Maryland. The first thousand dollars he accumulated (part of which was earned by wagoning on the National pike to Baltimore) was used in procuring two substitutes for the late war. Mr. Mattingly has always interested himself in enterprises of a public nature, productive of good to the general public, and among other things the public schools. The Mattinglys are about the only Catholics in this section of the county, and attend church at Cumberland, nine miles distant. Mr. J. T. Mattingly is frequently visited by the priest, who occasionally holds mass in his home, he having all the necessary appurtenances to perform this religious ceremony—a very rare thing in this country.

About the year 1813, James Dugan, a one-armed man, taught a school of about fifteen pupils, in an old tan-house situated where John Bohn now lives. The seats were made of slabs and fence rails.

John Miller, who had served in the revolutionary war, settled in Londonderry, on Will's creek, soon after the close of the war. He married a Miss Myers, and was the father of John, George, Peter, Michael and Mary (Kirchner). John Miller, the father of Samuel Miller, of Hyndman, was born in the township about 1785. He married Catharine Wilhelm, and his children were George, Andrew, Elizabeth (Troutman), John, Julia A. (Allbright), Samuel, Mary (Evans) and Henry.

Evan Evans, a revolutionary soldier, settled in or near Monroe township early. He had a family of about fifteen children. His son, David Evans, came to Londonderry and settled near the site of Hyndman about 1837. He was a farmer and served as justice of the peace. He married Mary Snyder, and their children were Jacob, Leah (dead), Elizabeth (Devore), Cadwallader (dead), Jane (Burns), John, David, Daniel and Mary (Shaffer). Jacob, the oldest son, married Mary, daughter of John Miller, of this township. Mr. Evans has held many township offices, including the office of justice, and has been a republican candidate for county auditor, county commissioner and poor director. He is a prosperous farmer and worthy citizen.

George Gellar came from Virginia quite early. He was the father of Adam, Susanna (Lybarger) and Phebe (Coughenour). Jacob Coughenour came from Southampton township, Somerset county, and settled in Londonderry in 1849. His son, D. A. Coughenour, has been a teacher in the schools of this township for the past three years.

James Mattingly came to Londonderry township about 1833, and purchased from Samuel Devore the farm on which J. T. Mattingly now lives. He married Ann Allbright, and his children were William, Christopher, Ignatius, Francis, Samuel, Anastasia (Sutton), Baptiste, J. T., Peter, Henry E., Catharine, Rosanna (Burkey), Vincent, Jerome and Ellen (Kilkin). J. T. Mattingly married, first, Ann T. Donahue, and second, Rosalia Topper.

The villages of Londonderry township, excepting the borough of Hyndman, are small and unimportant. Cook's Mills contains one store and a gristmill; Palo Alto, one store and a blacksmith-shop; Fossilville contains a store, a mill, etc.; near it is an ore mine of the Cumberland Iron Company. Bridgeport (that part of the town not incorporated in Hyndman), contains a store, a blacksmith-shop and a flouring-mill.

CHURCHES.

Will's Creek Lutheran Church.—As early as 1805 the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations maintained a regular organization. From the old church record we copy the following list of communicants present at a communion service held at Henry Lybarger's house in 1805, the pastor, Rev. Hanker, officiating:

Jesse Walker, Henry, Daniel, Adam and Ludwig Lybarger, Joseph, Andrew and Jacob Wolford, Frederick Wolford, Sr., Frederick Fait, Peter Cupp, Christopher and Rachel Ball, Barbara Lybarger, Hannah Haines, Charlotte Wolford, Susanna Fait, Catharine Fait, Mary Beam, Mary Wagerman, Mary Crise, Catharine and Mary Wolford, Sarah Smith, Mary Fisher, Elizabeth Cupp, Mary Helmes.

The first adult person buried in the old cemetery of this church was Christopher Ball. Meetings were held principally at Henry Lybarger's house until about 1840, when a church was built on a lot given to the congregation by David and Catharine Moser. The deed for the lot was not given until 1845, but the records show that the church was used in 1840, during the pastorate of Rev. Charles Reese. The house was built by Adam Miller, and purchased by the congregation, both Lutheran and Reformed. The Reformed congregation gradually diminished, and ceased to exist during the late war. The Lutheran church is strong and flourishing.

Methodist.—A log church, erected by all denominations near the beginning of the present century, was the first meeting-house in Londonderry township. It was also used as a schoolhouse. The Methodists have maintained an organization from very early years. Among the first Methodists who preached here were Henrickson and Isaac Hook, local preachers. The old building disappeared about 1856, when the present Methodist Episcopal church at Cook's Mills took its place. The present membership is about forty.

Evangelical.—There are two churches of this denomination in the township, one at Fossilville, and the other at Palo Alto. The Fossilville

church was built in 1875, under the ministerial labors of Isaac Smith. The class-leader at that time was John F. Wolford. Present membership, twenty-five.

The society at Palo Alto was organized by Rev. Bowen in 1873. Jacob Fichtner was the first class-leader. Meetings were held at his house principally until the church was built in 1880. The building cost about nine hundred dollars. Present membership, thirty-four.

Disciples.—The Disciples' church at Bridgeport was organized in 1875. The first pastor was Rev. George W. Allen. The first church officers were: elder, Jacob Evans, and deacons, Hezekiah Logue and John Evans. In 1877 a house of worship, which cost over eight hundred dollars. The present membership is about fifteen.

HYNDMAN.

Hyndman is a prosperous and growing town, located on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and on the line of the Pennsylvania (Bedford and Bridgeport) railroad. It contains four general stores, three hotels, and shops of various kinds. A large establishment for the manufacture of bricks is also located here. A very important industry is the manufacture of lime. There are four companies at present shipping lime from this point at the rate of about eight car-loads per week. The Willametto Limestone Company, operating in the township, ship about ten car-loads of limestone per day.

Bridgeport, the original town, may be said to date from about 1840, when Samuel Waters settled here. He built the bridge across the creek, and shortly afterward purchased land, on which he erected the first house in the place. The name Bridgeport was given the town from the bridge located here, and from the fact that the place was at the head of the rafting stations on Will's creek. For several years considerable business was carried on here by lumbermen, who rafted their products down the creek and thence to Washington and Georgetown, D. C.

The first public-house in Bridgeport was built by Solomon Allbright, and kept by Capt. Peter Smith. The first store was opened about 1850 by Enoch Cade. The village made little progress until the Pittsburgh & Connelsville railroad was built. Soon after the road was completed, a flourishing town, now the borough of Hyndman, sprang up on the south of Will's creek.

Hyndman was incorporated as a borough, under the name Bridgeport, at the September term of court, 1877. At the December term of the same year the name was changed to Hyndman. This name was given in honor of E. K. Hyndman, the president of the Pittsburgh & Western railroad. Bridgeport, the original village, is not included in the borough. In 1880 Hyndman had a population of three hundred and thirty-five; in 1883 the number of inhabitants was estimated at five hundred. The borough has two churches, two lodges, and a good frame schoolhouse containing two rooms. The number of scholars enrolled in the schools is about one hundred and twenty-three.

The first borough officers, elected in 1878, were as follows: S. M. Wilhelm, chief burgess; J. W. Madore, W. S. Mullin, Samuel Miller, Henry Miller, William Penrose, council; W. A. Boor, treasurer; Dr. William McNeal, secretary; William Wertz, high constable; Isaac Cady, street commissioner.

The lime industry is carried on by the following parties: Peerless Lime Company (limited), Willametto Limestone Company, Daniel S. Evans, Carpenter Bros., and R. H. Willison. All burn and ship lime except the Willametto, which ships only limestone.

A. L. Burket, Esq., is a native of Londonderry township. For a number of years he taught school (1867–78). He served as township constable in 1872–3, and was secretary of the school-board in 1875. In 1879–81 he was county auditor. He is now a justice of the peace, and is serving his third term as chief burgess of Hyndman.

F. S. Cook is a native of Napier township, and settled at Hyndman in 1871. He is a stonemason by trade, and has followed his trade in summer and taught school in winter for several years. He was burgess of Hyndman borough in 1880. The same year he was elected justice of the peace. Mr. Cook married, first, Rachel Tipton, and second, Mary E. Miller, both of Somerset county.

G. D. Crissman, principal of the public schools of Hyndman, is a native of New Paris, where his father, Charles S. Crissman, now resides. Mr. Crissman came to Hyndman in 1881. In addition to teaching, he has an interest in a store here. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

W. S. Mullin, of the firm of Mullin & Miller, merchants, is a native of this county and a descendant of one of the early settlers. For a number of years he followed railroading in the capacity of fireman, then as engineer, on the Baltimore & Ohio and the Huntingdon & Broad Top roads.

Isaac Mason, a native of England, settled in Cumberland valley township about 1819. His children were: William, Sebastian, John, Isaac, Rachel, Ann, Sarah and Elizabeth. Isaac, the father, was a farmer and shoemaker. His son William learned the same trade and worked at it until 1865. He has since been engaged in farming. His son, William E. Mason, is foreman for the R. H. Willison Lime Company in Hyndman, and is a councilman and borough constable.

John Wertz, a representative of an old family of this county, moved from Bedford township to Hyndman in 1871. His son, W. A. Wertz, is an engineer on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad.

Franklin Miller, proprietor of the Hyndman hotel, is a native of Colerain township. His father, Jonathan Miller, moved from Colerain to Napier township about 1845. Franklin Miller went into the army at the age of seventeen. He married Virginia, daughter of Robert Douglas, of Cumberland Valley township. Mr. Miller was elected county commissioner on the republican ticket in 1881. He moved from Napier township to Hyndman in April, 1882, and opened the Hyndman hotel, of which he built the greater part.

D. J. Harley, superintendent of the Savage Fire-Brick works, is a native of England, but came to this country when twelve years of age. He married Martha E. Braig, of Meyersdale. In 1879 he came to Hyndman and assumed his present position.

W. L. Malmsberry came to Hyndman in 1873, and worked at carpentry until three years ago. He has since been doing woodwork for the Savage Fire-Brick works.

Jacob Smeak, an employé of the Savage Fire-Brick works at Williams' station, came to Hyndman in 1876.

James Glotfelty is a native of Somerset county. He came to Hyndman in 1882, and has since been employed in the fire-brick works and stone quarries. He married Elizabeth Kennell, of Somerset county.

J. M. Kennell is a son of Jacob L. Kennell, of Southampton township, Somerset county. Mr. Kennell taught eight terms of school in Somerset county. In 1881 he removed to Hyndman. He has since taught one term of school in the township, and the rest of the time has worked in the stone quarries. Mr. Kennell married Clara D., daughter of William Mason, of Londonderry township.

S. C. Allbright is a son of George Allbright, who moved to Somerset county from Little York with his father (S. C.'s grandfather), whose name was also George. George Allbright, Jr., died in Somerset county, and his widow moved to Hyndman. S. C. Allbright is employed at the Savage Brick works. His wife is Sarah E. (Lowry).

CHURCHES.

Methodist.—A Methodist class which met at private houses and schoolhouses was organized about 1840. The early members were the Carpenters, Wickroys, Logues, Wilhelms, Raleys, Millers, etc. The first preacher was Rev. J. Fulmer; the second, Rev. Joseph Morris, who held an interesting series of revival meetings. In 1851 the society erected a frame meeting-house, 25×35 feet. The first minister who preached in the house was Rev. James McConnolly. A new brick church, costing three thousand dollars, was dedicated in 1876. The church is in a flourishing condition and has about sixty-five members.

Evangelical.—The church of the Evangelical association at Hyndman was organized by Rev. Bowen in 1874. A house of worship was built the same year at a cost of one thousand dollars. This denomination was supplied with preaching by Samuel Lowry some twenty-five years ago; and about ten years ago Jacob Fichtner preached. The trustees of the church at the organization were Samuel Miller, Jonathan Simons, Dennis Close, Wm. P. Close and Isaac Close. The last named was also class-leader. The present pastor is Rev. W. F. Shannon; exhorter and steward, A. L. Burket. Membership, eighty.

The society in 1878 leased land for a camp-ground, which it has fitted up at an expense of about fifteen hundred dollars.

Reformed.—Hyndman Reformed church, a part of the Will's Creek charge, was organized with twenty members in September, 1881. Meetings were held in the Disciples' church

until a house of worship was erected. The building was completed and dedicated in May, 1882. Its cost, including bell, was seventeen hundred dollars. Rev. S. T. Wagner, the present pastor, labored here while the church was building. The first church officers were F. S. Cook, elder, and W. H. Miller, deacon. Present membership of the church, thirty-three.

SOCIETIES.

Odd-Fellows. — Hyndman Lodge, No. 983, I.O.O.F., was chartered in May, 1882. The first officers and charter members were: J. W. Malone, N.G.; A. J. Beals, V.G.; F. Kelly, Secy.; G. D. Crissman, Asst. Secy.; A. L. Burket, Treas.; A. W. May, C. Penrose, H. Ware, W. Cook, D. F. May, H. E. May, D. Raly, N. Kennell, W. E. Dom, W. Geiger, L. Shaffer, C. M. Devore, H. W. Miller, A. Hoyle, L. P. Clitz, A. B. Cross. The lodge is very flourishing and has thirty-two active members.

Knights of Pythias.—Hyndman Lodge, No. 483, K. of P., was instituted January 6, 1883, with thirty-two charter members. The first officers were: Frank Miller, C.C.; Fred S. Cook, V.C.; William McNeal, Prel.; S. Barman, M. of F.; G. M. Hoblitzell, M. of E.; George D. Crissman, K. of R. and S.; Calvin May, M. at A.; S. Noel, I.G.; H. E. May, O.G.; Morris Joo, P.C.

JOSIAH MILLER.

Adam Miller came to this country in the year 1773 and settled at Hagerstown, Maryland. He served in the revolutionary war, serving first as an enlisted and afterward as a drafted soldier. After its close he settled in Berlin, Somerset county, where he served in Brother's Valley township as justice of the peace for many years, during which time he married seventy-four couples. He also represented the county in the state legislature. He removed to Londonderry township, Bedford county, to the farm now occupied by Francis A. Miller, about 1808, and there did much pioneer work. He married Rosanna Kirshner, and was the father of Mary (Wyand), George, Elizabeth (Alter), Rosanna (Lichtelberger), Daniel, Josiah and Misilda (Metzger). Josiah Miller, one of the above-mentioned children, who served as a justice of the peace for a term of twenty-two years, and for many years as a militia captain, was born in 1798. A man of fine ability and many ennobling qualities, he assumed a very prominent position in county affairs, and not only served two terms as county commissioner, but also as representative in the state legislature. For forty years he was an officer in the Will's Creek Lutheran church. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Kershner, of Londonderry township, and was the father of six children: Ann, Eleanora (Hillebrant), Maria L. (deceased), Mered J. (deceased), Henrietta (deceased) and Francis A. Francis A., who is numbered among the progressive farmers of this township, married Jennie R. Emerick, of Somerset county.

CHAPTER XLIV.

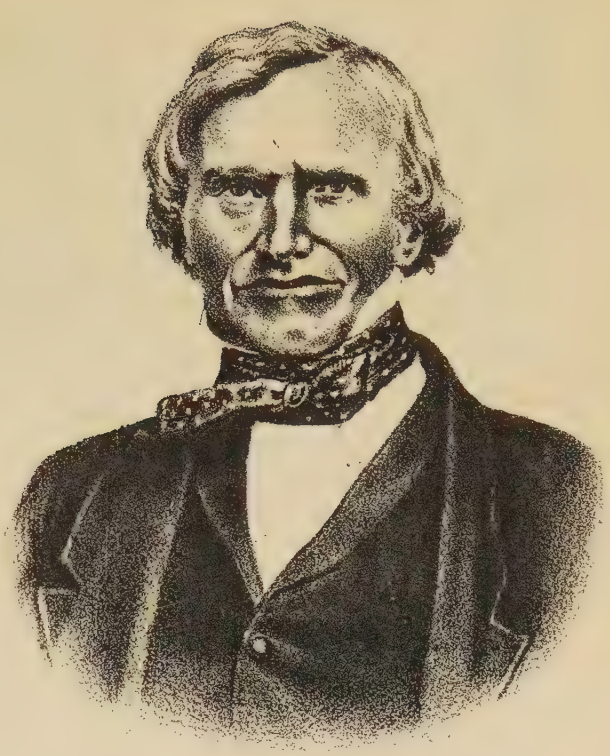
SOUTHAMPTON.

Early Settlement — Michael Huff, the Pioneer — The Chaneys, Rowlands, Brownings, Donahoes and Others — Bean's Cove Settlement — Pioneer Farming — Leakins, the Methodist Preacher — Lost Run — Chaneyville — Schools — Churches.

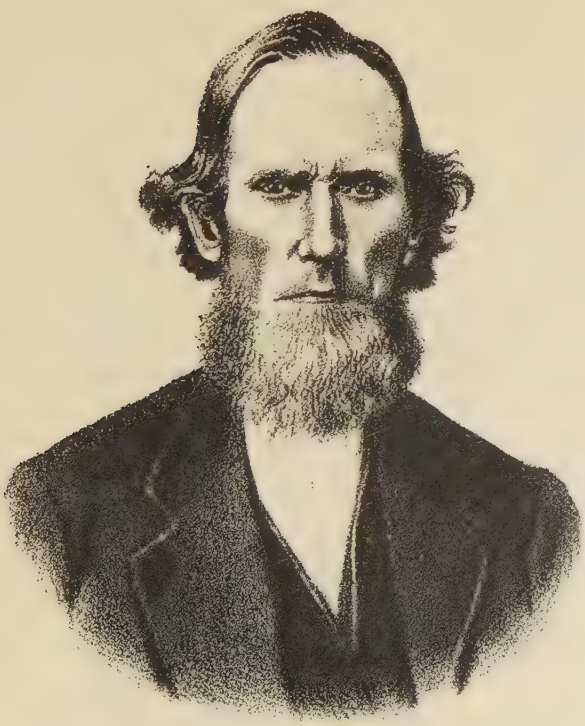
SOUTHAMPTON township was organized in 1799. Within its borders settlements were made very early. An influx of settlers, most of whom became permanent residents, set in after the close of the revolutionary war, and from that time forward there has been a steady increase of population and a constant progress of improvement. Nearly all the people living in the township today are descendants of the pioneers.

Elisha Huff was one of the earliest settlers of Black valley. He lived here during the revolutionary war, but would take no part in the struggle on either side. Of course he was accused of toryism. He discovered a saltpeter mine in Sweet Root gap, and the authorities agreed to exempt him from military duty, provided he would furnish what saltpeter he could mine for the use of the armies. Huff agreed, and worked the mine until the close of the war, living on the mountain. His wife was with him, and beneath the shelter of a rock, on the top of Warrior ridge, she gave birth to a son, Michael Huff, who lived in this township until about 1855, when he died. About 1810 Elisha Huff and a man named Conrad had some dispute which resulted in a fight, and Huff was found dead immediately after. The corner-stone of Huff's cabin is still to be seen on the farm of John H. P. Adams.

THOMAS DONAHOE.



HON. JOSIAH MILLER.



DAVID L. RICE.

MRS. DAVID L. RICE.

Jacob Adams was born in Loudon county, Virginia, in 1747. He was colonel of Washington's rifle regiment in Virginia, and served in the revolution as captain, being present at the battle of Trenton. His sword is still in possession of the family. Mr. Adams moved to Friend's cove in 1785, and to Southampton in 1805. He served as justice of the peace for thirty-five consecutive years. He died in 1853. His children were: Jacob, Elizabeth (Powell), Mary (Mood), Margaret (Howsare), Sarah (Rowland), George, William, Ellen and Henry. George, in Wisconsin, and William, on the old homestead, are the only survivors.

William Adams, Esq., an old and respected citizen, was born in 1805. In 1825 he assisted his father in erecting a gristmill, 25×40 feet and three and one-half stories high, on Sweet Root branch. The mill is still standing and in good condition. Its capacity is about twenty-five barrels per day. Mr. Adams has served this township as justice of the peace forty consecutive years, making seventy-five years that the office has been held by him and his father; and, what is still more remarkable, no appeal was ever taken from the decisions of either. Squire Adams is the father of seven children: Sarah A. (Sheeley), Ellen (Hixon), Charles, John H. P., Rachel J. (Shearer), Joseph W. and Legrand B.

John H. P. Adams has followed the trades of miller and millwright from youth. In 1851 he went west, where he remained several years. In 1856–7 he erected for Hon. Alexander Ramsay, ex-governor of Minnesota, a large gristmill. In 1857–8 he assisted in bringing the Territory of Minnesota into the Union as a State. Mr. Adams was the inventor of the centrifugal force feeder, thousands of which are now in use in mills throughout the country. The patent on this invention, granted to Mr. Adams, expired in 1858. Mr. Adams also invented a universal balance rine and screw feeder, which was first used in the mill built for Gov. Ramsay. The land on which Mr. Adams now lives was conveyed to Michael Huff during the reign of King George II. From Huff it passed into the hands of Robert Priest; from Priest to Jacob Howsare, by whose heirs it was owned until 1869, when Mr. Adams purchased it.

The earliest gristmill was probably erected prior to 1780 by one Fliehart, near the present site of the Adams mill. Prior to 1790 it was torn down and rebuilt on another site farther down the stream.

Thomas Still built a mill on the Jacob Rowland property before 1800. In 1810 Simon Howsare erected a mill on the same stream. On Black Valley branch there was a gristmill erected about 1820. It is now owned by E. McElfish.

The first sawmill in this township was erected by William Williams, on the present Adams property, as early as 1774.

Joseph Powell settled on land adjoining the Adams farm in 1795. He was the father of fifteen children. The fourteenth child, now Mrs. Nancy Adams, is still living and in the enjoyment of good health. She was married to William Adams in 1826.

Jacob Baer was among the pioneers, locating in Black valley as early as 1780. In 1800 he sold his farm to John Gruber, who died in 1850, aged about eighty years. Another old settler in the same valley was Michael Crow, who came about 1795.

Joseph O'Neal was born in Monroe township, Bedford county, in 1789. He was the father of twelve children: Mary A. (Lauderbaugh), deceased; Barnard, Hezekiah, Elizabeth (Rowland), John H., George (deceased), William, Daniel (deceased), Emanuel, Jesse, Rebecca (Wilkinson) and Sarah A. (Johnson). Barnard O'Neal moved to Chaneyville in 1847 and opened a hotel, which he kept until 1875. In 1853 he erected a gristmill on Sweet Root branch, near Chaneyville, which he still owns and runs. The mill is 35×40 feet and three stories high. Its capacity is twenty-five barrels per day. Besides milling, Mr. O'Neal carries on a farm of four hundred and forty acres.

Jacob Rowland settled in this township in 1790. He followed milling. Two of his sons, David and John, lived and died here. John died in 1875 and David in 1880.

John A. Rowland, deceased, was born in this township. In 1852 he married Barbara E. Bennett. Seven children were born of this union. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Rowland went into the army. He contracted disease in the service, returned to his home in June and died about three weeks later. His farm of four hundred acres is now carried on by his widow and children.

The first schoolhouse in Black valley was a small log building, which stood near Adams' mill. It was erected in 1808.

The first school in Bean's cove was held in the log church, built in 1816, where the Methodist Episcopal church now stands. The school was continued there until the Walnut Grove schoolhouse was erected, in 1872.

The first settler in the cove was a man named Bean. The first brick house was built in 1858 by Archibald Perdew. The first frame house was built by Rice W. Growden in 1860. It is now the residence of John Casteel.

James Donahue, the first representative of this family, settled in the cove in 1815. Fifty-four of his descendants now live in the cove. No one family have done more for this section of the county than they. A fuller record of them appears elsewhere. Francis Donahoe is one of the prominent farmers. The building of the Catholic church was quite largely due to his enterprise and public spirit.

The people of Bean's cove believe in old-fashioned families. At one time there were fourteen families in this locality with an average of fifteen children each, all full-grown and healthy.

The early settlers paid fully as much attention to hunting as to agriculture. Their first plantings and sowings were made as soon as the ground had been cleared of small timber and underbrush. The larger trees were girdled and left standing. The rudest kind of farming implements were used at that day. The work was arduous, and only men of strong constitutions could endure it. The returns for their toil were often scanty, but the pioneers succeeded in making a living, and this sufficed. They were not without their social gatherings and amusements. On the whole, they were happy and contented.

Thomas Leakins, the pioneer Methodist, lived on land which is now owned by Judge Thomas Donahoe. In early years his services as a performer of marriage ceremonies were in great demand. The states of Maryland and Virginia demanded a license, while Pennsylvania did not. Oftentimes parties consisting of a dozen or more couples, each of whom desired to be married, presented themselves before the parson. On such occasions, Mr. Leakins had all the business he could well attend to, while the young people were merry, happy and full of fun. The oldest orchard in the cove is that on Judge Donahoe's farm, planted by Leakins.

Lost run, on the farm of Judge Donahoe, is a curious and interesting natural phenomenon. Two streams of considerable size meet here, and the united waters disappear into a large cavity. Where they emerge, or whether they emerge at all, has never been discovered, though several attempts have been made to solve the mystery.

Thomas Chaney, Sr., the progenitor of the Chaney family, moved from Washington county, Maryland, and settled in Black valley, in 1786. He was a noted hunter in early years. He died in 1856. He was the father of ten children, whose names were: Abraham, Nancy (Browning), deceased, Sarah (Crow), deceased, Elizabeth (Rampley), Thomas, Rebecca (Fletcher), deceased, Hagar, deceased, Mary (Perrin), Jane (Howsare) and William. William Chaney resides on the homestead farm, where he was born.

Jacob Browning moved to this county from Frederick county, Maryland, very early. His son Basil, born in this township in 1796, reared five children: Lewis, deceased; Eliza (Dicken), Mary J. (McElfish), Jacob T. and Rebecca E. (House). Lewis Browning was born in 1819 and died in 1880. He was the father of nine children: Emily (Filler), Eliza, Susan, Basil, Walter M., Irvin, Josephine, John F. and Martin L. Six of the children occupy the old homestead, which is a farm of three hundred and fifty acres, with good buildings and improvements.

Abraham Ash, Sr., moved to Flintstone bottom from Hagerstown, in 1795. He died in 1833. His children were: Jacob, David, George, Henry, Abraham, Amos, Emanuel, Jesse, Mary (Bowser), Catharine (Keifer), Eliza (Miller), Rebecca (Ingard), Tillie (Rose) and Sarah (Drowden). George, Henry, Emanuel, Jesse, Catharine, Rebecca and Tillie are still living.

Amos Ash was born in 1802 and died in 1862. In 1832 he married Mary Bennett, who is still living, being now seventy-four years of age. Her son Abraham, who resides on the old Ash homestead, is one of the progressive and prosperous farmers of this locality.

Valentine Bartholow, a revolutionary soldier, moved from Maryland to this township in 1790. He reared eight children, all of whom are dead: William, Richard, Thomas, Rachel (Wigfield), Mary (Long), Charity (Mills), Nancy (Karns) and Elizabeth. Richard, the second son, died in 1834. He was the father of John,

David, George, Michael, Anthony, Joseph, Nancy (Gillam), Susan (Roby), Mary (Wideman) and Catharine. The daughters are all dead. George Bartholow is the father of four children: William, Samuel, Jacob and Michael.

William Wigfield came to this county, and after residing a short time in Bean's cove, about 1800, removed to Flintstone creek, where he purchased of Jacob Bowser an improvement containing one hundred acres. He followed blacksmithing and farming. He died in 1843. He was the father of four children: Benjamin, Isaac, Joseph and Cinderilla (Robinett). Benjamin Wigfield was born in 1802 and died in 1879. His widow, Rebecca (Blair) Wigfield, now in her eighty-seventh year, is still living with her son, John B. Wigfield, on the old homestead. She is healthy and active, despite the weight of years. She is the mother of two children, Hester A. (Rice) and John B. The latter is a prosperous and progressive farmer, now owning a well-improved farm of four hundred acres.

Isaac Wigfield, brother of Benjamin, died in 1876. He was a practical millwright and built some of the first mills in this vicinity.

Jesse Casteel was an early settler of the cove and located on the bottom-land of the creek.

Alfred Wilson, a native of Allegheny county, Maryland, moved to Pleasant valley in 1837 with his father, Otho Wilson. His father remained but a short time, then returned to Maryland. In 1852 he came to Pleasant valley, where he now resides. Mr. Alfred Wilson follows farming and chairmaking.

Rev. James W. Troutman is a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. In 1847 he removed to Cumberland, where he remained until 1852. He then traveled for several years in the western states and Canada, returning to Cumberland in 1857. In 1859 he removed to this township. In 1864 he enlisted in the 91st Penn. regt., and served until the close of the war. He was wounded at Hatcher's Run, Virginia. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in farming and the manufacture of lime. Mr. Troutman is a minister of the Christian denomination, and is at present the pastor of Mount Union Christian church, at Clearville.

Jeremiah Robinett came from Allegheny county, Maryland, in 1840, and located on the farm where he now lives. His son, Capt. Amos Robinett, was then eleven years of age. He resides on the homestead farm, which he helped to clear and improve. In October, 1862, he enlisted as private in the 171st Penn. Inf. On arrival at the seat of war he was chosen as captain of Co. I, and entered upon the duties of his office, commanding the company until the close of his term of service, in August, 1863.

Norman H. McElfresh, a native of Allegheny county, Maryland, moved to this county with his mother in 1849. Mrs. McElfresh married David Rice; she died in 1851. N. H. McElfresh was married in 1863, and since that time has followed farming in Pleasant valley.

CHANEYVILLE.

Chaneyville is a small hamlet, situated in the northern part of the township. It contains two stores, a hotel and a few shops. The place takes its name from Thomas Chaney, Jr., who located here and built the first house, between 1830 and 1835. The building, renovated and improved, is now William Bartholow's hotel.

Daniel Tewell was a pioneer hunter and trapper, and was probably among the very earliest settlers. He lived to be one hundred years old. His son Moses, born in 1800, was the father of fourteen children. One of his sons, Leonard S., is now a resident of Chaneyville. In 1873 he brought the first steam sawmill into the township. In 1874 he erected a planing-mill and in 1875–6 a woolenmill. These mills, located near Chaneyville, were burned in 1878, but Mr. Tewell is now rebuilding them.

William Bartholow, a native of this township and a son of George Bartholow, an old resident, purchased the hotel property in Chaneyville in 1882, and is now carrying on the hotel business in connection with farming.

CHURCHES.

Bean's Cove Methodist Episcopal Church.—Among the early settlers of the cove were two local Methodist preachers, Thomas Leakins and John Leasure. As early as 1816 a log church was erected, on the site of the present edifice, which continued to be used as a place of public worship until 1881. The present church is a frame building, 28×36 feet, which cost one thousand dollars. The membership is small. The congregation belongs to the Flintstone circuit.

Chaneyville Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. Thomas Leakins preached at the house of

Joseph Powell about 1838, and was the first preacher in that neighborhood. Subsequently meetings were held at the Adams schoolhouse until 1860, when the present church edifice was erected, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The building committee were: Barnard O'Neal, Jared Hanks and Jason Hanks. The first trustees were: Jason Hanks, Nathan Evans and Owen Ash. The church was organized with nine members. The present membership is sixty. It belongs to the Cumberland circuit.

Christian Churches.—Mount Zion Christian church was organized by Elder Lewis Comer, about 1825. The charter members are deceased, and the old records lost. Comer was succeeded in the pastorate by Elders Long, Sells, Lewis, Ramsey, Proctor, Miller and Cooper, Barney and Logue. Rev. B. A. Cooper is the present pastor. It now has a good house of worship and a respectable membership. The church is quite prosperous.

In connection with the pastors above named, this church has enjoyed, transiently, the labors of Elders Seever, Robinson, Pugh, Smith, Pennell, McDaniel, Browning and Garland.

Prosperity Christian church, organized by Elder John Ramsey in 1843, with thirteen members, now has a membership of thirty-two. Elder Ramsey was succeeded by Elders Proctor, Miller, Smith, Pennell, Jacobs, Cooper, McDaniel and Garland. Cooper and Garland are at present officiating. This church has a good house of worship, but being environed by mountains, its membership must remain small.

Mount Hope Christian church was organized about 1840. It passed through many vicissitudes, and recently nearly lost its individuality. It was reorganized by Rev. B. A. Cooper in 1875; has now a respectable membership, and is erecting a house of worship. Cooper and Garland are the officiating pastors.

Catholic.—The Church of Seven Dolors, Bean's cove, was erected in 1877, at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars. It is a frame building; size, 27×52 feet. The Donahoes were the principal subscribers. Francis Donahoe superintended its construction, made all collections and paid all bills. He still has charge of the financial affairs of the church. The building was dedicated by Father Brennan, of Cumberland, Maryland. The Capuchin fathers of Cumberland supply the church. Services are held once a month.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DAVID L. RICE.

The Rice family are of German extraction, but at what period they emigrated to America cannot now be ascertained. The first one of whom we learn was Christian Rice, who was born in Maryland, and came to Pleasant valley in 1812. He purchased seven hundred and seventy-eight acres of land, and he and his descendants have done much pioneer work, and assisted very materially in transforming what was then a comparative wilderness into a well-cultivated region, fitted for the habitation of man. The old home was located where Mr. N. H. McElfresh now lives, and it was here that Mr. Rice lived, and died about 1835. His wife Elizabeth (Eisenhart) died about 1853. Both were members of the Lutheran church. They were the parents of eleven children.

One of their sons, Daniel, was born in 1804, and lived and died on a portion of the old homestead. His death occurred in 1879, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. His wife, Harriet (Hinkle), still survives, aged seventy-five years. He was, as is his wife, a member of the Lutheran church. They became the parents of seven children: David L., Martha A. (deceased), George (deceased), Dennis (died in the army), Samuel, Elizabeth and Frederick.

David L. Rice was born in 1833. He received a common school education, and then engaged in school-teaching. Agricultural pursuits being congenial to him, he purchased two hundred and thirty-eight acres of the original farm, on which he has made many marked improvements. He is a successful farmer, and has added to his original purchase another farm of about the same number of acres (two hundred and sixty), and is, therefore, numbered among the large landed proprietors of the township, and is a progressive farmer. He also, to a certain extent, engaged in carpentering. He has largely interested himself in educational matters, and has held the office of school director for nine consecutive years. Politically and religiously he is a democrat and Methodist (South). In 1858 was married to Elizabeth Rice, a most estimable lady—a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, who departed this life July 12, 1874. They were blessed with two children, Thomas Lee and Mary M., the latter of whom

William Donahoe.

HON. WILLIAM DONAHOE.

By reference to another page in this volume the reader will learn that the Donahoe family have been prominently identified with the early settlement and prosperity of the county. James Donahoe, grandfather of the subject of this biography, settled in Rainsburg prior to 1800 and in Bean's Cove in 1815. He and his wife, Jane Cassady, became the parents of twelve children —Patrick, John, Mary, Judith, James, Thomas, Jane, Rebecca, William, Francis, Sarah and Margaret.

Their eldest son, Patrick, was born in Rainsburg, September 12, 1803, and now lives on the old homestead, which has been his home since 1815. Mr. Donahoe has been quite prominent in county affairs, having been county commissioner two terms, county surveyor one term, and justice of the peace two terms.

Observing the large demand for fine fruit in an early day, and anticipating an increased demand, he planted large orchards of the finest fruit, and, as a consequence, has for many years been one of the most prominent fruit-growers in the country, reaping a rich harvest from his investments. In 1832 he married Ann McAtee, and she and her husband in their declining years are reaping the benefits of a well-spent life, honored and respected by all who are favored with their acquaintance. They have been blessed with thirteen children: Thomas (deceased), Jane (Adams), James (deceased), Mary (Mattingly), William, Margaret (Herni), Sarah E. (deceased), Edward (deceased), Ella (Mattingly), George, John (deceased), Lewis (a physician) and William.

William Donahoe was born in Bean's Cove, July 18, 1839. In addition to a common school education, obtained in the schools of his district, he attended school at the Allegheny Seminary, and there learned surveying, which knowledge he afterward perfected under the tutelage of his father while in the field. He has since done considerable surveying in the interim of his labors on the farm.

In addition to filling several township offices, he, in 1880, was elected to the state legislature on the democratic ticket, and filled this office with credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He refused the renomination to this office in order to devote himself to the prosecution of his private business, which is largely farming, he having purchased the parental estate, where he now resides, and is one of the energetic, prosperous farmers of his township. He is also quite extensively engaged in handling tanbark, from which business he has derived quite a large revenue.

October 22, 1876, he was united in marriage to Anna, daughter of Samuel Whip, of Centerville, and they have one daughter, Mary. The Donahoes are members of the Catholic church.

is deceased. In 1881 he married Rosannah Rice, sister of his former wife.

JUDGE THOMAS DONAHOE.

In the early settlement and future development of Southampton township—more particularly that portion known as Bean's cove—the Donahoe family have been an important factor. James Donahoe, the progenitor of the American branch of this family, came from Ireland and settled in Rainsburg prior to 1800, where he prominently engaged in business for several years, conducting a store, hotel and tannery. In 1815, thinking it better to bring up his family apart from the influences of village life, he moved to Bean's cove—"the backwoods," as he then expressed it. He purchased twelve hundred acres of land, including two small improvements. In 1803 he married Jane Cassady, of Huntingdon county, this state, also of Irish descent. Mr. Donahoe died in April, 1838, and his wife in 1864. They were both members of the Catholic church. They reared twelve children: Patrick, John (deceased), Mary (Dicken), deceased, Judeth (Dicken), deceased, James (deceased), Thomas, Jane (Mattingly), Rebecca, William, Francis, Sarah (Owens), deceased, and Margaret (deceased). Judge Thomas Donahoe was born in Rainsburg in 1815, and came to Bean's cove with his parents when an infant. He lived at home until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, when he purchased the farm where he now resides, and has since spent his life largely in agricultural pursuits, in which he has been quite successful. He engaged in cattle-droving to a limited extent, which resulted in his financial advancement. In 1873 Mr. Donahoe was elected associate judge on the democratic ticket, he being a stanch democrat. He is a man of much force of character, quick perception, and a fearless advocate of any measure or code of principles which he deems honest, upright and just. A man of unsevering principles, he has, by the positions he has maintained in the community, won for himself an enviable reputation. In 1841 he was married to Elizabeth Hendrickson, who departed this life in May, 1880. Mrs. Donahoe was, as her husband is, a member of the Catholic church. He is now passing his declining years on a farm, which he has largely improved by his own industry. He is the father of twelve children: Ann T. (deceased), James C., Emma, Francis, Jonathan, Patrick, William, Augustin, Michael, Peter, Mary and Jane. Francis and Augustin are in Washington Territory. James C. lives on Flintstone creek, and is in possession of a good farm. Peter, the youngest son, now operates the homestead farm.

CHAPTER XLV.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

An Old Township—Organized prior to 1771—The Pioneers—The Indians—Coulter's Fort, Erected in 1781—First Mills in the Valley—Family Sketches—Centreville Village—Miscellaneous Items—History of Churches.

CUMBERLAND township was formed prior to 1771, and until that date remained a township of Cumberland county. In the early records of Bedford county, it is always mentioned as Cumberland township. When or by what authority the name was changed to Cumberland Valley is not set forth in the records. The original township must have included a vast territory, but unfortunately there are now no means of ascertaining its limits.

Probably some portions of the narrow valley now constituting the township were settled soon after the building of the fort at Bedford. The early pioneers doubtless encountered many dangers and hardships. But the story of their lives is now buried in oblivion, and the writer of this sketch is able to give only such facts as can now be gathered from the descendants of the early settlers.

The early settlers of this township were the McFerrans, Elders, Boors, Bruners, McCoys, Hardingers, Cessnas, Zembowers, Wertzes, Vickroys, Easters, Kelleys, Millers, Coulters, Smiths and Bridges. Some of these came prior to the revolution and others soon after the close of the war. The present inhabitants of the township are mainly the descendants of the pioneer settlers.

Paul Wertz emigrated from Germany, and settled in Bedford county prior to 1771. He lived in Cumberland valley and on Dunning's creek during the period of Indian hostilities. His children were: John, Paul, Jacob, Henry, Betsy (McFerran), Kate (May), Mary (Lee), Rebecca (McFerran), Sarah (Mahoney) and Anna (Brosier), all of whom are dead. John Wertz, son of Paul, was born in Germany, and came to this county when a boy. He reared

nine children: Henry, William C., Bonner (deceased), Josiah, John J., Rachel (Hardman), Catharine (Lee), Mary (James) and Rebecca (Easter). William C. resides in Cumberland valley, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. His son, Scott A. Wertz, is also among the enterprising farmers of this township.

Nicholas Boor, a native of Cumberland county, was among the first settlers of Cumberland valley. He reared six children: Martin, Michael, William, Philip, Nicholas and Elizabeth (McCoy). Michael, born in Cumberland county, removed to this township with his parents. He was a blacksmith by trade, but followed farming principally. He died in 1855. Samuel M. Boor, son of Michael, was born and reared in this township. In 1847 he removed to Juniata township, and in 1856 to Napier township. In 1858 he returned to Cumberland valley, and purchased his present farm from Henry Smith. Mr. Boor follows farming and blacksmithing. He held the office of poor director for three years. One of Mr. Boor's sons, John A., died in the army (see military history).

William D. Boor, son of Michael Boor, was born and reared in Cumberland valley. In 1869 he learned the tanner's trade, and, in partnership with H. Ressler, followed that business until 1871. He then purchased Mr. Ressler's interest, and conducted the business himself until 1877. He then sold his tannery and purchased a farm of Pierce Zembower. Mr. Boor was elected justice of the peace in 1875, and resigned in 1878.

William Boor, son of Nicholas Boor, was born in Cumberland county, and removed to this county with his parents at an early day. He married Miss Worley, of this township, and reared eight children: Nicholas, William, Martin, John, Hannah, Margaret, Ellen and Anna. John, son of William Boor, was born and reared in Cumberland valley. He began to learn the tailor's trade at the age of fifteen, under Jacob O'Neal, of Bedford. He worked at his trade in Schellsburg for three years, and since the spring of 1842 has carried on his business in the borough of Bedford. Mr. Boor was married in 1839, to Eliza J. Helm, of Bedford.

Nicholas Boor was born on the old Boor homestead in Cumberland valley in 1804, and always followed farming. He married Martha McFerran, and was the father of Tobias, Samuel, William, James, Henry, Francis, Elmira (Elliott), Anna (Morgart), Amanda, Eliza and Ellen. Samuel Boor and his brothers own over six hundred acres of superior land and have excellent improvements.

Martin Boor, the early pioneer, had two brothers named William and Michael. Martin married a Miss Bear. When the family were on their way from the East, they took the small-pox, which, however did not prove very serious. Martin Boor died in 1810. His widow afterward married Jonathan Cessna. She died about 1860, aged about ninety years. Martin Boor was the father of four sons: Michael, Jacob, John and Martin. Michael died in 1875, at the age of eighty-three. His widow (*née* Zembower) is still living.

The settlers of the valley naturally felt very insecure during the Indian troubles of the revolution. In 1781 Thomas Coulter erected a stone building which served as a fort for the protection of the settlement. Coulter's name and the date of the erection of the fort are cut in the chimney.

Thomas Coulter was one of the pioneers, and came to the valley before the revolution. For a time he acted as mail-carrier, carrying the mail on his back between Fort Bedford and Fort Cumberland. He was one of the early justices of the peace of Bedford county.

George Elder, Sr., settled in Cumberland valley in 1781, removing from Huntingdon county. His wife (*née* Sarah Vogan, born in 1741), while living in Huntingdon county, before the revolutionary war, was captured by the Indians and held a prisoner among them for two years. When she was exchanged, one of the British subjects gave Mrs. Elder a bible, printed in 1748, which is still in possession of the family. Other relics of the pre-revolutionary period are also in the Elder family. James Elder was born in Huntingdon county in 1776, and removed to Cumberland valley with his parents. He married Sarah Worley, of this township, and was the father of ten children: Sarah (Haney), Rebecca, George, William, Rachel, Susan (Anderson), Achor, John, Samuel and James. George, William and James are still living. William resides on the old homestead in the old house which his father built in 1819. He has a good farm, with good buildings and improvements.

George Sliger, Sr., settled in the valley quite early. His son George, born in this township in 1820, died in 1862. He was married to Eliza-

beth Simons, and was the father of three children: Rachel (Boor), Frederick A. (deceased) and William C. William C. Sliger was born in this township, and has always resided here, excepting a few years spent in Friend's cove. He is at present largely interested in the poultry business, having three hundred chickens and making use of artificial incubators.

Adam Zembower was an early settler of Friend's cove. His son John, born in Loudon county, Virginia, moved to Bedford county with his parents. He moved to Cumberland valley in 1812, where he resided until 1834, working as a miller and millwright. He built the Zembower mill, and the Bruner mill at Centreville. In 1834 he returned to Friend's cove; in 1836 he moved thence to Brush creek, in West Providence township, where he died in 1860. John Zembower was the father of twelve children: Phœbe (Boor), Adam, John, Mary (Hendricks), Elizabeth (Kegg), Rachel (Van Horn), Susan (Jordan), Rebecca (deceased), James, Josiah, Sarah (deceased) and Catharine (Smith).

Adam, son of John Zembower, was born in Friend's cove in 1806 and moved to Cumberland valley in 1812. He worked with his father as a millwright until 1852, then purchased of Hendrickson's heirs a gristmill on Evitt's creek. The mill was run by the Zembower family until 1882 and then leased to Emanuel O'Neal. It is a three-story mill, 40×50 feet, containing two runs of stone. In 1874 Mr. Zembower purchased of John Blair the farm on which he now resides. He has served as justice of the peace ten years. Mr. Zembower is the father of twelve children, ten of whom are living. There are ten voters in his family.

It is said that the first clearing in this township was made by the Indians—a small piece of land on the farm now owned by George Nave—where they planted corn.

Robert Anderson, from Frederick county, Maryland, settled in Southampton township in 1810. He was a farmer and weaver. He died in 1831. His children were Mary, John, Robert, William, Jacob, George and James. Jacob Anderson, the sole survivor of this family, was born in Maryland and reared in Southampton township. At the age of fifteen he began life for himself, working out as a farm laborer. In 1828 he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until 1847. From 1835 to 1842 he lived in Ohio. From 1842 to 1847 he worked at his trade in Centreville. He then engaged in mercantile business, at the same place, which he continued until 1864. Mr. Anderson then purchased of Daniel Hanks' heirs three hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he has since resided, being engaged in farming.

William Growdon emigrated from Cornwall, England, in 1819, and settled in Cumberland valley. He was a miller and worked at his trade until 1830. He died at an advanced age in 1832. His children were William, Joseph, Jane (Welch), Elizabeth, Matthew, John and Thomas, of whom only John survives. John Growdon was born in England in 1797, and came to this country with his parents. In 1823 he married Sarah Blair, of Bean's cove, who died in 1875. For his second wife he married Elizabeth Mowry, of Juniata township. Mr. Growdon has been a local preacher of the Methodist Protestant church for several years, and has always taken a prominent part in religious matters. At the time of his settlement in the valley there was not a meeting-house between Cumberland and Bedford. Mr. Growdon has assisted in building all but two churches between the places mentioned.

Mr. Growdon thinks that the first gristmill in Cumberland valley was built by Henry Simons, on Evitt's creek. The mill had the appearance of having been built for some time, when Mr. Growdon came from England.

David Simons was born in Cumberland valley, where he resided until 1858. He then moved to Will's creek, in Londonderry township, where he is now leading a retired life. He is the father of four children: William J. (deceased), Jonathan, George W. and Sarah L. (Cook). George W. Simons was born in Cumberland Valley township. After becoming of age he leased a farm in Londonderry, on which he lived until 1876. He then returned to Cumberland valley and farmed until 1882, when he leased the Thomas Growdon gristmill, which he is now running.

The Growdon gristmill was built, by Thomas and John Growdon, about 1826. It is three stories high, 30×40 feet, and contains two sets of burrs. Soon after building the gristmill on Evitt's creek, the Growdons erected a sawmill near it.

William McGuinn was born and reared in Cumberland Valley township. His father, Timo-

thy McGuinn, emigrated from Ireland, and settled in this township quite early. He died in 1857. William McGuinn lived on his father's farm until 1871. He has owned and improved several farms, and after greatly increasing their value by his work, sold them. In 1875 he purchased a farm in Southampton township, on which he resided until 1883, when he removed to his present home in Cumberland valley.

Burning Bush postoffice was established at the residence of Daniel Miller, in 1878. In 1880 the office was moved to the residence of S. M. Boor. Baltzer F. Boor is the present postmaster.

CENTREVILLE.

Centreville is the only village in the township. It contains two stores, one blacksmith-shop, one wagon-shop, one hotel, two shoe-shops, one saddler's shop, one gristmill, one sawmill, two churches, and an Odd-Fellows' lodge.

The first physician of Centreville was Dr. Thompson, who located in the place before the war. He was succeeded by Dr. Hosea Hudson. Dr. C. P. Calhoun was the next physician.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Cumberland Valley Lodge, No. 849, I.O.O.F., was chartered July 12, 1873, and instituted October 20, 1873. The following names are included in the charter: John Gephart, N.G.; William Deremer, V.G.; D. A. Anderson, Secy.; J. B. Whip, Asst. Secy.; G. M. Leasure, Treas. The present membership is thirty-seven; value of lodge property, twenty-eight hundred dollars.

CHURCHES.

Lutheran.—Providence Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1837. In that year George Boortz deeded to the church a lot of land to be used as a church site. In 1841, under the ministerial labors of Rev. Kalor, a stone church, 35×45 feet, was erected at a cost of nine hundred dollars. The first church officers were: Valentine Weirick and George Boortz, elders; Arthur Rose and Jacob Miller, deacons. These officers were installed by Rev. R. Weiser. The congregation consisted of seventy-five members in 1841. The church belonged to the Bloody Run charge for a number of years. It is now in the Friend's Cove charge. In 1871 the stone church was torn down and a frame building erected in its place. The new church is 35×45 feet, and cost fourteen hundred dollars. The present membership of the church is twenty-nine, and of the sabbath school, thirty.

New Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church.—The date of the organization of this congregation cannot be ascertained. Prior to 1867 services were held in a log structure near the site of the present church. In the above-mentioned year a frame building, 30×40 feet, was erected at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars. The church was dedicated in October, 1867, with a sermon by Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Frostburg, Maryland. At that date the membership was thirty-six. It is nearly the same at present. The sabbath school now has sixty members. The building committee for the erection of the church were Thomas Fisher, Jacob Sliger, Henry Hite, Samuel Elliott and John Blair.

Methodist Protestant.—Hopewell appointment of the Methodist Protestant church was taken up by Rev. Tyler Boyd. Meetings were held at Hunt's schoolhouse. In 1858, under the pastorate of the Rev. Abraham S. Eversole, the place of meeting was changed to the schoolhouse in Schober's valley, where worship was held until 1869, when, under Rev. James Thompson, pastor, the present church edifice was erected at a cost of five hundred dollars. The house was dedicated by Rev. David Wilson. Hopewell appointment has recently been discontinued.

The Methodist Protestant church, a frame building, was erected in 1875, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. It was dedicated with services by Rev. David Wilson, D.D., July 4, 1875. The membership was then small, and has remained about the same. The building committee were William D. Boor, J. M. Zembower, Adam Zembower, John Simons, Jacob Miller and John C. Miller. The number of sabbath-school scholars is sixty-five.

Union Church.—The Union church was built by the Methodists and Lutherans in 1858 or 1859, during the pastoral labors of Rev. Barnes, Methodist, and Rev. Yengland, Lutheran. It is a frame building, 25×36 feet, and cost one thousand dollars. The congregations are in the Bedford charge of the Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal churches, respectively. Both have but a small membership.

CHAPTER XLVI.

MANN.

Organized in 1876—Named for Hon. Job Mann—Early Settlers—A Mysterious Old Couple—Wealth Concealed in a Grave—Pioneer Reminiscences—The First Wagon—The Attention it Attracted—Family Sketches—Churches.

MANN township is small both in population and territory. Up to the 8th of December, 1876, it was included in Southampton. At that date the court formed a new township, which was named Mann, in honor of the late Hon. Job Mann. Mann township has an uneven and mountainous surface. Nevertheless it contains some very good farms and is the home of an industrious, hospitable and thrifty people. There is much fine scenery in this part of the county.

John Shaffer was one of the earliest settlers in the county. He came when Indian hostilities were frequent, and was often in danger of an attack. He and his wife worked reaping grain with rifles strapped to their backs, in order to guard against surprise. John Shaffer was a hunter as well as a farmer. He wore buckskin pantaloons and a deerskin cap. He died about 1818. His children were: Rachael (who was the first person buried in the Shaffer graveyard), Anna (Wimer) and John. John, the father of Z. A. Shaffer, of Mann township, was born about 1796; lived in this county fifty-four years, and died in Minnesota. Z. A. Shaffer served in Co. F, 91st regt. Penn. Vols., from September, 1864, to June, 1865. He now resides on the farm formerly owned by Hon. G. H. Spang.

The Imes family were among the first settlers in this section. William Imes was the name of the first representative of the family in the county. He had a son William, who married Elizabeth Gordon, and was the father of eight children: Hugh, George, Barney and William, living; and Morgan, Hiram, Javis and Elizabeth (Knee), deceased. Lawson S. Imes, son of William Imes (third), is one of the progressive farmers of this township.

Thomas Jay came to Bedford county prior to 1800 from Loudoun county, Virginia. He lived and died in Southampton township. His children were: Samuel, Betsey (deceased), Nancy, Christina (deceased) and Rosalia (deceased). Samuel Jay is living on the place formerly owned by Jacob Conrad, an early settler. He married Miss Walter, and is the father of eight children: John, Thomas, David, James, Samuel, Nancy, Eliza, Mary and Sarah. Thomas was a soldier in the late war for eighteen months.

Elijah Shipley moved to Mann township from Maryland in 1808. He died at an advanced age. His children were: Leven, Nimrod, Providence and Nancy, all of whom are dead. Leven died in Mann township, aged nearly ninety-two years. He owned about eight hundred and twenty acres, four hundred of which were in Maryland. His children: Nimrod (deceased), Dawson, Elijah, Bernard D., Samuel, Matilda, Nancy (deceased), Mary and Elizabeth. Elijah is living on the farm to which he moved in 1852. He has been township assessor for five terms.

John Lashley came from the vicinity of Washington, D. C., very early, and settled in Southampton township. He married Naomi Fisher, and was the father of ten children: Robert, John, Arnold, Asa, Nancy (Johnson) and Elizabeth (Fletcher), deceased; William and Sarah (Baker), living. Arnold Lashley was born in 1802, and died in 1875. He was one of the early settlers of Mann township, and cleared up the farm on which his son Daniel K. now lives. Daniel K. Lashley served in the late war in Co. D, 55th regt. Penn. Vols.; mustered in in October, 1861; mustered out in fall of 1864. Mr. Lashley has held several township offices.

Curtis Carpenter was born in this township and followed the tanner's trade. He married Delia Bender, who bore thirteen children, eleven of whom are living. Among his children were three pairs of twins, each pair consisting of a boy and a girl. J. W. Carpenter, son of Curtis, is a shoemaker, and lives on the farm formerly the old Wigfield homestead.

Near the Wigfield homestead in early years there lived an old man and his wife, whose lives were a mystery to all. They were childless and reputed to be wealthy. No one now knows who they were or whence they came. The old lady died first and was buried by her husband. Tradition says he buried his treasure with her. Finally the old man mysteriously disappeared, and some time afterward his grave was found beside that of his wife. Their graves are in the woods about two hundred yards from J. W. Carpenter's house. Never but once was search made for the supposed buried money. The searcher

dug around the graves, but became frightened and left hastily, his effort being unsuccessful.

Primitive methods of agriculture were for years the only ones. The plows, scythes, hoes, shovels, forks and similar utensils, used by the pioneers with good effect, would be objects of curiosity could they be put on exhibition today. The first wagon that was seen in this township was more of a wonder to some of the younger people than the deacon's "One Hoss Shay," immortalized by Dr. Holmes. It was a four-wheeled vehicle. One of the Shipleys is supposed to have owned it. Soon after, Henry Martin obtained a similar wagon and took it home. The boys, having never seen such an object, looked at it in awe and amazement, some of them being greatly frightened. Martin put the wagon in his barnyard, and during the first night, a calf hung itself in one of the wheels and died. The owner then built a high fence around the wagon, and it stood thus enclosed for a long time. Young people came to view it with curious eyes, and (from a safe distance) wondered much at its appearance.

James S. Murphy, son of James C. Murphy, was born, and has always resided, in what now constitutes Mann township. He served in the late war in Co. D, 55th regt. Penn. Vols., from October, 1861, to August, 1865, and was wounded at Richmond, Virginia, April 20, 1865. Mr. Murphy follows the trade of cabinetmaker. He now holds the office of township auditor.

James Morse settled on four hundred acres of land prior to 1800. He probably came from one of the New England States. He died in his eighty-fifth year. His children were: Samuel, Philip, John, Morgan, Mary, Nancy and Susan, dead; and Joseph, Betsey and Naomi, living. Samuel died in his seventy-fifth year. He was the father of John, Joseph, Morgan, Henry, Catharine, Elizabeth and Rachel, living; and Philip, David and Samuel, dead. Three of the sons, David, Samuel and Morgan, served in the late war. David and Samuel died in the service. John has lived in Mann township since 1849. He is a prosperous farmer and owns nearly one thousand acres, also a gristmill and sawmill.

Philip, son of James Morse, was born in this township and died here at the age of fifty-nine years. He served as constable and was justice of the peace two terms. His children were: John P., Joseph S., James and Mary A., living; and George, Sarah, Nancy, Ellen, Cinderilla, Lucinda and Matilda, dead. James is a miller by trade. He served in the late war four months. Joseph S. served six months. Joseph S. Morse is serving his second term as justice of the peace.

Moses Tewell, son of an early settler, was born in Southampton, where he has always resided. He is the father of seven children: Thomas, Moses, George W., William H., Amanda, Mary E. and Martha E. Thomas, the second son, is living on a farm formerly owned by his father.

Isaac Sowers, a shoemaker by trade, is a native of Maryland. He settled in Mann township in 1870, on the farm where he now resides. This farm, as well as several adjacent ones, was formerly owned by Artemas Bennett, who was among the first settlers of this locality. The Bennett farm was sold to Lewis Lashley and by him to John Bennett, the present owner of the homestead.

John Penrod was an early settler near Berlin, Somerset county, and, while yet a young man, was drowned in a stream near Berlin. His son John, who was born in Berlin, removed to Martinsburg in 1838, and thence to Everett in 1848. In 1852 he removed to Hopewell township, his present residence. He served in the late war from November, 1861, to November, 1862, in Co. F, 8th Penn. reserves, and was discharged by reason of disability. John B. Penrod, his son, a resident of Mann township since 1875, was born in Martinsburg. As will be seen by the military record elsewhere given, he served throughout the late war, enlisting three times. At Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, he was taken prisoner. He was confined in Libby prison; exchanged August 6, 1862. Mr. Penrod is the present township assessor.

A mineral, pronounced to be gold by experts, has been discovered on Piney creek; also specimens of gold dust. Whether the ore will pay for working remains to be determined.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Christian Churches. — Fairview Christian church was organized by Elder Benjamin Seever about 1838, and has had the clerical labors of W. G. Proctor, James Pennell, John Smith, Abram Miller, B. A. Cooper, J. N. McDaniel and Samuel Logue. Elder Cooper is the present pastor. The church has a good house of worship and a large membership.

Bethel church was organized by Elders Smith and Pennell in 1845. They were succeeded in the pastorate by Elders Miller, Cooper, Logue, Sipes and Garland, the last two now officiating. It has a good house and a strong membership.

Greenfield Christian church was organized by Elders Smith and Pennell in 1854. Their successors have been Elders Miller, Barney, Cooper, Logue and Garland, the latter being now in charge. This church is small in membership, but has a comfortable house of worship. Members, fifty. The meeting-house was built in 1861.

Brethren.—The Brethren, or Dunkards, erected a church on the Bennett property in 1879, at a cost of one thousand dollars. John Bennett, minister.

CHAPTER XLVII.

MONROE.

Organization—Early Settlement—Experiences of the Pioneers—Toil and Hardship—Game Abundant—Hunting—Slow Progress of Improvement—Family Sketches—The Villages of Robinsonville and Clearville—First Events—Miscellaneous Matters—Churches.

MONROE township was organized in 1840. It was settled early by a few families, but the process of development was exceedingly slow. Within the memory of many people now living, much of the township was a wilderness. Great improvements have taken place since 1840; farms have been cleared and improved, good buildings erected, and a steady growth in wealth and population has taken the place of the scant progress of former years.

The early settlers were of various nativities. A majority of them came from the eastern counties of Pennsylvania. None of them were overburdened with a wealth of this world's goods, and nearly all experienced hardships, such as people of the present day can scarcely conceive of. But though they were poor, they were industrious, and in due time became fairly prosperous. Many of them lived to see their toil rewarded. They secured homes for themselves and their posterity, built churches and schools, and even surrounded themselves with some of the luxuries of life. They were an honest, upright and progressive people, and their descendants should honor their memories.

John Amick, one of the first settlers, located in this township at an early day and lived here until his death, which took place at an advanced age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife (*née* Brill) lived to the age of one hundred and seven years. Their children were: Joseph, John, Samuel, David, Susanna, Mary, Margaret, Catherine and Katie. All dead but David and Katie. David was born and reared in this township, where he still resides. His children are: G. W., John C., Josiah (dead), Martin, Margaret, Mary, Elmira, Elizabeth, Sarah and Alice. Josiah died in the late war. G. W. Amick served in the late war during two terms of enlistment, and was forty days a prisoner, in Castle Thunder and Libby.

The Gilliams were among the early settlers of this township. One of the family, Michael, now living in Southampton township, is an old resident of the county. He moved from Monroe to Southampton in 1863. Mr. Gilliam married Miss Bartholow, and is the father of three children: Michael, Caroline and Wilson. Wilson died at Williamsburg, Virginia, during the late war. Michael, Jr., also served in the war during two terms of enlistment, and was wounded (see military chapters). He is a mason and bricklayer by trade.

Jacob Fletcher came from Maryland to Monroe township in 1793. He spent all his life on the place where he first settled, and died here at the age of eighty-nine years. His children were: Philip, Jacob, John, Baltzer, Michael, David, Daniel, Elizabeth, Mary and Barbara, all of whom are dead. John, the third son, settled on a farm adjoining his father's, and followed farming and blacksmithing. He died at the age of eighty-six. His children were: Baltzer, Daniel, Jacob, Mary A. (deceased), Elizabeth and Caroline. Baltzer Fletcher, Esq., is living on the place settled by his grandfather. He has served two terms as justice of the peace. Daniel has served as township constable, and was county auditor, 1857–60. He lives on the homestead of his father.

John Snyder, an early settler, located in what now constitutes Monroe township, about 1795. His children were: John (deceased), George, Philip, Betsey, Catherine (deceased), Barbara and Judith. Philip is living on the farm formerly owned by John Diehl, an early settler. His children are: David, John F., Daniel, Baltzer, Caroline and Elmira. David served in

the late war nearly three years. Baltzer, youngest son of Philip, purchased and now lives upon his father's farm.

John Kennard, one of the early pioneers, came from Bucks county and settled in this township prior to 1800. He was the father of seven children: Moses, James and Joseph S., living; John, Elizabeth, Honor and Maria, deceased. Joseph S. Kennard was born in this township and still resides here. He is the father of William B., John, James H., Elizabeth and Mary. John served three years in the late war and was wounded at Locust Grove. William B. enlisted, in 1861, in Co. D, 101st regt. Penn. Vols.; discharged in 1863, he immediately re-enlisted and served till the close of the war.

David Barkman settled in Bedford county about 1805. He married a Fletcher and was the father of Jacob, Michael (deceased), Philip, John, Hezekiah, David, Catharine (deceased), Mary A., Susannah, Julia (deceased), Emma (deceased) and Judith. Philip and Hezekiah served a short time in the late war. Jacob is living on the farm formerly owned by Joseph Wimer, an early settler of this township. He is the father of five children: David, Joseph, Michael, Judith and Mary. David has been engaged in hotelkeeping at Clearville since 1876. Joseph was county surveyor three years.

Wayne Thomas (whose maternal grandfather, Anthony Zimmers, was an early German settler, who lived and died in Bedford township) is living on the part of the farm formerly owned by the Means family, who were early settlers.

Henry Mearkle, an early settler of this township, located near Cherry grove. He was the the father of ten children, nine of whom are living: John, Henry, Bartley, George, Susan (deceased), Mary (Layton), Eliza (Frazey), Sophia (Layton), Rachel (Akers) and Barbara (Clark). George Mearkle is a farmer near Rock hill. His son Barton served in Co. K, 208th regt. Penn. Vols., from September 7, 1864, to June, 1865. He is now engaged in farming. He purchased his farm from John Buzzard, to whose wife it was given as a present.

John L. Nycum was born in Monroe township in 1789, and died in 1868. Little is known of the early history of the family. His children were: George (deceased), William, Mary (Felten), Sophia (Nycum), Priscilla (Asherman), deceased, Elias, Elizabeth (Wimer), deceased, Josiah (deceased), Susannah (Mortimore) and J. W. J. W. Nycum is engaged in farming in Monroe township. He has held the office of school director.

The early settlers found game abundant, and with many of them it formed their chief means of subsistence. Deer, turkeys and smaller game were always to be had by those who sought them. Buckskin garments were worn by boys and men. Bears and wolves proved very annoying to farmers who tried to keep stock. Sheep were put in strong pens every night to secure them from the wolves. When hogs were allowed to run in the woods, not infrequently some of them were killed by bears. The township had several noted hunters, whose exploits, as narrated by themselves, furnished a never-failing fund of entertainment to the young people.

Jacob Ford, an early settler, was born in Germany in 1765. He settled in Pigeon cove and followed cabinetmaking. He died about 1843. The children of Jacob Ford and his wife Susannah were: Elizabeth (Coon), Barnet, Isaac, Hannah (Morgart), Barbara (Smith), Mary (May) and Susannah (Robinson), all dead but Mrs. May.

Laban Hanks settled in Monroe township in 1830. He served as justice of the peace sixteen years. He was married to Rebecca Andrews, and was the father of ten children, five of whom are living. Mr. Hanks died in 1875. His son, W. H. Hanks, has been keeping hotel in Clearville since 1881. W. H. Hanks served in the late war during two terms of enlistment, and was wounded in the service.

The Akers family were early settlers of Brush Creek valley, Fulton county. The father of Ephraim Akers was a revolutionary soldier, who came to that valley among the earliest pioneers. Ephraim Akers was the father of John H., J. S., Nazanzen (deceased), West A., Charles M. (deceased), Ephraim E. (deceased), Charlotte (Barton), Nancy (deceased), Rachel (deceased). J. S. Akers, a progressive farmer, cleared and owns the farm on which he now lives. Mr. Akers settled in Monroe township in 1849. He served in the late war in Co. H, 208th regt. Penn. Vols., from 1864 until the close of the war. James N. Akers, son of J. S. Akers, is a thriving farmer and lives near his father's.

George Von Stein, a native of Germany, came to Bedford county in 1840, from Franklin county. He was a mechanic and followed his trade. He died in 1877, aged seventy-one years.

His wife was Mary Murray, and their children were: Jane (Reecy), Sarah A. (Robbins), Mary M. (Hixon), Catherine R. (Linn), William (deceased), Matthew M., John M., George M. D. and James K. P. George M. D. followed blacksmithing for several years, but during the past ten years has devoted his attention to farming.

Hugh Linn, born in Perry county, in 1808, settled in this township in 1863, and died in 1881, from the effects of disease contracted in the army. He enlisted in Co. B, 3d Md. regt., in 1861, and served twenty-two months. He was the father of thirteen children, twelve of whom are living. His widow now resides on the home farm, which is managed by her son Mason. This place was first settled by a man named Rohm, and afterward owned by George Blankney, from whom Hugh Linn purchased it.

John Rhea, a native of Juniata county, settled in this township in 1868. Mr. Rhea follows his trade, shoemaking, and carries on farming.

Samuel Streightof, a native of Huntingdon county, settled in Monroe township in 1869, and is engaged in blacksmithing. Mr. Streightof served in the late war, from 1864–5, enlisting in Co. F, 107th regt. Penn. Vols.

ROBINSONVILLE.

Robinsonville is a small settlement called after the Robinsons. William Robinson cut the first timber and built the first house on the land where the village now is. The first schoolhouse in the place, a log building, slab-seated, was erected in 1808. George Blankney was probably the first teacher. From the founding of the village until within the last year, a literary society has been held in the schoolhouse.

William Robinson was born in Ireland in 1756. He emigrated to America in 1784, and settled in Franklin county. In 1797 he settled in Bedford county, near Robinsonville, where he died in 1802. He was a shoemaker by trade. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and a curious badge, made by hand from pure silver, is now in the possession of his grandson, Job Robinson. William Robinson was the father of four sons and three daughters, all of whom are dead. His son William, born in Monroe township in 1799, died in 1874. He was a blacksmith by trade. For over forty years he was a member of the Christian church. In 1847 he was appointed the first postmaster of Robinsonville, which position he held until his death. William Robinson, Jr., married Susan Ford, and was the father of nine children: Sarah (May), William (died in the army), Susan (Steckman), Elizabeth (Elwell), Mary (Winters), Jonas (died in the army), Ruth, Job and Barbara (Fletcher). Job Robinson, Esq., has been postmaster since 1874, and has followed the mercantile business since 1876. He was elected justice of the peace in 1880. Mr. Robinson served in Co. H, 208th regt. Penn. Vols., from August 11, 1864, until June, 1865.

CLEARVILLE.

Clearville is a small village in Monroe township, pleasantly situated. William Evans was the original owner of the land on which the village stands, and built the first house in the place in 1823. Philip Evans built and kept the first hotel in the village. The Evanses were large landowners. James Marshall was the first merchant. He came to the place from Fulton county in 1835. He named the place.

The first physician in the place was Dr. Reichter. The present medical adviser is Dr. J. Thornton Rohm, who is a competent and successful practitioner.

George Sigel was a native of Germany, and served under Napoleon for two or three years during the great European conflict. In 1818 he came to America, and settled in East Providence township, where he died in the ninetieth year of his age. He was the father of ten children, five of whom are living: Mary A., Eva, Sarah, Raphael and Stephen. Stephen has been living in Clearville since 1878. He is a basket-maker by trade. He served in the Mexican war for fourteen months under Gen. Scott. In the late war he enlisted in September, 1861, and served until January, 1863, when he was discharged on account of a wound. He was in Co. A, 11th regt. Penn. Vols.

John McGee came from Ireland in 1830, and settled in Monroe township. He afterward lived a short time in Southampton. Returning to Monroe in 1863, he died in 1871. He married Catharine Diehl, and was the father of Mary A., Philip, Michael, Joseph and William. Philip McGee has been following mercantile business in Clearville since 1880.

Valentine Freet came from Franklin county to Morrison's cove in 1846, and there resided until 1851, when he removed to Friend's cove,

where he still lives. Mr. Freet is the father of nine children, seven of whom are still living. His oldest son, Isaac, has been engaged in the cooper business in Clearville since 1870.

CHURCHES.

Lutheran.—An Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized in this township in 1823. Services were held in schoolhouses and dwellings until 1840, when, under the supervision of Rev. Height, the present building was erected. The first pastor was Rev. William Yeager, succeeded by Revs. Fishburn, Peightel and G. C. Probst. The present membership is forty.

Methodist.—Clearville Methodist Episcopal church was organized by Rev. Ferguson in 1867. George W. Amick was the first class-leader. The congregation worshiped in the old Union church until 1872, when the Methodists erected a house of worship. The present membership is two hundred and nineteen. The pastors have been Revs. Ferguson, Horton, Gray, White, McClure, Creveling, Rhue, Dever and Ham.

Reformed Church.—Bethel congregation of the Reformed church was organized by Rev. Matthew Irvine, September 28, 1844. At the first communion, September 29, 1844, thirteen persons were confirmed. Henry Steckman was elected elder, and John Snider, deacon. The house of worship was completed in 1847, and dedicated on June 20. The church originally belonged to the Bloody Run (Everett) charge, and its pastors were: M. Irvine, 1844–56; C. F. Hoffmeier, 1856–62. It now forms a part of the Clear Ridge charge.

Clearville Union Church.—The first Union church, a log building, was erected in 1814. There was no floor and no door in the house at the time the first funeral ceremony was held. The congregation crept in under the sleepers, and sat on the sills during the service.

The Lutheran, Christian, Reformed and German Baptist denominations built a union church at Clearville, which was dedicated in the fall of 1881. The Lutherans and Christians each have an organization and regular preaching here.

Christian Churches.—The organization and early history of Clearville and Rockhill Christian churches will be found in West Providence township in connection with the sketch of Mount Union Christian church.

Methodist.—The first church in Robinsonville was built by the Methodist Episcopal congregation in 1880, at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars, during the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Rhue.

Early meetings were held by various denominations in dwellings and in schoolhouses. Among the first ministers in the township were Revs. Jacobs, Heeps, Comber and Proctor.

An organization of Methodist Protestants has been maintained for several years. The house of worship, known as Stevens' chapel, is located in the northeastern part of Monroe township.

ADDENDA.

Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I.O.O.F., of Pennsylvania, located at Bedford, was instituted on the 24th of February, 1853, by D.D.G.P. Cummins. The following (being the charter members) were elected and installed as the officers of the encampment: Henry Nicodemus, C.P.; C. N. Hickok, H.P.; A. J. Middleton, S.W.; B. R. Davis, J.W.; Thomas R. Gettys, Scribe; James Strong, Treas.

The first member initiated after the institution of the encampment was A. J. Sansom.

The following are the Chief Patriarchs who followed the first C.P., Henry Nicodemus: A. J. Sansom, John Mann, T. R. Gettys, J. L. Lessig, J. R. Jordan, B. F. Harry, C. N. Hickok, A. J. Middleton, J. M. Shoemaker, B. R. Middleton, J. G. Minnich, Jr., J. R. Durbrow, Eben Pennel, John I. Noble, W. L. Horn, H. D. Tate, B. F. Harclerode, M. P. Heckerman, Josiah Amos, D. W. Prosser, H. F. Irvine, D. W. Crouse, Levi Smith, Jacob Standenour, G. C. Leader, A. B. Cobler, Isaac Pierson, James F. Mickel, David Zimmers, W. B. Pierson, J. Ramsey, W. C. Snively, N. Schack, A. L. Nycum, Joseph Evans, J. H. Jordan, R. G. T. Wolff.

The following are the present officers of the encampment: Jo. W. Tate, C.P.; Joseph S. Stayer, S.W.; F. W. Jordan, J.W.; R. G. T. Wolff, H.P., James F. Mickel, Scribe; Joseph Evans, Treas.; W. I. Eicholtz, I.S.; J. Ramsey, O.S.; W. S. Newman, 1st W.; Isaac Marx, 2d W.; J. H. Carpenter, 3d W.; H. R. Hershberger, 4th W.; J. M. Shoemaker, Guide; J. Ramsey, J. M. Shoemaker and W. I. Eicholtz, Trustees.

The encampment is now in a flourishing condition, having initiated twenty-five members during the year. The encampment is composed of good, working and energetic members.

HISTORY OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

ERECTION AND ORGANIZATION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

Extracts from the Act Authorizing its Erection — First Officers Appointed — The Seat of Justice Established — The County Commissioners in Session — Extracts from Their Minutes — Subsequent Changes of Boundary Lines — Court-houses and Jails — Six Townships Organized Prior to Formation of County — Dates of Their Erection, and of All Succeeding Townships and Boroughs.

THE history of Somerset, in point of area, takes rank as the sixth county in the vast commonwealth of which it forms a part. It contains one thousand one hundred and two square miles, or seven hundred and five thousand two hundred and eighty acres of land. Its boundaries are the State of Maryland on the south, Fayette and Westmoreland counties on the west, Cambria county on the north, and the mother county, "old Bedford," on the east.

The Allegheny mountain was the western boundary line of the territory acquired from the Indians by the treaties of 1754–8. By the treaty of 1768 the Indians agreed to a further cession of lands extending from the Allegheny mountain westward to the western boundary line of the province. The provincial authorities never attempted to exercise jurisdiction over any part of the province until after the Indian title had been extinguished by treaty and purchase. Hence, from the year 1758, that part of the present county of Somerset lying east of the Allegheny mountain—Allegheny, Northampton, Southampton, Larimer and Greenville townships—formed part of Cumberland county, and from 1768 until 1771 *all* of the region embraced by Somerset county today was called Cumberland county. During the twenty-four years succeeding March 9, 1771, the lands now within this county—Somerset—constituted part of the county of Bedford.

By an act of the state legislature approved April 17, 1795, entitled "An act for erecting part of the county of Bedford into a separate county," Somerset county was ushered into existence. The preamble and most pertinent sections of the act referred to are as follows:

WHEREAS, the inhabitants of the western part of Bedford county have, by their petitions, set forth to the General Assembly of this State the great hardships they labour under from being so remote from the present seat of justice, and the public offices: For remedy whereof,

SECT. I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all that part of Bedford county lying and being to the westward of a line drawn along the top of the Allegheny mountain, from where the Maryland line crosseth the same to where the line of Huntingdon county crosseth the same mountain, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be erected into a county, henceforth to be called Somerset.

* * * * * * * *

SECT. III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after the fourth Monday in September next, the Courts of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said county of Somerset shall be opened and held on the Mondays next following the courts of Westmoreland county at Brunnerstown, in the said county of Somerset, until a court-house and gaol shall be erected as hereinafter directed, and shall then be held at said court-house.

SECT. IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all the Justices of the Peace now commissioned for the districts of the present county of Bedford, who reside within the limits of the county of Somerset, shall be considered as and shall be Justices of the Peace for the said county of Somerset.

* * * * * * * *

SECT. X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the governor be authorized, and he is hereby required to appoint five commissioners who do not reside in the county of Somerset, which commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the town of Berlin on the first Monday of September next, and proceed to view and determine upon the most eligible and proper situation for erecting the public buildings for the said county, and make their report into the office of the secretary of this commonwealth on or before the first day of October next, which report so made shall be final, and shall fix and determine the spot for the seat of justice in and for the said county; for which

service each of the said commissioners shall have and receive three dollars per diem for every day they shall be employed in the said service, to be paid by warrants drawn by the county commissioners on the treasurer of Bedford county.

SECT. XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of taxes of the said county, which shall be elected at the next annual election, to take assurance to them, and their successors in office, of such lot or piece of ground as shall have been approved of by the commissioners to be appointed as aforesaid, or a majority of them, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Court-House, Gaol, and offices for safe keeping of the records; and that for defraying the expenses thereof the county commissioners shall assess and levy, in the manner directed by the acts for raising county rates and levies, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars.

SECT. XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the aforesaid county of Somerset shall be and is hereby declared to belong to the fifth district, consisting of the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington, and that the president of the Courts of Common Pleas within the said district shall be President of the Courts of Common Pleas of the said county.

SECT. XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said county of Somerset shall form a part of the district composed of the counties of Bedford, Franklin and Huntingdon for the election of a member of Congress, and of the counties of Bedford and Huntingdon for the election of a member of the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania.

SECT. XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That where the division line aforesaid shall divide a township, the part of a township thus divided that will remain in Bedford county shall be a township, and retain its original name, and the part of a township thus divided that will remain in the county of Somerset shall be a township, and retain its original name, until the same shall be altered by the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said counties respectively.

SECT. XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the inhabitants of the several townships of the said county of Somerset, qualified by law to elect, shall continue to hold their elections at the usual place where they have heretofore held the same.

The taxes collected in 1795 in Brother's Valley, Turkey-Foot, Quemahoning, Milford, Elk Lick and Stoney Creek, the six townships which composed the original county of Somerset, were paid into the treasury of Bedford county. But soon after the passage of the act above quoted, Gov. Thomas Mifflin appointed (as officers of the new county) James Wells, Abraham Cable and Ebenezer Griffith associate judges, and Josiah Espy prothonotary, register and recorder, clerk of courts, etc., whose commissions were dated April 17, 1795. Other county officers were not sworn in until after their election or appointment in October of that year. They were: Thomas Kennedy, sheriff; John Fletcher, John Read and John Leech, county commissioners; Abraham Morrison, commissioners' clerk; Josiah Epsy, county treasurer, and David King, coroner.

In September, 1795, the commissioners appointed by the governor, in conformity with the provisions of section ten of the act "for erecting part of the county of Bedford into a separate county," performed their task, and at its conclusion sent forward the following report to the secretary of the commonwealth:

SUMMERSET TOWN (FORMERLY CALLED BRUNERSTOWN), September 12, 1795.

SIR: We, the undersigned commissioners appointed by his Excellency, Thomas Mifflin, Esq., governor of the State of Pennsylvania, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly passed April 17, 1795, have viewed the County of Summerset, and, taking the Centre and other important circumstances under view, do unanimously fix on the Town of Summerset (formerly called Brunerstown) as a proper place for the Seat of Justice for said County. We are, sir,

Yours truly, &c.,

WILLIAM FINDLEY,
JOHN BADOLLET,
JAMES CHAMBERS,
THOMAS CAMPBELL.

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary.

On the same day, September 12, 1795, the town of Somerset was plotted,* when Abraham Schneider, the proprietor of the northern half of the town, donated, for the perpetual use of the county, grounds now occupied by the court-house and jail. On the 14th of September, 1795—two days after the establishment of the county seat of Somerset—two of the commissioners appeared at Bedford and obtained their warrants for services rendered. James Chambers, Esq., was allowed fourteen pounds twelve shillings and sixpence for thirteen days' service, while Thomas Campbell, Esq., was allowed nineteen pounds two shillings and sixpence for seventeen days' service.

The county commissioners first met for the transaction of business on the 26th day of October, 1795. Respecting their proceedings on that and subsequent early days we copy from the minutes, as follows:

*There is in existence a plat of the town executed by Herman Husband, under the name of the "Town of Milford." As he was the original proprietor of the lands lying immediately north of the borough, it is probable that his was the first plat.—ED.

1. SOMERSET COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

3. PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, SOMERSET.

2. SOMERSET FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

John Fletcher, John Read and John Leech, being duly elected and qualified as Commissioners for the said County, met at the Town of Somerset, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1795, and entered on the duties of their said office.

27th Octr. Whereas by the 1st section of the act of General Assembly for raising County rates, &c.,

* * * * * * * * * * *

Wherefore, we the Commissioners do appoint, for the Township of Quemahoning, as Assessor, David Wright, for the ensuing year, and Isaac Husband and Alexander Hunter as Assistant Assessors. For the Township of Elk Lick we appoint John Hendricks assessor and Shaphet Dwire and John Griffith for assistant assessors. For the Township of Turkey-foot, John Nicklo, assessor, and James McMillen and Lewis Mitchell, assistant assessors. For the Township of Stoney Creek, James Black, assessor, and George Kimmell and John Roads for assistant assessors. For the township of Milford, Adam Keefer, assessor, and David Jones and Samuel Wright, assistant assessors. For the Township of Brother's Valley, John Groner, assessor, and Jacob Matthews and Jacob Keffer, assistant assessors.

28th. On this day Josiah Espy was appointed Treasurer for the County of Somerset. On this day the Commissioners have contracted with Josiah Espy, Esq., & John Campbell, of the town of Somerset, for the building of a temporary Goal in the said town, on or before the 15th day of February, 1796. * * *

29th Oct. Abraham Morrison appointed as attorney to the commissioners for the term of one year, to be entitled to ten shillings per day for so many days as he shall do business for the county. * * *

2d March, 1796. The commissioners, on mature consideration, determined and have levied half a cent on the dollar on the valuation of all property, real and personal, in the County of Somerset, and do appropriate two thousand dollars of the sum arising therefrom for the purpose of erecting public buildings for the use of the County, and the remainder for the contingent expenses thereof. * * *

4th March. The commissioners have appointed to hold the appeals at the House of John Nichola, on Friday, the first day of April next, for the township of Turkey-foot. On the Monday following, at the House of Philson & Fletcher, in the town of Berlin, for Brother's Valley township and Elk Lick township. On the Thursday following, in the House of Alexander Ogle, in Stoystown, for the townships of Quemahoning and Stoney Creek, and on Friday, the 8th of April, at the town of Somerset for the township of Milford and that part of Quemahoning now called Somerset township. Commissioners adjourned *sine die*.

March 29, 1798, an act of the general assembly was passed "for running and ascertaining certain lines of the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Somerset and Westmoreland." The sections of this act referring to the boundaries of Somerset county are as follows:

SECTION II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said commissioners shall mark, run, and ascertain part of the lines between the counties of Huntingdon and Somerset, according to the following boundaries, that is to say: beginning on that part of the line between the counties of Bedford and Huntingdon, near the southerly side of Blair's Mills [which were about four miles directly west of Hollidaysburg], at the foot of the Allegheny mountain; thence across the said mountain in a straight line to and along the ridges dividing the waters of Conemaugh from the waters of the Clearfield and Chest creeks to the line of Westmoreland county; thence by the same to the Old Purchase line, which was run from Kittanning to the west branch of the Susquehanna.

SECT. III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said commissioners shall mark, run, and ascertain part of the lines between the counties of Westmoreland and Somerset, according to the following boundaries, that is to say: beginning where Black Lick intersects the said line or north end of Laurel Hill; thence along the ridge of the said hill northeastward, so far as it can be traced, or until it runs into the Allegheny-Hill; thence along the ridge dividing the waters of Susquehanna and the Allegheny rivers to the purchase line, at the head of Susquehanna.

Two years later—March 1, 1800—an act was passed which directed that "all that part of Bedford county in Londonderry township, lying westward of a line to begin on the top of the Little Allegheny mountain, where the Maryland line crosses the same; thence running along said mountain a northerly direction, to where the mountain breaks; thence a straight line to the breastworks,* to intersect the present line between Bedford and Somerset counties, shall, from and after the passing of this act, be annexed to the county of Somerset, and the electors thereof shall hold their general elections in Berlin."

On March 26, 1804, an act was passed erecting the county of Cambria from parts of Huntingdon, Somerset and Bedford. As a result, Cambria township of Somerset county was set off into the new county, and Somerset was reduced to its present proportions.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

By a perusal of the minutes of the board of county commissioners, it is ascertained that on October 29, 1795, the first commissioners of Somerset county—John Fletcher, John Read and John Leech—entered into a contract with Josiah

*The "breastworks" referred to were thrown up during the advance of Forbes' army in 1758.

Espy and John Campbell, of the town of Somerset, for the construction of "a temporary gaol in the said town on or before February 15, 1796." On the same day they hired a room from Jacob and Henry Schneider for the use of the county. It was in this room, probably, that the first term of court was held, and at a rental of thirty dollars per year the same room was occupied for public purposes until the completion of the first court-house, which event transpired seven years after the organization of the county. In September, 1796, the commissioners paid Messrs. Espy and Campbell for building "a temporary court-house and gaol." We will also add in this connection, that in February, 1796, George Woods, of Bedford county, and Alexander McClean, of Fayette county, made returns to the commissioners of all lands surveyed in the county of Somerset.

On April 17, 1798, a contract was made between the commissioners of Somerset county and Robert Spencer, of Bedford county, by the provisions of which the latter agreed to build a court-house in the town of Somerset for the sum of five thousand six hundred dollars. It was further stipulated that the walls of the structure should be of stone, "to be forty-four feet in front on Main Cross-street, and forty feet deep on Union street." This building was not finished until 1802. Meanwhile, or in April, 1801, Peter Kimmel entered into a contract with the county commissioners to build two public offices of brick for the use of the county. These offices were also completed in 1802. In July of that year the commissioners contracted with Peter Kimmel and Robert Jourdan, "for the painting of the roofs, doors, windows, shutters, etc., of the offices, and the shutters on the court-house, and the Venetian blinds on the cupola."

The contract for building the first substantial jail was awarded to Abraham Miller, on October 7, 1802. The building cost two thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and was finished in the fall of 1806.

The plans for the new or present court-house were adopted by the board of county commissioners, February 28, 1851. On April 5th following, the contract for building the same was awarded to Samuél S. Benson. The structure was completed in 1852, at a cost to the county of about sixteen thousand dollars. Subsequently the builder, Benson, was killed by a fall from a building he was constructing.

On April 28, 1856, the contract for building the present county jail was awarded to John Mong for the sum of six thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

In the order named the following were organized as townships in Bedford county prior to the formation of the county of Somerset: Brother's Valley, Turkey-Foot, Quemahoning, Milford, Elk Lick and Stony Creek.

Brother's Valley, the first township erected west of the Allegheny mountain in Pennsylvania, was formed in 1771, during the first session of the Bedford county courts. Originally it embraced all the territory lying between the Allegheny mountain on the east, the Youghiogheny river and west foot of Laurel hill on the west, and from the Maryland line northward to the Conemaugh river.

Turkey-Foot was erected from Brother's Valley during the July sessions of court in 1773.

Quemahoning was organized from Brother's Valley just prior to the beginning of the revolutionary war, during April sessions, 1775.

Milford was erected about 1780, Elk Lick about 1785, and Stony Creek about the year 1792.

The foregoing were the six townships of Bedford county lying west of the Allegheny mountain, which by the passage of the act of April 17, 1795, became the county of Somerset. A description of the original boundaries of Brother's Valley, Turkey-Foot and Quemahoning townships will be found in chapters nine and seventeen of this work, but concerning Milford, Elk Lick and Stony Creek townships the records are defective. In consequence the precise date of formation or a knowledge of their original "meets and bounds" cannot be ascertained. The same difficulty is encountered in the court records of Somerset county. They fail to show when townships were created, or to describe (except in a few instances) their original boundaries.

Since the organization of Somerset county townships and boroughs have been formed as follows:

Somerset township, from Quemahoning and Milford, in the early part of 1796.

Cambria township, now part of Cambria county, about 1799.

Addison township, named after the first

president judge to hold court in the county, Hon. Alexander Addison, was organized about the year 1800.

CONEMAUGH township was formed during February sessions in 1801. The court then ordered "That all those parts of Quemahoning township included within the following bounds, viz.: Beginning at the Bedford county line due east of the Head Spring of the North Branch of Shade Creek, thence to the head spring thereof, thence down the said North Branch to where it empties into Stony Creek, thence north sixty-four degrees west to the Westmoreland county line, thence along the Westmoreland county line to the river Conemaugh, thence a straight line to the junction of the North and South Branches of Little Conemaugh river, thence up the south branch thereof to the head spring thereof, thence due east to the Bedford county line, and thence along the Bedford county line to the place of beginning, be and it is hereby erected a new township, and that the same be hereafter known and designated by the name of Conemaugh township."

During the same sessions of court all that part of Bedford county which was annexed to Somerset March 1, 1800, lying north of the Glade road, was attached to Stony Creek township.

SOUTHAMPTON township was erected during the May sessions of court, 1801, and originally included all that part of Bedford county annexed to Somerset county in 1800, lying south of the Glade road.

SOMERSET town was created a borough by a legislative act approved March 5, 1804.

ALLEGHENY township was formed May 6, 1805.

JENNER township was erected by order of court May 29, 1811, and was so named in honor of the discoverer of vaccination. It has been stated that at an early day smallpox prevailed to an alarming extent in this township.

GREENVILLE township was erected about 1813.

SHADE township was erected about 1814.

BERLIN borough was erected about 1836.

PAINT township was erected about 1836.

STOYSTOWN* borough was erected about 1836.

SUMMIT township was erected about 1842.

JEFFERSON township was erected about 1847.

UPPER TURKEY-FOOT and LOWER TURKEY-FOOT townships were organized by the division of old Turkey-Foot about 1848.

NORTHAMPTON township was erected about 1852.

MIDDLE CREEK township was erected about 1853.

LARIMER township was erected about 1854.

NEW CENTREVILLE borough was erected about 1854.

WELLERSBURG borough was erected about 1857.

SALISBURY borough was erected about 1863.

DALE CITY* borough was erected about 1872.

URSINA borough was erected about 1872.

CONFLUENCE borough was erected about 1874.

NEW BALTIMORE borough was erected about 1874.

JENNERTOWN borough was erected about 1875.

CHAPTER XLIX.

GEOLOGY, NATURAL FEATURES, ETC.

Extracts from the Last Geological Report — The County's Mountains, Streams, Coal Deposits, Fireclay, Limestone and Iron Ore, etc. — Statistics.

RESPECTING the topography, geology and mineral resources of the county we quote from the brief yet lucid report of Professor W. G. Platt, rendered in 1875, during the progress of the "Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania," as follows:

The geographical limits of Somerset county are, for the most part, broadly defined by natural boundary lines.

Thus its eastern and western borders are marked for many miles by prominent mountain ridges, the even crests of which follow the same general strike, and tower far above the highest hilltops in the valley between.

To the north lies Cambria county. From this broad area it is separated, in part, by important streams, all affluents of the Conemaugh, while along its extreme southern border runs the Mason and Dixon line.

The relative position of Somerset county is clearly shown on the state map. It belongs to the group of counties which make up the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania; and, with the others, forms a large part of the bituminous coal regions of this state.

These bituminous coal regions, extending westward

*Stoystown was first incorporated March 29, 1819. The charter became inoperative for some reasons, and the town was reincorporated about 1836.

*Subsequently the name was changed to MEYERSDALE.

from the Allegheny mountain, have been cut diagonally into uneven portions, by a regular series of anticlinal folds in the rocks, or lines of upheaval, which divide the broad area so included into a number of basins or synclinal troughs.

The first or most eastern of these great coal basins is bounded on the west by the broad, high mountain of Laurel Hill (or First Axis), which for many miles skirts the western borders of Somerset county. In this, its most southern limit in Pennsylvania, the First Basin is at its broadest, and is twice split, nearly lengthwise, by two subordinate lines of anticlinal elevation, both of which traverse the county in a northeast and southwest direction, and run almost parallel to the Allegheny mountain and Laurel Hill. The topography of the country is alone sufficient to determine the courses of the subordinate axes. But the ridges of hills by which they are represented become at times somewhat obscure, and the three minor troughs, into which the First Basin here naturally falls, lose under such circumstance their distinctive features, although geologically the separation is complete throughout the entire county.

Now, with the exception of the small triangular strip of country situated just back of the crest line of the Allegheny mountain, Somerset county lies wholly within the limits of the great bituminous coal basin just described. The geological structure of the county is exceedingly simple, and its outlines have already been broadly drawn. It consists, in going northwestward from the southeastern corner of the county, of a regular series of symmetrical waves in the rocks, produced by a succession of anticlinal and synclinal flexures, all of which follow the same general trend.

Throughout all this region, the rocks have nowhere suffered from violent and sudden disturbance, but are remarkably uniform and regular. The subterranean forces which have produced their elevation along certain lines must have worked slowly and evenly, throughout comparatively long periods of time, for coal beds and other fragile strata have been but little crushed and broken in the operation. The measures therefore have been only slightly tilted, even on the flanks of the anticlinals, hence gentle dips, usually northwest and southeast, are found to prevail. This latter fact is an important one economically, and deserves especial emphasis as affecting favorably the mining interests of the county.

The coal measures proper point out finally into the air on the summit of the Allegheny mountain, and the crest line of this ridge may be therefore defined as marking the eastern rim or limit of the bituminous coal regions of Pennsylvania. East of this line, however, a few small and detached, though important, basins of bituminous coal are known to occur in this state, and one of these areas, the famous Cumberland coal basin, situated in the deep synclinal trough between the Savage and Little Allegheny mountains, finds its extreme northern limit near Wellersburg, in Somerset county, a few miles north of the Maryland state line. But the famous Pittsburgh coal bed does not cross at this place the Pennsylvania border, and the basin has therefore lost its significance, economically, before reaching its northern limit. The smaller beds of the lower group of coals alone outcrop in the vicinity of Wellersburg, and this region is consequently of minor importance as compared to the vast spread of coal-bearing rocks in the broad trough of the First Basin further west.

In this connection it must be stated that for information respecting the geology of Somerset county in detail, as well as the nature and thicknesses of the different strata of rock which make up its hills, the reader must be referred to Report "H" of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

(Report of Progress in Cambria and Somerset district, Harrisburg, 1875.)

In a short sketch necessarily limited in space, the merest outline of the mineral wealth of the county is all that can be attempted. But for a better comprehension of the text that here follows, a brief explanation of the scheme of the coal measures adopted by the geologists of the state survey is rendered necessary, and may here be inserted.

Two distinct groups of coals, separated by a wide interval of rocks, usually non-coal-bearing, have been recognized and traced throughout the southwestern portion of the state. The upper of these groups, with the rocks enclosing the coals, is known as the Upper Productive Coal Measures. These rocks, when regularly and normally developed, are several hundred feet in thickness, and hold, in addition to several coal beds of local importance and a large amount of limestone, the great *Pittsburgh* coal seam, which forms the base of the upper group.

This entire group, which at one time stretched across the top of the Allegheny mountain, and covered the country to the west, has been eroded little by little in the lapse of time, until a few small isolated patches that serve to advise us of its former great area are all that now remain of it east of Chestnut ridge or the second great anticlinal axis. Fortunately for Somerset county, the conditions remained favorable along the Castleman river, between the Allegheny mountain and Negro mountain, for the preservation over a small area of a portion of this valuable group.

From the rest of the county, however, all of this group has been washed away, and not a single trace of it remains.

Far below this upper group occurs a second series of coal beds, the limits of which are, in the First Basin at all events, clearly defined by persistent and well-recognized sandstone deposits.

Now, separating these two groups is an interval amounting, in Somerset county, to nearly six hundred feet, and these intervening rocks, consisting chiefly of soft clay, slates and shales, with occasional bands of limestone, are almost everywhere devoid of workable coal beds, and have hence been termed the "Barren Measures."

Included within the rocks of the "Barren Measures" occur sometimes, though very rarely, valuable and important seams of coal, besides an abundant supply of limestone. This is notably the case in the vicinity of Berlin, where no less than five workable coal beds have been found, three of which can be mined with profit. Moreover, valuable deposits of carbonate iron ore have elsewhere been found in the "Barren Measure."

The Mahoning sandstone, a heavy sand rock, often conglomeritic in character, closes the "Barren Measures," and forms the top or roof of the lower coal series, which throughout Somerset county is full three hundred feet thick, and embraces five persistent coal seams, besides well developed strata of limestone and fireclay.

Some of the coal beds included in the rocks of the Lower Productive Coal Measures are small and unimportant, but to each *persistent* bed, recognizable over large areas, has been affixed an alphabetical letter beginning at the base of the group. A massive silicious deposit, full two hundred feet in Somerset county, forms the floor or base of the Lower Productive coal series.

This sandstone goes by the name of the Seral Conglomerate or Millstone Grit, and in the numerical classification of the rocks is Formation XII of the series.

Below the Seral Conglomerate are the Umbral red shales of Formation XI, and directly below these occur false bedded greenish sandstones, belonging to Formation X. Still lower down in the measures red clay rocks again abound, and largely make up Formation IX. These formations outcrop along the eastern flank of the Allegheny mountain, and in the anticlinal valley, separating it from Savage mountain on the east. They are also seen in part in the deep gorges of Laurel Hill and Negro mountain.

The Allegheny mountain is one of the most marked and prominent features of the topography of Somerset county. It strikes in a northeast direction, N. 30°—35° E., and, after crossing the Pennsylvania border, runs for nearly forty miles in an almost unbroken straight line. Throughout this distance and for many miles more, it forms a distinct watershed between the eastern and western flowing streams, and although its flanks are here and there indented by shallow ravines, hollowed out in the course of time by mountain torrents, the continuity of the ridge is nowhere broken in Somerset county by deep gaps extending through the mountain mass. At the Pennsylvania border its summit attains an elevation of nearly 2,800 feet above sea level, an altitude maintained by it with slight variations throughout the whole length of Somerset county.

The coal measures have been completely eroded from its top, leaving the great Seral Conglomerate exposed on its broad, even crest. The outcrop of Formation XII is almost invariably marked by huge fragments and tall cliffs of massive sandstone, usually conglomeritic, but not always so, and its presence above the surface is further indicated by a barren, untillable soil. In one vast sheet it stretches on a gentle dip down the western flank of the mountain, but becomes concealed by the gradual accumulation of the Lower Productive Coal Measures above. Hence in approaching the summit of the ridge from the westward, the slope is gradual, easy, and several miles in length.

The opposite flank of the mountain presents a striking and instructive contrast. Its escarpments are usually abrupt and precipitous, resulting from the sharp denudation of the soft clay rocks that are exposed along the eastern flank of the ridge.

At the extreme southern end of Somerset county, Negro mountain, the first of the subordinate anticlinal axes of the First Basin, is about seven miles west of the Allegheny mountain. As far north as the Castleman river, the run of the axis is marked by a broad expanse of barren mountain land, the summit of which is scarcely inferior in hight to that of the Allegheny mountain. The rocks of the Lower Productive Coal Measures reach far up on either flank, but outcrop before reaching the top and cross the anticlinal arch in the air, uncovering the Seral Conglomerate along the crest line.

The deep transverse gap of the Castleman river, extending completely through the mountain, is nearly seven miles in length, reaching from Garrett to Mineral Point. In this gorge, the sides of which rise precipitously for eight hundred feet above the water, are exposed the rocks which comprise Formation XII, XI and a portion of X, the Seral Conglomerate, XII, measuring here fully two hundred and fifty feet thick.

Northeast of the Castleman the run of the axis through the county is rendered more obscure by a portion of the coal measures sweeping across its top and furnishing a tillable though shallow soil, a large part of which is now under cultivation. Moreover the ridge (by which name it is known north of the Castleman river) decreases somewhat in elevation in its course northeastward, and east of Somerset town its altitude above sea level does not exceed twenty-five hundred feet.

The line of axis passes near Fairview village, but here suffers a deflection in its course, which causes it to approach the Allegheny mountain and ultimately to coalesce with the latter mountain a short distance north of the Cambria county line, the force of the anticlinal dying out completely. It is seen, however, on the Bedford and Greensburg pike, near Union church, about three miles east of Stoystown, and in this vicinity is prominent and distinct. It can be further observed at the point where it crosses Shade creek near Shade Furnace, elevating above water level the rocks immediately below the coal measures. From thence it runs through the eastern portion of Paint township; the rapid convergence of the two mountains producing here a broad belt of barren, mountainous upland.

The course of the second anticlinal subaxis is

mainly indicated by a line of low hills traversing the county in a northeast and southwest direction. For several miles north of the Maryland line the axis assumes the form of a high, bold mountain, and passes locally by the name of Winding Ridge. The summit of this ridge is not more than four miles west of Negro mountain, but this interval increases rapidly northeastward by the divergence of the two mountains, until, in the latitude of Somerset town, they are full ten miles apart.

The northwestern limit of the Second Sub-basin are clearly defined throughout the greater part of Addison township by the run of this ridge. The several coal beds of the Lower Productive series shoot out into the air before reaching the summit of the axis, and the Great Conglomerate forms the center of the arch. But northeast of the Castleman river this distinction is rapidly lost, and all the coals of the lower series sweep over its top. The course of the axis carries it nearly parallel to Laurel Hill. It crosses White's creek near Waas' sawmill. The gorge made by this stream is exceedingly handsome, being a clean cut westward through the ridge. From thence it runs northeast across Negro Glade creek, and passes Castleman river below Pinkerton Point, elevating the Conglomerate above the river just below Shoo Fly tunnel. It further runs under the town of Lavansville to the west of Somerset, and crosses the Quemahoning creek at Morgan's mills. Its influence is also plainly felt in the vicinity of Davidsville, and the axis finally crosses Stony creek above the Red bridge, passing northeast into Cambria county.

Laurel Hill mountain has already been alluded to as the northwest limit of the First Great Bituminous Coal Basin of Pennsylvania. The prominence of the axis throughout Somerset county renders unnecessary any detailed description of its course. It passes through the extreme southeast corner of Fayette county, touching the Somerset border at the Youghiogheny Gap, west of Confluence, and from thence northeastward, its crest line divides Somerset county from Westmoreland on the west. Throughout this portion of its run, its top is almost everywhere crowned by the Seral Conglomerate, the coal measures at no time spanning the arch. About ten miles northeast of the Maryland line, the Youghiogheny river breaks through the ridge, cutting it to its base and leaving steep hills nearly twelve hundred feet high exposed on either side of the stream.

The anticlinal arch of Laurel Hill is entirely symmetrical and of wide sweep. The gap of the Youghiogheny through the broad massive mountain is full five miles in length, representing nearly the width of the ridge from base to base.

The importance of these anticlinal axes in repeatedly elevating the coal rocks above water level will be apparent without further elaboration, and need not be dwelt upon.

The basins enclosed by these ridges are drained by important water courses, the most of which flow northeast and southwest along the synclinal axes or central lines of the basins. These streams have hollowed out deep valleys and have thus given access to large areas of coal, which would otherwise have remained concealed beneath vast piles of rock. In this particular, perhaps the most important stream in the county is Castleman river, which crosses over from Maryland and flows as far as Meyersdale on a northeast course, draining the important coal basin included between the Allegheny and Negro mountains. At Meyersdale it turns sharply northwest, cuts Negro mountain and flows through the Second Sub-basin and a portion of the Third Sub-basin besides, joining with the Youghiogheny river and Laurel Hill creek at Confluence to form the famous Turkey-Foot. In nearly all this distance the high hills bordering the river hold coal-bearing rocks, in which are included also valuable deposits of limestone, fireclay, and perhaps iron ore. The Youghiogheny river, marking the southwestern limits of Somerset county, flows likewise through a deep valley, but the lofty hills which shut in the river are almost destitute of coal. But at Smythfield, in the same valley, and about seven miles above Confluence, the entire Freeport group shows above water level for some distance, disappearing beneath the bed of the river before it reaches Confluence. At this place the rocks belong to the group of Barren Measures, of which certainly as much as four hundred feet are here represented, but the highest knolls fail to include the great Pittsburgh seam. Repeated investigations have further failed to reveal in all this pile of rock any coal beds of workable dimensions, showing at least that the Berlin group of coals are not persistent in thickness, though their representatives may be presented thereabouts.

Laurel Hill creek, however, descending southwestward nearly along the central line of the Third Sub-basin, has turned up large belts of coal territory confined entirely in the beds of the lower series. But a large portion of the country still remains in an almost undeveloped state.

The valleys of Buffalo creek and Coxe's creek, in the First and Second Sub-basins respectively, are likewise of importance. In Buffalo valley, near Berlin, are found some of the most important coal beds of Somerset county, while along Coxe's creek the entire group of the Lower Productive coals has been opened.

An examination of the county map will show that a line drawn nearly westward from the Allegheny mountain through the center of the county marks a second watershed, which forms an unbroken divide between the Castleman river on the south and the Conemaugh on the north. The northern half of the county is drained by several large streams, all of which are tributary to Stony creek, which heads near Berlin, close to the western base of the Allegheny mountain. The creek forces a passage through the ridges of the first and second subaxes and finally leaves the county below the Red bridge in the Third Sub-basin. The course of this stream from Shanksville to Johnstown, in Cambria county, is everywhere

marked by hills which include the lower series of coal. In places, as at Hooversville, for instance, the entire group of coal rocks from the Seral Conglomerate to the Mahoning sandstone is present above water level, and in positions, too, not unfavorable to cheap and easy mining.

And it may also be stated in this connection that near the latter village some of the most promising indications of carbonate iron ore in the county have been observed.

Finally, nearly all the tributary streams of this creek flow through coal producing areas, and have rendered accessible the larger portion of the mineral lands in the northern half of the county. The waters of Shade creek flow in the Seral Conglomerate nearly all the way from the head springs of the stream to its mouth, and the hills bordering the creek are for many miles of sufficient hight to include all the rocks of the Lower Productive Coal Measures. All along the valley of Quemahoning creek coal and limestone are found in abundance, and such as is needed for home consumption is mined at various points by the farmers. These coal beds likewise belong to the Lower Productive series.

The deep synclinal trough included between the Allegheny and Negro mountains is of great and immediate importance economically. Within a limited area, bounded on the north and east by the Castleman river, on the south by the county border, and on the west for a considerable distance by Elk Lick creek, not only do the Lower Productive coals pass beneath water level, but a sufficient amount of the Barren Measures besides, to allow the great Pittsburgh coal seam to appear near the hilltops.

Everywhere in the basin, the bed is wholly undisturbed, rising very gently in almost every direction, besides having all the advantage of the *dead lay* of the stratification. It possesses a firm roof of tough clay slate, which forms an efficient barrier to percolating waters. More favorable conditions than these for easy mining can scarcely be conceived.

Moreover, the bed exists here in a state of remarkable purity and excellence, but the process of debituminization has been carried so far that the seam no longer yields a gas coal, but rather a strictly steam coal, closely allied to that yielded by the big bed on George's creek in the Cumberland basin.

For better comprehension it may be stated that the great bed of the Salisbury and Meyersdale region is identical with the famous Connellsville coal, and with that mined at Irwin's station on the Pennsylvania railroad, and also with that from George's creek. The exhaustive tests of Prof. Walter R. Johnson have clearly shown that the Cumberland coal is deserving of the first place among American coals for steam-generating powers.

Besides the great bed, the Upper Productive Measures, as developed in Somerset county, include two higher coal seams, but these are small, slaty and unimportant. In addition, the rocks also hold valuable deposits of limestone, which furnish an excellent fertilizer. The development of the group is here, however, wholly abnormal, the intervals between the several strata being much reduced from the thicknesses as known further west. Moreover, the width of these intervals becomes gradually more and more reduced in going southwest from Meyersdale until at the Maryland line the several strata approach each other closely, and shoot into the air. Nor can any portion of the groups be found in the high land northeast of the Castleman river. This is due in great part to the rapid rise of the whole basin in that direction.

But in this high upland composed solely of Barren Measure rocks, several important coal beds are found in a narrow belt of country along the center of the basin. This middle group, as it may be called, stretches as far as Berlin and outcrops in the broad flat to the northeast of the latter town. These beds are not known to occur elsewhere in the county, although the other basins are sufficiently deep in many places to include them. Their equivalents are perhaps present at other points, but unrecognizable. Two of the beds of this group can, however, be identified near the synclinal axis of the Third Sub-basin, a few miles northeast of Jennerville, but *all* of the Berlin series cannot here be located.

With these exceptions the coals elsewhere developed in Somerset county may be said to belong to the Lower Productive series, and the same vertical section of these coals applies with slight modifications throughout the entire basin. These coals and the rocks inclosing them can be studied along almost all the principal streams of the county, but it must be remembered that coal beds, like strata of rock and limestone, undergo vast changes, both in point of width and general character, over extended areas. For this reason, in the following brief description of the principal features by which the different coal beds of the lower series are characterized, a few localities, selected at random from a large number, will be indicated where these characteristic features may best be observed.

The lowest workable bed of the Lower Productive series, bed A, comes into the measures a few feet above the Seral Conglomerate, and is usually about three feet thick from roof to floor. Generally speaking, the bed yields a slaty, pyritous coal, and is therefore almost invariably condemned as worthless. It is not infrequently underlaid by a stratum of impure fireclay. The bed is just above water level at the town of Hooversville.

At an interval varying from forty to sixty feet above bed A, coal-bed B appears. In this interval small streaks of coal, sometimes as much as one foot thick, occur, but these need not here be noticed. Bed B is perhaps the most valuable bed of all in the lower series. It is this bed that yields the famous Sonman and Bennington coal further north, and it also exists in great purity throughout a large portion of Clearfield county. It varies from four to six feet in thickness, and in the First Basin is almost every-

where parted near the floor by a persistent band of slate, that occasionally increases to one foot in width. An excellent quality of fireclay has in places been taken out from beneath this seam, but of this clay little is known.

Bed B has not yet been extensively developed in Somerset county, but it is mined on the property of Mr. Zimmerman in Milford township, a few miles east-southeast of Somerset. It has further been opened on Coxe's creek to the south of Somerset by Mr. A. Stutzman, and can also be seen near Listonville. The next higher bed, coal C, is almost invariably of minor importance in Somerset and Cambria counties. It is frequently underlaid by a mass of fireclay, holding "balls" of carbonate iron ore. The coal seam occupies a position about thirty feet above bed B. The next coal in ascending order, bed D, or Lower Freeport coal, establishes a marked and unmistakable horizon in the Lower Productive Coal Measures as developed in Somerset county. It is usually present about seventy-five feet above bed C, and in this region it everywhere appears associated with a thick band of ferriferous limestone.

In the southern portion of the county the bed is invariably parted by a layer of impure fireclay shale, which ranges near the center of the seam. But to the north, this parting becomes indistinct and ultimately disappears. The bed varies from three to seven feet thick and yields a strong steam coal, but is sometimes heavily loaded with injurious impurities, and is totally unfit for iron-making purposes. But the limestone underlying is a valuable adjunct to the bed. This limestone band undergoes marked and sometimes rapid changes in character, and in places carries too much alumina and iron in composition to be of use for agricultural purposes.

But in the main it calcines easily, and yields a good, strong fertilizer. This coal and limestone are mined throughout the entire county, but the following exposures are typical of the bed: Faust mills on Shade creek; Jno. Beam's farm near Jenner X roads; and, for the southern portion of the county, Castleman's station on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It is this same coal bed that is mined on Stony creek, opposite Johnstown, by the Cambria Iron Company.

The Middle Freeport coal, or bed D^1, occurs on an average about forty feet still higher in the measures. Along the Castleman river this interval is much greater, and at Ursina amounts to one hundred feet; but for the first basin, this distance is irregular and wholly abnormal.

The bed runs about two feet thick, yielding, usually but not always, a slaty, worthless coal.

It likewise appears in the measures associated with a band of impure limestone about two and a half feet in width. The limestone, from which the coal is separated by an intervening stratum of fireclay, is not always present. The Middle Freeport bed is seldom mined in Somerset county, and is but little known. The coal is worked at the Treforest mine, one mile northeast of Garrett, and the bed can be again seen on Mr. S. Baer's property, near Fairview village, in Milford township.

The Upper Freeport coal (E), one of the most persistent and best known beds of the lower productive series, does not appear to advantage throughout the lower portion of the first basin. Its average position in the measures is about seventy feet above the Middle Freeport bed (D^1). In thickness the coal ranges from two to seven feet. But throughout this region the coal from this bed everywhere carries too much sulphur and slate to entitle it to a high rank, while further north in the same basin, along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, the bed is large enough to be mined with profit, and yields a marketable coal. In Somerset county it is exposed on Dr. Covode's land in Jenner township, and also on the property of the Pittsburgh Coal, Coke and Iron Company, near Ursina. At this latter place it shows nearly seven feet thick.

This seam, the uppermost coal bed of the Freeport trio, ends the lower series. At a short interval above, the Mahoning sandstone enters the measures, and closes the group of the Lower Productive Coal Measures.

Carbonate iron ore, as segregated masses or "balls" imbedded in shale, is known to occur all through the coal-bearing rocks. But such deposits cannot be relied upon for a regular and constant supply, and are therefore of small importance economically.

Persistent bands of carbonate iron ore, of sufficient width to be of value, have, however, been discovered in Somerset county, in the Lower Productive coal rocks. The ore deposit, worked for many years at Shade furnace on Shade creek, rests on the Seral Conglomerate. A similar deposit was also seen in Addison township near the village of Listonville. Moreover, one of the most promising ore outcrops yet opened up in Somerset county, exists near Hooversville, in the interval between coal beds A and B, and was accidentally discovered.

These deposits do not, perhaps, extend over large areas, but are nevertheless of sufficient thickness to justify further development.

The now famous ore-band worked by the Cambria Iron Company, near Johnstown, is supported by the Mahoning Sandstone, and occurs seventy feet above the Upper Freeport coal bed (E). Indications of this ore deposit have been observed on Stony creek in Somerset county, but the ore does not here seem to be present in paying quantities.

The southern half of Somerset county is already liberally supplied with railroad facilities.

The Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad (formerly Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad) traverses the county crosswise, following mainly the waters of the Castleman river, and crossing the Allegheny mountain a few miles east of Meyersdale.

This railroad, fully equipped and in excellent condition, connects Pittsburgh with the Atlantic seaboard, and furnishes the minerals, etc., of the lower

portion of Somerset county with a direct outlet to the eastern and western markets.

A short line of railroad, designed as an outlet to the steam coal of the Salisbury basin, is in process of building, and a portion of the road has already been completed. It ascends the Castleman river on an easy grade, and joins the Baltimore & Ohio railroad a short distance west of Meyersdale. This latter point, from whence all the steam coal of the Salisbury and Meyersdale basin will be shipped, is two hundred and twenty-seven miles from Baltimore, and one hundred and thirteen miles from Pittsburgh.

From Garrett a railroad ascends Buffalo creek to Berlin, thus opening up an important region of country, and paving the way for future developments. The Somerset & Mineral Point railroad has also placed the Coxe's creek coals and fireclays in direct line of communication with the large cities east and west. But these coals are of somewhat inferior quality, and lack significance at present.

A line of railroad has, however, been projected along the valley of Stony creek, and the necessary surveys have been made. The road when completed will open up a vast tract of country as yet almost wholly undeveloped, and connect it with the great trunk line of the Pennsylvania railroad.

As shown in chapter fifteen—"Internal Improvements"—the projected railway mentioned at the conclusion of Prof. Platt's report is completed; and, connected with the Somerset Mineral Point road, is now known as the Cambria branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

The South Pennsylvania railroad is now in process of construction through this county.

The county of Somerset has long been noted for its superior dairy products. Large quantities of maple sugar are also produced. Its pure, cool atmosphere proves attractive in the summer months for those who dwell in the hot, smoke-ladened cities. Many visitors from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and other points are found within its borders each summer, and the popularity of the county in this respect rapidly increases year by year.

In past years considerable quantities of iron were manufactured in Somerset county. About seventy-five years ago two men from New Jersey established a furnace, and a few years later a forge, in Shade township, where they made a fine quality of bar iron. In Jenner township the Jackson Furnace served as a landmark for many years. Hon. Charles Ogle operated it for some time, but he was not its builder. Gen. Robert Philson, of Berlin, about seventy years ago, built and operated a forge at Markleton, near where the pulp mills are now located, and about sixty-five years have passed since Matthias Scott built a forge on Laurel Hill creek in Jefferson township.

STATISTICS.

The population of the county in 1860 was twenty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight. In 1870 the inhabitants numbered twenty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-six, and in 1880 thirty-three thousand one hundred and ten, enumerated by townships and boroughs as follows:

Addison township	1,582	New Baltimore borough	150
Allegheny township	1,201	Northampton township	842
Berlin borough	728	Paint township	1,236
Brother's Valley township	1,654	Quemahoning township	1,389
Conemaugh township	1,379	Salisbury borough	521
Confluence borough	430	Shade township	1,287
Elk Lick township	1,501	Somerset borough	1,197
Greenville township	557	Somerset township	3,276
Jefferson township	807	Southampton township	629
Jenner township	1,725	Stony Creek township	1,727
Jennertown borough	106	Stoystown borough	319
Larimer township	618	Summit township	1,851
Lower Turkey-Foot township	805	Upper Turkey-Foot township	953
Meyersdale borough	1,423	Ursina borough	445
Middle Creek township	680	Wellersburg borough	226
Milford township	1,776		
New Centreville borough	140	Total	33,110

TABULAR STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1882,

Showing the boroughs and townships, the number of taxable inhabitants in each, the value of all real estate, the number of horses, mules and cattle over the age of four years, aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes, and the aggregate amount of county tax assessed at the rate of six mills on the dollar.

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Taxables.	Value of all Real Estate.	Horses and Mules.	Cattle.	Value of all property taxable for county purposes.	Aggregate amount of county tax assessed.
Addison twp	422	$261,128	308	424	$285,164	$1,710 98
Allegheny twp	280	140,585	215	351	149,705	898 23
Berlin borough	195	104,285	54	63	113,178	679 07
Brother's Valley twp	390	485,348	370	766	512,820	3,076 92
Conemaugh twp	314	274,867	263	571	289,710	1,738 26
Confluence borough	144	50,631	32	40	53,232	319 39
Elk Lick twp	244	336,249	273	542	262,687	2,176 12
Greenville twp	135	85,611	133	147	92,907	557 44
Jefferson twp	195	181,799	152	353	195,582	1,173 40
Jenner twp	385	390,796	360	491	415,755	2,494 53
Jennertown borough	37	19,577	11	13	17,399	104 39
Larimer twp	151	62,256	85	117	69,914	419 48
Lower Turkey-Foot twp.	213	148,607	131	186	155,898	935 39
Meyersdale borough	400	169,196	71	50	179,469	1,076 81
Middle Creek twp	151	120,332	97	209	130,947	785 68
Milford twp	428	427,773	338	676	451,379	2,708 27
New Baltimore borough.	50	18,630	16	28	20,315	121 89
New Centreville borough	55	42,900	22	31	27,474	164 84
Northampton twp	195	104,481	140	204	116,480	698 88
Paint twp	266	137,799	194	369	157,409	944 45
Quemahoning twp	300	298,653	239	486	314,279	1,885 67
Salisbury borough	166	67,124	34	48	67,100	402 60
Shade twp	324	201,565	195	413	220,872	1,325 23
Somerset borough	390	248,240	76	83	233,989	1,403 93
Somerset twp	800	600,082	335	918	636,192	3,817 15
Southampton twp	164	79,306	140	165	89,760	538 56
Stony Creek twp	400	340,308	217	649	351,842	2,111 05
Stoystown borough	92	43,082	31	30	45,957	275 74
Summit twp	412	320,278	233	487	348,737	2,092 42
Upper Turkey-Foot twp.	255	238,176	179	397	249,827	1,498 96
Ursina borough	95	59,134	16	32	54,524	327 14
Wellersburg borough	80	24,214	16	23	26,654	159 92

CHAPTER L.

A PICTURE OF PIONEER LIFE.

Cabin Building — Furniture — Cooking Utensils and Tableware — Food — Habits of the Pioneers — Employment of the Men — Woman's Work — Spinning and Weaving in the Olden Time — Dress of the Pioneers — Their Books — Sense of Isolation — Hospitality — Whisky — Scarcity of Money — Improvement.

THE pioneers, arriving at their places of destination after long and tedious journeying over Indian trails or roads rudely improved, as a rule, brought very little with them with which to begin the battle of life among new surroundings. They had brave hearts and strong arms, however, and possessed invincible determination to hew out for themselves homes which in time should become the abodes of happiness and plenty. Sometimes the men came on without their families to make a beginning, but more often all came together. The first thing to be done, after a rude, temporary shelter was provided, was to prepare a little spot of ground for the growth of some kind of crop. This was done by girdling the trees, clearing away the underbrush, and sweeping the surface with fire. The ground was then broken as thoroughly as possible with the few rude implements which the pioneers possessed. Ten, fifteen, twenty or even thirty acres of land might thus be prepared and planted the first season. In the autumn, the crop would be gathered and garnered with the least possible waste, for it was the chief food supply of the pioneer and his family, and life itself might possibly, comfort surely, depended on its safe preservation.

Cabin building occupied the attention of the pioneer while the first crop was growing. He would need a shelter from the storms and cold of approaching winter, and perhaps a protection from wild beasts. The pioneer who was completely isolated from his fellow men occupied an unenviable situation, for without assistance he could construct only a poor habitation. In such cases, the cabin was usually constructed of very light logs or poles, and was laid up roughly, only to answer as a temporary shelter until other settlers came into the owner's neighborhood, by whose help a more substantial structure could be built. Usually, a number of families came into the country together, and located within such distance of each other that they were enabled to perform many friendly and neighborly offices. After the first year or two from the time of the primal settlements in the county elapsed, there was no difficulty in cabin building. Assistance was always readily given a pioneer by all the scattered residents of the forest within a radius of several miles.

The commonly followed plan of erecting the log cabin was through a union of labor. The site of the cabin home was usually selected with reference to a good water supply. It was invariably by a never-failing spring, and there was little trouble on this score among the hills of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties. When the cabin was to be built, the few men in the neighborhood gathered at the site, and first cut, with as close proximity as possible, the requisite number of trees as nearly of a size as could be found, but varying, often, from ten to fifteen inches in diameter. Logs were chopped from these and rolled to the common center, where they were to be used in building the home of the pioneer family. Often this preliminary work was performed by the prospective occupant of the family alone, or with such assistance as could be rendered by wife or children. If such was not the case, it would occupy the greater part of the day. The entire labor of erecting the cabin would usually occupy two or three days. After the ground-logs were laid, the others were raised to their places by the use of hand-spikes and "skid-poles," and men standing at the corners with axes notched them as fast as they were laid in position. The place of "corner man" was one of honor and distinction, and the persons chosen for these positions were supposed to be particularly skillful in wielding the ax.

Greater difficulty attended the work after the cabin was built a few logs high. It was necessary that the logs in the gables should be beveled and each succeeding one should be shorter than that on which it rested. These gable logs were held in place by poles which extended across the cabin, serving also as rafters upon which to lay the rived "clapboard" roof. The so-called clapboards were five or six feet in length, and were split from oak logs, and made as flat and smooth as possible. They were laid side by side, and other pieces of split stuff were laid over the crack, to keep out the rain. Upon these were laid logs to hold them in place, and they were secured by blocks placed between them at the ends.

The chimney was an important part of the

structure. In some cases it was made of stone, and in some of logs and sticks, laid up in a manner similar to those which formed the walls of the house, and plastered with mud. It was built outside of the house, and at one end. At its base a huge hole was cut through the wall for a fireplace. The back and sides of the latter were formed of large flat stones.

An opening was chopped or sawed in one side of the cabin for a doorway. Pieces of hewn timber, three or four inches thick, were fastened on each side with wooden pins, or in some cases with iron nails, and these formed the frame on which the door (if there was one) was hung, either by wooden or leather hinges. The door itself was a clumsy piece of woodwork. It was made from boards rived from an oak log, and held together by heavy cross-pieces. There was a wooden latch upon the inside, raised from without by string or thong of deerskin which passed through a gimlet-hole. From this mode of construction arose the old and well-known homely figure of hospitality, "You will find the latch-string always out." When, on rare occasions, it was pulled in, the door was considered fastened. Many of the pioneer cabins had no door of this kind until they had been occupied for many years. Instead of the door on hinges a blanket or some old garment was frequently suspended before the opening to guard the occupants of the cabin from sun or rain.

The window was a small opening, usually near the door, and in most cases devoid of frame or glass. In lieu of the latter, greased paper was often used, and sometimes an article of the housewife's limited wardrobe constituted a curtain.

The floor of the cabin was made of puncheons. These were pieces of timber split from trees about eighteen inches in diameter, and hewed smooth with a broadax. They were usually half the length of the floor. Some of the cabins earliest erected through this region had nothing but earth floors. Occasionally there was one which had a cellar, that is, a small excavation under the floor, to which access was had by moving a loose puncheon. Very commonly the cabins were provided with lofts. The loft was used for various purposes, and, among others, as the "guest chamber," which pioneer hospitality offered to the wayfarer and the stranger. It was reached by a ladder, the sides of which were split pieces of sapling.

Although the labor of building a rough log cabin was usually performed in two or three days, the occupants were often employed for months in finishing and furnishing it. The walls had to be "chinked and daubed," various conveniences furnished, and a few rude articles of furniture manufactured. A forked stick set in the floor and supporting the ends of two poles, the other extremities of which rested upon the logs at the side and end of the cabin, formed the basis for a bedstead. A common form of table was a split slab, supported by four rustic legs, set in auger-holes. Three-legged stools were formed in a similar simple manner. Pegs driven in auger-holes in the logs of the walls supported shelves, and upon others were displayed the few articles of wearing apparel not in use. A few other pegs, or perhaps a pair of deer-horns, formed a rack where hung the rifle and powder-horn, which no cabin was without. These, and a few simple articles in addition, formed the furniture and furnishings of the pioneer's cabin. In contrast with the rude furniture fashioned by the pioneer with his poor tools, there were occasionally a few souvenirs of "the old home."

The utensils for cooking and the dishes for table use were few. The best of the latter were made of pewter, and the careful housewife of the olden time kept them shining as brightly as the pretentious plate in our latter-day fine houses. Knives and forks were few, crockery very scarce, and tinware by no means abundant. Food was simply cooked and served, but it was, as a rule, of the best and most wholesome kind. The hunter kept the larder well supplied with venison, bear meat, squirrels, wild turkeys and the many varieties of small game. Plain corn-bread, baked in a kettle in the ashes, or upon a board or a broad chip, in front of the great open fireplace, was a staple article of food. Corn was either pounded into a coarse meal or carried a long distance to mill to be ground. The wild fruits in their season were made use of and afforded a pleasant variety. In the lofts of the cabins was usually to be found a collection of articles making up the pioneer's materia medica, the herb medicines and spices, catnip, sage, tansy, fennel, boneset, wormwood and pennyroyal, each gathered in its season; and there were also stores of nuts, strings of dried pumpkin, with bags of berries and fruit.

The habits of the pioneers were of a sim-

plicity and purity which was in conformance with the character of their surroundings and belongings. The days were full of toil, both for man and woman. The men were engaged constantly in the rude avocations of pioneer life, cutting away the forest, logging, burning the brush and the débris, preparing the soil, planting, harvesting, and caring for the few animals they brought with them or soon procured. The little openings around the log cabins were constantly made larger, and the sunshine year after year admitted to a larger area of the virgin soil, which had been growing rich for centuries, and only awaiting cultivation to give evidence of its fertility.

While the men were engaged in the heavy work of the field or forest, their helpmeets were busied with a multiplicity of household duties, providing for the day and for the year, cooking, making or mending clothes, spinning and weaving. They were heroic in their endurance of hardship and privation and loneliness. They were, as a rule, admirably fitted by nature and experience to be the consorts of the sturdy, industrious men who came into the wilderness of Western Pennsylvania. Their cheerful industry was well directed and unceasing. Woman's work, like man's, in the years when this country was new, was performed under many disadvantages, which have been removed by modern skill and science, and the growth of new conditions.

The pioneer woman had not only to perform what are now known as household duties, but many which were removed in later years. She not only made clothing, but the fabric for it. Money was scarce, and the markets in which satisfactory purchases could be made were far away. It was the policy of the pioneer (urged by necessity) to buy nothing which could be produced by home industry. And so it happened that in nearly all the cabins scattered through the western woods at the beginning of the present century, and for many years later, were to be heard the drowsy sound of the softly-whirring spinning-wheel, and the rythmic thud of the loom, and that women were there engaged in those old, old occupations of spinning and weaving, which have been associated with her name in all ages but our own. They are occupations of which the modern world knows little, except what it has heard from the lips of those who are grandmothers now. They are occupations which seem surrounded with the glamour of romance as we look back upon them through tradition and poetry, and they invariably conjure up thoughts of the virtues and graces of the generations of dames and damsels of the olden time. The woman of pioneer times was like the woman of whom Solomon sang: "She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands; she layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff." Almost every article of clothing, all the cloth in use in the old log cabins, was the product of the patient woman-weaver's toil. She spun the flax and wove the cloth, for shirts and trousers, frocks, sheets and blankets. The linen and the wool, the "linsey-woolsey" woven by the housewife, formed nearly all the articles of clothing worn by men and women, except such as in the earliest days of the settlement were made of skins.

At a very late date throughout this region, every farmer had a patch of from a quarter to half an acre of flax, which was manufactured into cloth by the family. The flax before it was ready for spinning had to be put through the process of "hackling" and scutching, and the latter of these operations frequently furnished occasions for "bees," at which the people combined industry with merriment and sociability. Clothes entirely of home manufacture were almost universally worn until a comparatively late day, and the wearing of "store" clothes was thought by many to be an evidence of vanity.

Men in the pioneer days commonly wore the hunting-shirt, a kind of loose frock reaching half way down to the thighs, open before, and so wide as to lap over a foot from the chest. This generally had a cape, which was sometimes fringed with a piece of raveled cloth of a color different from that of the garment. The hunting-shirt was always worn belted. The bosom of the garment answered as a pouch in which could be carried the various articles needed by the hunter or woodsman. The shirt, or, more properly, coat, was made of coarse linen, of linsey or deerskin, according to the fancy of the wearer. Breeches were made of heavy cloth or deerskin, and were often worn with leggings of the same material, or of some kind of leather. The deerskin breeches or trousers were very comfortable when dry, but when they became wet were cold to the limbs, and, the next time they were put on, were almost as stiff as if made

of boards. Hats or caps were made of the various native furs, in crude form, each man being his own hatter until, a few years after the first settlements, men who followed hat-making as a trade came into the county and opened little shops, in which they made woolen hats.

The pioneer women were clothed in linsey petticoats, coarse shoes and stockings, and wore buckskin mittens or gloves, when any protection was needed for the hands. To a wardrobe of this kind were added a few articles obtained from the East. Nearly all of the women's wearing apparel, however, like that of the men, was of home manufacture, and was made with a view to being comfortable and serviceable. Jewelry was very rarely seen, but occasionally ornaments were worn which had been brought from former homes. The Bible was to be found in the cabins of the pioneers almost as frequently as the rifle. In the cabins of some families a few other books were occasionally to be met with, such as "Pilgrim's Progress," Baxter's "Saints' Rest," Hervey's "Meditations," Æsop's "Fables," and the like. The winter evenings were spent in poring over a few well-thumbed volumes by the light of the log fire, or in knitting, mending, curing furs, etc.

The pioneer had many discomforts to endure, and some dangers to encounter. The larger wild beasts were a source of dread, and the smaller ones a source of much annoyance to those who first dwelt in this region. Added to this was the liability to sickness which always exists in a new country. Then, too, in the midst of all the loveliness of their surroundings there was a sense of loneliness which could not be dispelled; and this was a far greater trial to many men and women on the frontier of civilization than is generally imagined. The deep-seated, constantly recurring feeling of isolation made many stout hearts turn fondly back to remembrance of the older settlements, the abodes of comfort, the companionship and sociability they had abandoned.

As the settlement increased, the sense of loneliness and isolation was dispelled, the asperities of life were softened, its amenities multiplied. Social gatherings became more numerous and more enjoyable. The log-rollings, harvesting and husking bees, and occasional rifle matches for the men, and the apple-butter making and quilting parties for the women, furnished frequent occasions for social intercourse.

Hospitality in the olden time was simple, unaffected and unbounded, save by the limited means of the people. During the early years of the settlement, whisky was in common use and was furnished on all festive occasions. Nearly every settler who could afford it had a barrel stowed away, and there were but few so poor they could not have at least a jugful. The liquor at first in use was brought from the East. It was the good old-fashioned whisky—"clear as amber, sweet as musk, smooth as oil"—that the octogenarians and nonogenarians used to call to memory with an unctuous gusto, and a smack of the lips which entirely outdoes the descriptive power of words. A few years after the first settlements were made stills were set up to supply the demand. During all the early years of the settlement, varied with occasional pleasures and excitements, the great work of increasing the area of the tillable ground went steadily on. The implements of agriculture were few and of the most primitive kind, but the soil which had held in reserve the accumulated richness of unnumbered centuries produced splendid harvests. Progress, however, was slow. Produce brought low prices, and it was difficult to place it in the market. They were seldom able to obtain cash, and how to secure a sufficient sum of money to pay taxes was a matter for very serious consideration. Although the development of the county and the improvement of individual condition was slow, it was nevertheless sure. The log houses became more numerous, and the forests shrank away before the woodman's ax. The settlers brought stock into the country as they became able, and each one had his horses, cows, sheep and swine. Among the earliest evidences of the reward of patient toil were the cabins of hewed logs which took the place of the earlier hut-like structures. Then frame houses began to appear and hewed log barns, and later frame barns were built for the housing of grain and protection of stock. Simultaneously with the earliest indications of increasing thrift society began to form itself, the schoolhouse and church appeared, and advancement was noticeable in a score of ways. Still there remained a vast work to perform, for, as yet, only a beginning had been made. The brunt of the struggle, however, was passed: the pioneers had made a way for the advancing hosts of the army of civilization.

CHAPTER LI.

CIVIL LISTS.

National, State, County and Township Officers—State Senators, Assemblymen, Associate Judges, Prothonotaries, Registers and Recorders, Sheriffs, County Commissioners, Commissioners' Clerks, Treasurers, District Attorneys, Surveyors, Jury Commissioners, Coroners, County Auditors, Directors of the Poor, Justices of the Peace.

SOMERSET COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

FOLLOWING will be found a list of Somerset county officials and representatives in the state and federal governments:

CONGRESSIONAL, STATE AND FEDERAL.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Jeremiah S. Black, 1860 to 1861.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Jeremiah S. Black, 1857 to 1860.

CONGRESSIONAL.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Gen. Robert Philson*, 16th Congress, 1819 to 1821.

Gen. Alexander Ogle†, 16th Congress, 1819 to 1821.

Chauncey Forward, 19th, 20th and 21st Congresses, 1825 to 1831.

Charles Ogle, 25th and 26th Congresses, 1837 to 1841.

Andrew J. Ogle, 31st Congress, 1849 to 1851.

John Edie, 34th and 35th Congresses, 1855 to 1859.

Alexander H. Coffroth, 38th Congress, 1863 to 1865.

Alexander H. Coffroth and William H. Koontz, 39th Congress‡, 1865 to 1867.

William H. Koontz, 40th Congress, 1867 to 1869.

Alexander H. Coffroth, 46th Congress, 1879 to 1881.

STATE JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Jeremiah S. Black, commissioned Nov. 13, 1854.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1872-3.

William J. Baer, delegate at large.

SENATORS.

Isaac Hugus, of Westmoreland and Somerset, elected 1848.

Hamilton B. Barnes, of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, elected 1851.

Francis Jordan, of Bedford and Somerset, elected 1855.

William P. Schell, of Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon, elected 1857.

Samuel S. Wharton, of Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon, elected 1860.

Joseph B. Noble, of Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon, elected 1862.

Alexander Stutzman, of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, elected 1862.

George W. Householder, of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, elected 1863.

Alexander Stutzman, of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, elected 1866.

Hiram Findlay, of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, elected 1869.

Enoch D. Yutzy, of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, elected 1874.

Frederick Groff, of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, elected 1878.

Jacob H. Longenecker, of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, elected 1882.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Tobias Musser, elected October, 1843.
Michael Zimmerman, elected October, 1844.
John R. Edie, elected October, 1845.
John R. Edie, elected October, 1846.
Jost J. Stutzman, elected October, 1847.
Jost J. Stutzman, elected October, 1848.
Henry Little, elected October, 1849.
George Mowry, elected October, 1850.
George Mowry, elected October, 1851.
John P. H. Walker, elected October, 1852.
Joseph Cummins, elected October, 1853.
Joseph Cummins, elected October, 1854.
Jonas Augustine, elected October, 1855.
Jonas Augustine, elected October, 1856.
David Hay, elected October, 1857.
Samuel J. Castner, elected October, 1857.
George G. Walker, elected October, 1858.
George W. Williams, elected October, 1858.
George G. Walker, elected October, 1859.
George W. Williams, elected October, 1859.
Edward M. Schrock, elected October, 1860.
Charles W. Ashcom, elected October, 1860.
Edward M. Schrock, elected October, 1861.
George W. Householder, elected October, 1861.
Christian C. Musselman, elected October, 1862.
Christian C. Musselman, elected October, 1863.
Benjamin F. Myers, elected October, 1863.
Moses A. Ross, elected October, 1864.
David B. Armstrong, elected October, 1864.
Moses A. Ross, elected October, 1865.
David B. Armstrong, elected October, 1865.
John Weller, elected October, 1866.
John T. Richards, elected October, 1866.
John Weller, elected October, 1867.
John T. Richards, elected October, 1867.
John Weller, elected October, 1868.
Jacob H. Longenecker, elected October, 1868.
F. B. Long, elected October, 1869.
Jacob H. Longenecker, elected October, 1869.
William H. Sanner, elected October, 1870.
Samuel P. Wishart, elected October, 1870.
William H. Sanner, elected October, 1871.
Jacob R. McMillen, elected October, 1872.
Jacob R. McMillen, elected October, 1873.

*Robert Philson, of Berlin, was commissioned brigadier-general of the militia of Bedford, Somerset and Fayette counties May 9, 1800.

†Alexander Ogle, of Somerset borough, was commissioned brigadier-general of militia August 3, 1808, and again appointed to the same position July 4, 1814. One month later, or August 1, 1814, he was commissioned for a term of seven years major-general of the Twelfth Division, composed of the militia of Bedford, Somerset and Cambria counties.

‡At the opening of the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress Mr. Coffroth was awarded a seat, and served during the greater part of the session. Mr. Koontz contested his election and was sworn in July 18, 1866.

William Endsley, elected November, 1874.
Joseph D. Miller, elected November, 1874.
Emanuel J. Meyers, elected November, 1876.
Allen S. Will, elected November, 1876.
Andrew J. Colborn, elected November, 1878.
Edward M. Schrock, elected November, 1878.
Andrew J. Colborn, elected November, 1880.
Samuel Mier, elected November, 1880.
Andrew J. Colborn, elected November, 1882.
William S. Morgan, elected November, 1882.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

James Wells, commissioned April 17, 1795.
Abraham Cable, commissioned April 17, 1795.
Ebenezer Griffith, commissioned April 17, 1795.
Morgan J. Rhees, commissioned February 8, 1799.
Robert Philson, commissioned August 10, 1800.
John Kimmel, commissioned December 1, 1800.
William G. Elder, commissioned December 7, 1805.
Henry Black, commissioned November 10, 1820.
John Kurtz, commissioned December 6, 1823.
George Chorpenning, commissioned March 27, 1841.
John McCartney, commissioned March 27, 1841.
John McCartney, commissioned April 2, 1846.
George Chorpenning, commissioned April 2, 1846.
John C. Kurtz, commissioned April 10, 1851.
Jonathan Knepper, commissioned April 10, 1851.
Jonas Keim, commissioned November 12, 1856.
Michael Zimmerman, commissioned November 12, 1856.
Henry S. Picking, commissioned November 23, 1861.
John Hanna, commissioned November 23, 1861.
Charles A. Kimmel, commissioned November 9, 1866.
Jacob R. McMillen, commissioned November 9, 1866.
Lewis A. Turner, elected October, 1871.
Josiah Mowry, elected October, 1871.
Christian C. Musselman, elected November, 1876.
Daniel Stufft, elected November, 1876.
William Collins, elected November, 1881.
Samuel Snyder, elected November, 1881.

PROTHONOTARIES AND CLERKS OF COURTS.

Josiah Espy, commissioned April 17, 1795.
Morgan J. Rhees, commissioned January, 1800.
Otho Shrader, commissioned December, 1804.
Abraham Morrison, commissioned April, 1806.
Abraham Morrison, commissioned May, 1809.
Alexander Ogle, commissioned April, 1812.
Alexander Ogle, Jr., commissioned December, 1817.
John Wells, commissioned February, 1821.
Alexander Ogle, Jr., commissioned January, 1824.
Alexander Ogle, Jr., commissioned April, 1827.
George Foy, commissioned January, 1830.
Chauncey Forward, commissioned March, 1831.
Chauncey Forward, commissioned December, 1832.
Moses Hampton, commissioned January, 1836.
William H. Postlethwaite, commissioned December, 1836.
William Philson, commissioned January, 1839.
William H. Postlethwaite, commissioned November, 1839.
Samuel W. Pearson, commissioned November, 1842.
Andrew J. Ogle, commissioned November, 1845.
Robert L. Stewart, commissioned November, 1848.
John J. Schell, commissioned November, 1851.
John O. Kimmel, commissioned November, 1854.
Edward Scull, commissioned November, 1857.
William H. Koontz, commissioned November, 1860.
Cyrus Meyers, commissioned November, 1863.
Andrew J. Schell, commissioned November, 1866.
Dennis Meyers, commissioned November, 1869.
Edward M. Schrock, commissioned November, 1872.
Francis J. Kooser, commissioned December, 1875.
Henry F. Schell, commissioned November, 1878.
Samuel U. Trent, commissioned November, 1881.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS AND CLERKS OF ORPHANS' COURTS.

Josiah Espy, commissioned April 17, 1795.
Morgan J. Rhees, commissioned January, 1800.
Otho Schrader, commissioned December, 1804.
Abraham Morrison, commissioned May, 1809.
Alexander Ogle, commissioned April, 1812.
Alexander Ogle, Jr., commissioned December, 1817.
John Witt, commissioned February, 1821.
Alexander Ogle, Jr., commissioned January, 1824.
Alexander Ogle, Jr., commissioned April, 1827.
Joseph Williams, commissioned January, 1830.
Chauncey Forward, commissioned March, 1831.
Chauncey Forward, commissioned December, 1832.
Jacob Kimmel, commissioned January, 1836.
Jacob Kimmel, commissioned January 3, 1839.
William Philson, commissioned January 26, 1839.
Samuel Elder, commissioned November 14, 1839.
John O. Kimmel, commissioned November, 1842.
William H. Picking, commissioned November, 1845.
Joseph B. Earl, commissioned November, 1848.
Conrad M. Hicks, commissioned November, 1851.
Jacob Neff, commissioned November, 1854.
Robert R. Marshall, commissioned November, 1857.
Eli R. Haines, commissioned November, 1861.
John H. Boyts, commissioned November, 1863.
Aug. C. Davis, commissioned November, 1866.
Daniel J. Horner, commissioned November, 1869.
J. Robert Walter, commissioned November, 1872.
Aaron F. Dickey, commissioned December, 1875.
William B. Frease, elected November, 1878.
Abraham A. Stutzman, elected November, 1881.

SHERIFFS.

Thomas Kennedy, elected October, 1795.
Peter Kimmel, elected October, 1798.
Thomas Kennedy, elected October, 1801.
Abraham Miller, elected October, 1804.
Thomas Kennedy, elected October, 1807.
Frederick Neff, elected October, 1810.
Jacob Ankeny, elected October, 1813.
George Pile, elected October, 1816.
William Philson, elected October, 1819.
Isaac Ankeny, elected October, 1822.
George Meese, elected October, 1825.

Joseph Imhoff, elected October, 1828.
John Witt, elected October, 1831.
John Bell, elected October, 1834.
Jonathan Knepper, elected October, 1837.
George Mowry, elected October, 1840.
Jacob Phillipi, elected October, 1843.
Samuel Griffith, elected October, 1846.
John Weller, elected October, 1849.
Robert R. Marshall, elected October, 1852.
Henry J. Swope, elected October, 1855.
Perry Walker, elected October, 1858.
Robert P. Cummins*, elected October, 1861.
Josiah Shaffer, elected October, 1863.
John A. Walter, elected October, 1866.
Josiah Shaffer, elected October, 1869.
Oliver Knepper, elected October, 1872.
George W. Pile, elected November, 1875.
Edgar Kyle, elected November, 1878.
John J. Spangler, elected November, 1881.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

John Fletcher, qualified October, 1795.
John Read, qualified October, 1795.
John Leech, qualified October, 1795.
Jonathan Kurtz, elected October, 1796.
Andrew Ream, elected October, 1797.
Joseph Weigley, elected October, 1798.
John Kimmel, M.D., elected October, 1799.
Jacob Hartzell, elected October, 1800.
John Shoaff, elected October, 1801.
Abraham Hildebrand, elected October, 1802.
John Kimmel, M.D., elected October, 1803.
John Weimer, elected October, 1804.
Christian Ankeny, elected October, 1805.
John Lehmer, elected October, 1806.
Adam Schneider (vice Ankeny), elected October, 1806.
Michael Hugus, elected October, 1807.
John Mitchell, elected October, 1808.
Frederick Sheneman, elected October, 1809.
John Phillipi, elected October, 1810.
Jacob Weyand, elected October, 1811.
John B. Jones, elected October, 1812.
Godfrey Stahl, elected October, 1813.
Henry Black, elected October, 1813.
Godfrey Stahl, elected October, 1814.
Henry Chorpenning, elected October, 1815.
Andrew Dennison, appointed by court January, 1816.
Tobias Musser, elected October, 1816.
John Mostollar, elected October, 1817.
Jonas Hartzell, elected October, 1818.
George Meese, elected October, 1819.
Jacob Knable, elected October, 1820.
John Lichtenberger, elected October, 1821.
John Brubaker, elected October, 1822.
John Davison, elected October, 1823.
John Rush, elected October, 1824.
Henry Heiple, elected October, 1825.
Jacob Knable, elected October, 1826.
John Brubaker, elected October, 1827.
Jacob Lehmer, Jr., elected October, 1828.
Benjamin Kimmel, elected October, 1829.
George Shaver, elected October, 1830.
Abner Griffith,* elected October, 1831.
George Walker, elected October, 1832.
Daniel Will, appointed April, 1833.
Daniel Will, elected October, 1833.
Jonas Keim, elected October, 1833.
Peter Putman, elected October, 1834.
Jacob Schneider, elected October, 1835.
John Hanna, elected October, 1836.
Michael Zimmerman, elected October, 1837.
John Rauch, elected October, 1838.
Joseph B. Davis, elected October, 1839.
Emanuel Smith, elected October, 1840.
Samuel Griffith, elected October, 1841.
Solomon Knee, elected October, 1842.
Frederick Weimer, elected October, 1843.
John R. King, elected October, 1844.
Peter Berkey, elected October, 1845.
John Mong, elected October, 1846.
Daniel Lepley, elected October, 1847.
John Crichfield, elected October, 1848.
George Masters, elected October, 1849.
Abraham Beam, elected October, 1850.
Samuel Bittner, elected October, 1850.
Abraham Brubaker, elected October, 1851.
Abraham Beam, elected October, 1852.
Jonathan Kimmel, elected October, 1853.
John Chorpenning, elected October, 1854.
Gabriel Walker, elected October, 1855.
William Reel, elected October, 1856.
Jacob Walter, elected October, 1857.
John Howard, elected October, 1858.
Edward Kimmel, elected October, 1859.
Michael Frease, elected October, 1859.
George Klingaman, elected October, 1860.
John Mong, elected October, 1861.
Daniel S. Knee, elected October, 1862.
Hiram Beam, elected October, 1863.
John Mong, elected October, 1864.
Jerome Bowman, elected October, 1865.
Peter Auman, elected October, 1866.
John Mong, elected October, 1867.
Jonathan Dumbauld, elected October, 1868.
John Hoffman, elected October, 1869.
Jacob J. Walter, elected October, 1870.
Valentine Miller, elected October, 1871.
Frank J. Countryman, elected October, 1872.
Gillian Walter, appointed 1873.
Oliver W. Boyer, elected October, 1874.
Daniel Phillippi, elected November, 1875.
William Reel, elected November, 1875.
John P. Philson, elected November, 1875.
Dennis Cook, elected November, 1878.
Jacob C. Crichfield, elected November, 1878.

* While in command of the 142d regt. Penn. Vols., Col. Cummins was wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and died the following day. On July 27 Jacob Countryman was appointed sheriff, to fill vacancy, and served until December 1, 1863.

* Died in April, 1833. Daniel Will appointed by other commissioners to fill vacancy.

Jonas McClintock, elected November, 1878.
Adam S. Shaffer, elected November, 1881.
Joseph Horner, elected November, 1881.
Herman W. Brubaker, elected November, 1881.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' CLERKS.*

Abraham Morrison, appointed October, 1795; William Russell, October, 1797; Joseph Parks, July, 1799; Dr. William G. Elder, February, 1800; Otho Shrader, April, 1801; John Sullivan, January, 1805; John McClean, October, 1805; William Russell, April, 1806; Jacob Schneider, July, 1807; Abraham Morrison, July 1808; James Clark, July, 1809; George V. Cartell, August, 1810; James M. Riddle, July, 1812; George Pile, January, 1815; Elias Stahl, January, 1818; Michael Wilson, January, 1820; Samuel G. Bailey, January, 1822; William Philson, January, 1828; William H. Postlethwaite, January, 1829; Jeremiah S. Black, January, 1830; Samuel Risinger, January, 1831; George Mowry, April, 1831; William H. Postlethwaite, January, 1833; Jonathan Knepper, January, 1836; Samuel W. Pearson, January, 1837; John R. Edie, January, 1840; Andrew J. Ogle, January, 1842; Robert L. Stewart, January, 1846; R. R. Marshall, January, 1848; William H. Koontz, January, 1850; George Mowry, January, 1854; Jacob Neff, January, 1864; William M. Schrock, January, 1876; Daniel J. Horner, present clerk, January 1, 1882.

COUNTY TREASURERS.†

Josiah Espy, appointed October, 1795.
Abraham Morrison, appointed September, 1801.
Jacob Saylor, appointed October, 1805.
James Clark, appointed December, 1808.
Frederick Neff, appointed January, 1813.
Abraham Morrison, appointed January, 1814.
John Kurtz, appointed January, 1818.
Abraham Morrison, appointed January, 1821.
John L. Schneider, appointed January, 1822.
John Patton, appointed January, 1825.
Jacob Neff, appointed January, 1828.
Isaac Ankeny, appointed January, 1831.
George Mowry, appointed January, 1834.
George Parker, appointed January, 1838.
Samuel Kurtz, appointed January, 1840.
John C. Kurtz, elected October, 1841.
Andrew Stewart, elected October, 1843.
Miller Tredwell, elected October, 1845.
Jonathan Row, elected October, 1847.
John A. Snyder, elected October, 1849.
William Mong, elected October, 1851.
John Mong, elected October, 1853.
Curtis Kooser, elected October, 1855.
Nicholas B. Snyder, elected October, 1857.
William H. Picking, elected October, 1859.
John Roberts, elected October, 1861.
Isaac Simpson, elected October, 1863.
Curtis Kooser, elected October, 1865.
Adam Grimm, elected October, 1867.
William B. Coffroth, elected October, 1869.
Noah Roberts, elected October, 1871.
George M. Neff, elected October, 1873.
Josiah Keller, elected November, 1875.
Henry F. Knepper, elected November, 1878.
John H. Weimer, elected November, 1881.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

John Edie, elected October, 1850.
Cyrus Meyers, elected October, 1856.
Cyrus Meyers, elected October, 1859.
William H. Postlethwaite, elected October, 1862.
Samuel Gaither, elected October, 1865.
Francis J. Kooser, elected October, 1868.
Francis J. Kooser, elected October, 1871.
James L. Pugh, elected October, 1874.
John R. Scott, elected November, 1877.
George R. Scull, elected November, 1880.
Fred. W. Biesecker, elected November, 1883.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Enoch D. Yutzy, elected October, 1869.
Frederick Knepper, elected October, 1862.
William M. Schrock, elected October, 1868.
William B. Shafer, elected October, 1871.
Jonathan H. Fritz, elected October, 1874.
William Baker, elected November, 1877.
William Baker, elected November, 1880.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Josiah Keller, elected October, 1867.
John Thompson, elected October, 1867.
Reuben Woy, elected October, 1870.
David Knable, elected October, 1870.
George C. Leichty, elected October, 1873.
Joseph C. Leichty, elected October, 1873.
Charles T. Hunter, elected November, 1876.
John Winters, elected November, 1879.
Charles F. Rayman, elected November, 1882.
Charles H. Fisher, elected November, 1882.

CORONERS.

David King, elected 1795.
George Swartz, elected 1799.
William McDermett, elected 1801.
John Onewalt, elected 1803.
Michael Hugus, elected 1804.
Alexander Linn, elected 1808.
Jasper Ruby, elected 1810.
Norman M. Bruce, M.D., elected 1813.
James Johnston, elected 1816.
Charles Stoner, elected October, 1843.
Isaac Freidline, elected October, 1846.
Michael Hay, elected October, 1849.
John H. Smith, elected October, 1852.
Henry Musser, elected October, 1855.
Jacob Ringler, elected October, 1858.
Jacob B. Countryman, elected October, 1861.
Francis J. Countryman, elected October, 1864.
Francis J. Countryman, elected October, 1865
William Collins, elected October, 1870.

*The first two or three clerks were paid a salary of about $40 a year.

†County treasurers were appointed by the county commissioners until the act of May 27, 1841, provided for their election by the people, to hold office from the first Monday of January after their election.

William Collins, elected October, 1872.
Frank Wolf, elected November, 1880.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

John Mong, elected October, 1843.
Conrad M. Hicks, elected October, 1844.
Isaac Kauffman, elected October, 1845.
Samuel J. Leichty, elected October, 1846.
John Witt, elected October, 1847.
George Weller, elected October, 1848.
William Reel, elected October, 1849.
John J. Will, elected October, 1851.
John Howard, elected October, 1852.
John Cramer, of S., elected October, 1853.
David Smith, elected October, 1854.
Gabriel Miller, elected October, 1855.
John Baker, elected October, 1856.
John Maurer, elected October, 1857.
Adam Holtzopple, elected October, 1858.
Isaac Yoder, elected October, 1859.
Samuel J. Levengood, elected October, 1860.
Peter A. Miller, elected October, 1861.
Simon Chorpenning, elected October, 1861.
George C. Leichty, elected October, 1862.
Edward Keller, elected October, 1863.
William Meyers, elected October, 1864.
Reuben Woy, elected October, 1865.
George C. Leichty, elected October, 1866.
Daniel Stufft, elected October, 1866.
Philip F. Cupp, elected October, 1867.
Jeremiah P. Hartman, elected October, 1868.
Henry J. Fox, elected October, 1869.
William Maurer, elected October, 1870.
George A. Kimmel, elected October, 1871.
Jacob Speicher, elected October, 1872.
John Ober, elected October, 1873.
Daniel S. Miller, elected October, 1874.
Samuel Smith, elected November, 1875.
Samuel S. Miller, elected November, 1875.
George A. Thompson, elected November, 1875.
Jacob M. Baker, elected November, 1878.
Hiram D. McCoy, elected November, 1878.
Henry Lucas, elected November, 1878.
John P. Rhoades, elected November, 1881.
Israel Emerich, elected November, 1881.
James M. Meyers, elected November, 1881.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

A majority vote in favor of a county poor house and farm was first polled at the October election in 1845.

Benjaman Kimmel, elected October, 1846.
Absolam Casebeer, elected October, 1846.
Joseph Imhoff, elected October, 1846.
Samuel Will, elected October, 1847.
Henry Frank, elected October, 1847.
Henry Frank, elected October, 1848.
John Lichty, elected October, 1849.
Jacob Koontz, elected October, 1851.
Henry J. Heiple, elected October, 1852.
Joseph Ferner, elected October, 1853.
Jacob Walter, elected October, 1854.
William Will, elected October, 1855.
John Sutter, elected October, 1856.
George Zimmerman, elected October, 1857.
David Ankeny, elected October, 1858.
John Cupp, elected October, 1859.
Joseph R. Chorpenning, elected October, 1860.
George Cobaugh, elected October, 1861.
John Schrock, elected October, 1862.
William Will, elected October, 1863.
Samuel A. Rhoads, elected October, 1864.
Jeremiah Snyder, elected October, 1865.
David Casebeer, elected October, 1866.
Tobias Meyers, elected October, 1867.
Jeremiah Snyder, elected October, 1868.
Andrew Woy, elected October, 1869.
Jacob M. Walter, elected October, 1870.
Peter Suder, elected October, 1871.
John H. Snyder, elected October, 1872.
Jacob C. Crichfield, elected October, 1873.
Samuel Trent, elected October, 1874.
Isaac Yoder, elected November, 1875.
Samuel Snyder, elected November, 1876.
Joseph G. Coleman, elected November, 1877.
Gillian Koontz, elected November, 1878.
Rudolph Ferner, elected November, 1879.
Alexander Korns, elected November, 1880.
Daniel Kimmel, elected November, 1881.
Jesse Hoover, elected November, 1882.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following is a list of justices of the peace of Somerset county from 1795 to 1883, with the date of commissions. Until 1840, when the office was made elective, appointees held the office solely by virtue of a commission from the governor:

Elk Lick township, John Hendricks, 1795; Shephat Dwire, 1797. *Milford township*, John Leech, 1796; Jacob Knable, 1800. *Town of Somerset*, John Wells, 1796. *Brother's Valley township*, Jonathan Kurtz, Geo. Johnston, 1799. *Quemahoning township*, Ebenezer Hickling, 1799; John Read, 1800. *Turkey-Foot township*, John Mitchell, 1800. *Southampton township*, Benj. Critchfield, 1802. *Conemaugh township*, Abraham Hildebrand, 1802. *Stony Creek township*, James Black, 1802. *Cambria township*, Robt. Jones, 1802; Luke McGuire, 1806.

DISTRICTS.

District No. 1, composed of Somerset and Milford townships: Jacob Saylor, Jacob Schneider, Philip King, 1804; Jacob Baker, 1806; Abraham Morrison, 1808; Jonathan Rhoads, 1809; Thomas Wilson, 1812. Same district, including Somerset and Milford townships and Somerset borough: John Tantlinger, 1812; John Phillippi, 1813; James Carson, John Gebhart, 1818. District No. 1, including Somerset borough, Somerset and Milford townships and a part of Jenner: Geo. Pile, John Kurtz, Jacob Loud, 1820; Geo. Ross, 1821; John Witt, 1823; Jacob Knable, Geo. Gebhart,

1824; Joseph Morrison, 1825; Samuel G. Bailey, 1826; Geo. Pile, John Gebhart, 1829; Abraham Beam, Andrew Stewart, 1830; Robt. Fletcher, 1831; Elijah Dennison, 1833; Alex. B. Fleming, Geo. Lenhart, John Neff, Wm. Philson, 1835; Christopher Beam, Benj. Masters, 1836; Mark Ross, 1837; Reading B. Conover, Samuel W. Pearson, 1838.

District No. 2, composed of Quemahoning and Stony Creek townships. Jacob Glessner, Jonathan Rhoads, 1804; John Lehmer, 1806; Henry Fisher, Thomas Faith, 1810; Joseph Reed, 1811; Jacob Moses, 1813; Thos. Gaghegan, Andrew Dennison, 1815; Peter Rhoads, 1816. For Quemahoning, Stony Creek and Jenner: Joshua Cooper, 1818. For Quemahoning, Stony Creek, Shade and part of Jenner: Reuel Peterson, John Latshaw, 1820; Geo. Foy, 1821; Henry Howard, 1822; Geo. Hartzell, 1823; Andrew Campbell, 1829; Rogers Marshall, 1830; John B. Miller, 1836. For the above-mentioned townships and Stoystown borough: David Hite, 1833; Jacob N. Clark, John Risheberger, 1835; John Lohr (of George), John G. Tantlinger, 1837; Henry Kennedy, Ezra Dunham, 1839.

District No. 3, composed of Pleasant Valley: Henry Lore, 1805; Philip Walker, 1809. Same district, composed of Brother's Valley, Allegheny and part of Greenville: Geo. Waker, 1819; Christian Moyer, Jacob Kimmel, Jacob G. Miller, 1822. District No. 3, composed of Brother's Valley, town of Berlin, and parts of Greenville and Allegheny: Alex. H. Philson, 1831; Solomon Baer, 1835; Wm. Fletcher Dively, 1836.

District No. 4, composed of Conemaugh and Cambria townships: Daniel Fiester, Thos. W. Jones, 1804; Peter Berkey, 1809; John Miltenberger, 1822; Daniel Berkey, 1827; Thomas Lane, 1833.

District No. 5, composed of Turkey-Foot and Addison townships: John McMillen, 1804; Bernard Connelly, 1820; Peter Haldeman, 1822; Jonas Hartzell, 1823; John Piper, John Hanna, John Frey, 1825. For Turkey-Foot, Addison and the town of Smythfield: Thomas Hanna, Michael Sanner, Jr., 1829; Zalmon Luddington, 1830; Andrew Craig, 1832; Hugh Connelly, 1833; Samuel Gaither, Henry S. Holbrook, James Black, 1835; Moses A. Ross, David Black, 1836; Jacob Richards, 1837; John Hartzell, Bernard Connelly, 1838; James S. Hook, 1839.

District No. 6, composed of Elk Lick township: Patrick Sullivan, 1808; Peter Deal, 1813; Michael Dively, 1816. For Elk Lick and a part of Greenville: Douglas Baker, 1820; John Shirer, 1829; Yost Stutzman, 1830; Samuel Findley, 1831; John S. Weimer, 1835; Joseph Griffith, 1837.

District No. 7, composed of the township of Southampton: Wm. C. Dorsey, 1805; Adam Lepley, 1809; Jacob Martz, 1818. For Southampton and part of Allegheny: Geo. Flickinger, 1818; Geo. Weller, 1829.

TOWNSHIPS.

Somerset.—Abraham Beam, Mark Ross, 1840; Wm. F. Countryman, Jacob Snyder, 1845; Solomon Baer, 1847; Isaac Friedline, 1848; Josiah P. Walker, 1849; Jacob Will, 1850; James McVicker, 1853; Josiah P. Walker, 1854; James McVicker, 1858; Josiah Mowry, 1859; Jacob Cable, 1860; Josiah Mowry, 1864; Silas H. Cable, 1865; Christian Streng, 1866; Josiah Mowry, 1869; Christian Streng, 1871; Samuel Snyder, 1872; Christian Streng, 1876; Samuel Snyder, 1877; Chas. F. Walker, 1881; Samuel A. Dietz, 1882.

Milford.—Jacob Knable, Michael Frease, 1840; Jacob Knable, John N. Baker, 1845; Hamilton B. Barnes, 1847; Wm. Scott, 1851; Eli K. Haines, 1852; Jonathan Miller, 1854; Eli K. Haines, 1857; John Sterner, 1859; John Weller, 1861; Jacob Weimer, 1864; John Weller, Solomon Snyder, 1866; John Weller, 1871; John C. Weller, Alfred Evans, 1876; John C. Weller, Alfred Evans, 1881.

Turkey-Foot.—Hugh Connelly, Thomas Hanna, 1840; Samuel R. King, Alex. Hanna, 1845; Jas. Cunningham, 1848; Samuel R. King, 1850.

Upper Turkey-Foot.—James Cunningham, 1853; Thomas Hanna, 1855; Jacob Gerhard, 1858; Jonathan Dumbauld, 1861; John S. Cramer, 1863; Jacob Gerhard, 1866; Jacob Weimer, 1868; Jacob Gerhard, 1871; B. F. Snyder, 1873; Jacob Gerhard, 1876; Jacob Weimer, 1879; Jacob Gerhard, 1881.

Lower Turkey-Foot.—Jacob Rush (of William), 1848; Alex. Hanna, 1850; Jacob Rush, 1853; Alex. Hanna, 1855; Thomas Ream, 1858; Alex. Hanna, 1860; Sylvester Colborn, 1863; Alex. Hanna, 1865; Thomas Ream, 1868; David R. Lewis, 1870; Alex. Hanna, 1872; Thomas Ream, 1873; Green B. King, 1874; Alex. Hanna, 1877; Thomas Ream, 1878; Thomas Ream, Wm. M. Tisue, 1883.

Addison.—Andrew Mitchell, John Hartzell, 1840; Thomas Liston, John Campbell, John Bowlin, Andrew Craig, 1845; Horace Luddington, 1848; John Campbell, William Roddy, David Robinson, 1850; Horace Luddington, 1853; John Bradfield, John Hanna, Josiah Ringer, 1855; Joseph Bowlin, John Endsley, 1856; Jonas Augustine, 1857; James Endsley, Horace Luddington, 1858; John Campbell, 1859; Josiah Ringer, 1860; William Roddy, 1862; Thomas Liston, 1863; Horace Luddington, 1864; John W. Tressler, 1865; William Roddy, 1867; Thomas Liston, 1868; Henry Rishebarger, 1870; Wm. Silbaugh, 1871; Wm. Roddy, 1872; Thomas Liston, 1873; Wm. Silbaugh, 1876; Henry Rishebarger, 1877; Josiah Ringer, 1881; Henry Rishebarger, 1882.

Elk Lick.—Michael Dively, John Shirer, 1840; Daniel Forney, 1841; Michael Hay, 1845; Daniel Forney, 1846; Michael Hay, 1850; C. C. Livengood, 1851; Jacob Hershberger, Jost J. Stutzman, 1853; J. J. Stutzman, Jacob Hershberger, 1858; Jacob Hershberger, Samuel Compton, 1863; Jacob Hershberger, Samuel Compton, 1868; Wm. F. Garlits, 1873; Adam C. Lepley, 1876; W. F. Garlits, 1878; David Fuller, 1881; W. F. Garlits, 1883.

Greenville.—Hiram Findley, John S. Weimer, 1840; Geo. W. Haller, Samuel Griffith, 1845; Solomon Engle, Geo. Klingaman, 1850; Samuel Griffith, 1851; Benj. I. Yoder, 1855; Daniel P. Miller, 1856; Daniel Keefer, 1857; Benj. Lowry, 1860; John C. Kennel, 1862;

Benj. Lowry, 1865; Andrew J. Stoner, 1867; Benj. Lowry, 1870; A. J. Stoner, 1872; John C. Kennel, 1873; Solomon M. Housel, 1877; A. J. Stoner, 1878; J. C. Kennel, 1882; A. J. Stoner, 1883.

Southampton.—Daniel Lepley, William Critchfield, 1840; Geo. Cook, Daniel Lepley, 1845; Geo. G. Walker, Wm. Critchfield, 1850; Solomon Korns, 1852; Geo. G. Walker, 1855; Henry Martz, 1856; Jacob L. Kennell, 1857; Dennis Cook, 1861; Henry Martz, 1862; Dennis Cook, 1866; Chas. Sturtz, 1867; Israel Emerick, 1869; Israel Emerick, 1874; Jacob L. Kennell, 1875; Israel Emerick, 1879; M. L. Tauber, 1882.

Allegheny.—Samuel Boyer, Jacob Hoon, 1840; Jacob Hoon, Daniel Martz, 1845; Jacob Hoon, Daniel Martz, 1850; Jere. Glessner, 1852; Isaac S. Coughenour, 1855; Jere. Glessner, 1857; Francis A. Werner, 1860; I. S. Coughenour, 1862; F. A. Werner, 1865; Henry Landis, 1867; Emery George, 1870; John Mowry, 1871; John Topper, 1873; Samuel Custer, 1874; Geo. G. Walker, 1876; Samuel Custer, 1879; John Mowry, 1881.

Brother's Valley.—Geo. Walker, John N. Coleman, 1840; Samuel Kuhns, David Dickey, 1845; Jonathan Knepper, 1848; David Dickey, 1850; Henry Landis, 1852; Geo. P. Hay, 1855; John Rauch, 1857; Lewis Glessner, 1860; David Dickey, 1862; Lewis Glessner, 1865; David Dickey, 1867; Jacob J. Coleman, 1870; Joseph H. Pritts, 1871; Daniel J. Brubaker, 1874; John R. Boose, 1875; D. J. Brubaker, 1875; D. J. Brubaker, Francis J. Countryman, 1880.

Stony Creek.—John B. Miller, Peter Rhoads, 1840; Jacob Lambert, John Grove, 1845; David Smith, Jacob Lambert, 1850; David Smith, Henry G. Landis, 1855; Chauncey A. Brant, David Smith, 1860; Benj. Baldwin, 1864; C. A. Brant, 1865; John Glessner, 1869; C. A. Brant, 1870; Abraham Musser, 1874; C. A. Brant, William M. Schrock, 1875; William M. Schrock, L. C. Ackerman, 1880.

Quemahoning.—Michael Zimmerman, John Lohr, 1840; Jacob Bowman, 1841; Henry Lohr, 1845; John Penrod, 1846; Samuel Miller, 1849; Michael Zimmerman, Henry Lohr, 1850; Jonas Hoover, 1852; Michael Zimmerman, 1855; George Ackerman, 1857; Jonas Hoover, 1857; William Bowman, William Maurer, 1862; William Bowman, William Maurer, 1867; John Stufft, Samuel Barnett, 1872; John Hamer, John Stufft, 1877; John Hamer, William H. Miller, 1882.

Shade.—John Reel, John Hamer, 1840; William Reel, 1841; William Reel, John Hamer, 1845; William Reel, 1846; Jesse Slick, Ezra Dunham, 1850; Jesse Slick, John B. Richardson, 1855; J. B. Richardson, William Reel, 1860; J. B. Richardson, Jesse Slick, 1865; Jesse Slick, F. R. Rankin, 1870; F. R. Rankin, D. W. Buchanan, 1875; C. W. Williamson, M. A. Brubaker, 1879.

Jenner.—Reading B. Conover, Samuel Murphy, 1840; Henry Landis, Samuel Murphy, 1845; Henry Landis, Samuel Murphy, 1850; Jacob Fleck, 1852; Samuel Murphy, 1855; Jacob Fleck, 1857; Samuel Murphy, 1860; Jacob Fleck, 1862; Samuel Murphy, 1865; Levi Griffith, Jacob Fleck, 1867; Benj. S. Fleck, 1870; Levi Griffith, 1872; B. S. Fleck, 1874; Wm. S. Morgan, 1877; B. S. Fleck, 1880; Wm. S. Morgan, James M. Cover, 1882; Wm. Winter, 1883.

Paint.—Adam Holsapbel, Peter Berkey, 1840, 1845, 1850; Adam Holsapbel, Samuel Custer, 1855; Adam Holsapbel, Samuel Fyock, 1860; Adam Holsapbel, John E. Seese, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880.

Conemaugh.—Garrett Ream, Geo. Masters, 1840; Geo. Masters, Henry Howard, 1845; Josiah Swank, James Howard, 1850; Peter Levy, 1853; James H. Howard, 1855; Peter Levy, John Howard, 1858, 1863; S. J. Cover, 1864; Joseph J. Mishler, 1868; S. J. Cover, 1869; Hiram J. Boyts, 1873; Stephen Griffith, 1874; Jacob D. Swank, 1878; Stephen H. Griffith, 1879; J. D. Swank, 1883.

Summit.—Gillian C. Lint, Abraham H. Miller, 1842; G. C. Lint, Levi Heckert, 1847; Levi Heckert, Josiah Miller, 1852; G. C. Lint, 1854; Elijah Walker, 1857; Gillian H. Walker, 1859; M. D. Miller, 1861; Isaac Miller, 1863; John Yorty, 1864; Josiah Miller, 1868; Nelson H. Walker, 1869; Wm. B. Shaffer, 1873; N. H. Walker, 1874; Peter N. Davis, 1878; S. J. McKenzie, 1879; Michael Shannon, 1883.

Jefferson.—Daniel Lohr, Moses Will, 1847; Henry J. Stevens, 1848; Henry Baker, 1850; Geo. W. Baker, Ludwick Baker, 1851; Geo. N. Barkley, 1854; Geo. Weller, 1855; Jonas Shultz, 1856; Franklin King, 1858; Cyrus Bowman, 1859; Henry Hay, 1860; Hiram Morrison, 1861; Chauncey Berkey, 1863; Hiram Morrison, 1866; Solomon Baker, 1868; Chauncey H. Baker, 1869; Solomon Baker, 1873; C. H. Baker, 1874; Geo. Barclay, 1878; Solomon Baker, 1879; Geo. Barclay, 1883.

Middle Creek.—Thomas Van Horn, Cassimer Cramer, 1853; Gabriel Christner, 1856; Jacob R. McMillen, 1858; James G. Elder, 1860; Cassimer Cramer, J. R. McMillen, 1863; Aaron Schrock, 1867; Josiah Gerhard, 1868; Aaron Schrock, 1872; Josiah Gerhard, 1873; Aaron Schrock, 1877; Jesse C. Sweitzer, 1878; Elijah P. King, 1882; Jesse C. Sweitzer, 1883.

Larimer.—Augustus Madary, John S. Weimer, 1854; Edwin Deal, 1856; John S. Weimer, 1859; Samuel Bowman, 1861; John S. Weimer, 1864; Michael Baker, 1866; Josiah Lepley, 1867; Samuel P. Geiger, 1868; John S. Weimer, 1869; Michael Shannon, 1873; J. S. Weimer, 1874; Herman Johnson, 1876; Simon P. Sweitzer, 1879; Herman Johnson, 1881.

Northampton.—William Critchfield, Michael Flickinger, 1855; Elias Caton, 1858; Andrew Wagaman, 1860; Jacob Poorbaugh, 1862; Andrew Wagaman, 1865; Jacob Poorbaugh, 1867; John B. Deffler, 1871; John M. Stief, 1872; D. G. Bowman, 1875; John M. Stief, 1877; Philip J. Poorbaugh, 1880; John H. Miller, 1882.

BOROUGHS.

Somerset.—Joseph Cummins, John Neff, 1840; Chauncey F. Mitchell, Gillian Lint, 1845; Gillian Lint, 1850; Enos O'Neal, 1851; R. P. Cummins, 1855; Gillian Lint, 1856; John C. Kurtz, 1860; Robert Laughton, 1861; J. C. Kurtz, 1865; Joseph Cummins,

Robert Laughton, 1866, 1871; Robt. Laughton, Wm. A. Ogle, 1876; La Rue M. Hicks, Gillian Lint, 1881.

Stoystown.—John G. Tantlinger, Geo. Hartzell, 1840; Jonathan Statler, 1841; Geo. Hartzell, Jonathan Statler, 1845; Geo. Foy, 1847; Jonathan Statler, 1850; Geo. Foy, 1852; Jacob Custer, 1855; Jacob Thompson, 1857; Augustus Heffley, 1860; Jacob Thompson, 1862; Jacob Custer, 1865; Jacob Thompson, 1867; Fred. Groff, 1870; Augustus Heffley, 1872; Fred. Groff, 1875; A. Heffley, 1877; J. Custer, 1879; A. Heffley, 1882.

Berlin.—Jacob Kimmel, Alex. H. Philson, 1840; Chas. Heffily, Wm. F. Dively, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860; Chas. Heffley, J. P. Philson, 1865; Geo. Johnson, 1869; John P. Philson, 1870; Geo. Johnson, 1874; J. P. Philson, 1875; Augustus D. Floto, 1879; Albert Heffley, 1880.

New Centreville.—Allen S. Will, 1844; Aaron Will, 1855; Wm. Scott, 1856; Aaron Will, 1860; Henry Freese, 1861; Wm. Scott, 1865; Sam'l H. Dull, 1866; Aaron Will, 1870; Sam'l H. Dull, Alfred Evans, 1871; Aaron Will, 1875; Wm. Flick, 1876; Aaron Will, 1880; Dan'l W. Will, 1881.

Wellersburg.—John J. Witt, 1857; Chas G. McClelland, 1859; Michael Long, 1862; D. B. Troutman, 1862; Michael Long, Josiah B. Hicks, 1867; M. Long, 1872; M. Long, 1877; M. Long, 1882.

Salisbury.—Samuel Meier, John W. Lambert, 1863; Sam'l Meier, 1868; Oliver W. Boyer, 1872; Michael Hay, 1873; Levi Lichliter, 1877; Michael Hay, 1878; Levi Lichliter, 1882; C. T. Hay, 1883.

Dale City (*Meyersdale*).—George W. Case, 1871; Josiah Miller, 1873. *Meyersdale.*—Frank Wolf, 1875; Wm. B. Cook, 1878; H. H. Geiger, 1881; Wm. B. Cook, John F. Staub, 1883.

Ursina.—N. B. Lichleiter, Wm. H. Berger, 1872; Geo. W. Anderson, 1873; Wm. H. Berger, 1877; Abel Thompson, G. W. Anderson, 1879; Wm. Shaw, 1882.

Confluence.—John D. Van Horn, Daniel Mickey, 1874; Geo. G. Groff, 1878; Dan'l Mickey, 1879; Geo. G. Groff, 1883.

Jennertown.—Henry Rauch, 1874; Henry Rauch, 1880.

New Baltimore.—Wm. Gillespie, 1875; Joseph Hankinson, 1879; F. J. Gillespie, 1883.

CHAPTER LII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

Hon. Alexander Addison, the Presiding Officer of the First Court—Judges Riddle, Cooper, Young, Baird, Tod, Thomson, Black, Kimmel, Nill, King, Hall and Baer, his Successors—Roster of Attorneys—Biographical Sketches.

THE BENCH.

IN accordance with the provisions of sections three and twelve of "An Act for erecting part of the county of Bedford into a separate county" passed April 17, 1795, the first term of court held in the county of Somerset was convened for the first time on Monday, the 25th day of December, 1795. Hon. Alexander Addison as president judge of the fifth judicial district presided, assisted by James Wells, Abraham Cable, and Ebenezer Griffith, Esqs., associate judges of Somerset county.

Judge Addison presided over the courts of this county until early in the year 1800, when he was succeeded by Hon. James Riddle, of Chambersburg. The latter was the president judge of the fourth* district, composed originally of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon and Mifflin. He officiated from the opening of the September term in 1800 until the close of May term in 1804. His successor was the Hon. Thomas Cooper, who first appeared at Somerset, as president judge, at the beginning of the December term in 1804.

Hon. John Young, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, then president judge of the tenth judicial district, succeeded Judge Cooper, and began his first term of court at Somerset on the 12th day of May, 1806. His successor was Hon. Thomas H. Baird, of Washington county, who opened his first term at Somerset at the beginning of November sessions in 1818.

On the 29th day of March, 1824, the sixteenth judicial district was formed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset. Hon. John Tod, of Bedford, was appointed president judge of the newly formed district June 8, 1824, and first appeared in Somerset, in that capacity, at the beginning of the August term of that year. Since the formation of the sixteenth district, nearly sixty years ago, both Bedford and Somerset counties have formed part of it. Of Judge Tod's successors, full mention is made in the chapter devoted to the Bench and Bar of Bedford county. Hence, we refer the reader to chapter eighteen, also to subsequent pages in this chapter.

Since the organization of the county about two hundred attorneys have been admitted to practice in its several courts. Of these about one-half are classed as residents. The names of present members are designated by an asterisk.

Jacob Nagle, admitted December, 1795.
Samuel Riddle, admitted December, 1795.
Samuel Selby, admitted December, 1795.

*In 1800 the fourth district was composed of Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Somerset and Centre counties.

Abraham Morrison, admitted December, 1795.
Joseph Vickroy, admitted December, 1795.
Joseph Weigley, admitted September 27, 1796.
John Clark (of York, Pennsylvania), admitted September, 1800.
Roger Perry, admitted September, 1800.
Andrew Dunlop, admitted May, 1801.
Samuel Duncan (of Bedford, Pennsylvania), admitted November, 1801.
John Smith (of Suffield, Connecticut), admitted February 2, 1802.
Otho Shrader, admitted September 5, 1803.
Josiah Espy (of Bedford, Pennsylvania), admitted September 5, 1803.
James Carson (of Bedford, Pennsylvania), admitted September 10, 1804.
William A. Thompson (of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania), admitted September 10, 1804.
William Ward (of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania), admitted February 11, 1805.
John Probst, admitted February 12, 1805.
John Tod (of Bedford, Pennsylvania), admitted May 9, 1805.
James M. Riddle, admitted August 25, 1806.
Samuel W. Leeper, admitted February 23, 1807.
Andrew Henderson, admitted August 29, 1808.
John B. Alexander, admitted May 30, 1810.
Richard Wm. Lane, admitted May 30, 1810.
Walter Forward (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), admitted August 27, 1810.
John Kennedy (Bedford, Pennsylvania), admitted August 27, 1810.
Robert Findley, admitted August 27, 1810.
Charles B. Ross, admitted February 26, 1811.
George Ross, admitted May 27, 1811.
Charles B. Seely, admitted, date unknown.
John A. T. Kilgore, admitted February 27, 1815.
Alexander B. Fleming, admitted May 26, 1817.
Chauncey Forward, admitted May 26, 1817.
Thomas Irvine, admitted November 30, 1818.
Dryden Forward, admitted February 28, 1820.
Thomas S. Smith, admitted February 26, 1821.
Horatio N. Weigley, admitted May 27, 1822.
Charles Ogle, admitted May 28, 1822.
Samuel G. Bailey, admitted August 27, 1822.
Stewart Steel, admitted August 29, 1825.
John H. Williams (Greensburg, Pennsylvania), admitted December 5, 1825.
James Todd (Uniontown, Pennsylvania), admitted December 6, 1825.
William H. Postlethwaite, admitted December 26, 1826.
Jeremiah S. Black, admitted December 2, 1830.
John Myers, admitted August 31, 1831.
Darwin Phelps, admitted September 2, 1831.
Moses Hampton, admitted, date unknown.
Joseph Williams, admitted, date unknown.
Joshua F. Cox, admitted October 16, 1832.
Alexander H. Miller, admitted December 2, 1835.
Samuel W. Pearson, admitted December 2, 1835.
Samuel Gaither,* admitted January 31, 1838.
Francis M. Kimmel, admitted March 19, 1839.
Simon Gebhart, admitted March 19, 1839.
John R. Edie,* admitted April 28, 1840.
Isaac Hugus,* admitted April 28, 1840.
Samuel S. Austin, admitted, date unknown.
Daniel Weyand, admitted July 19, 1841.
Charles H. Heyer, admitted April 26, 1842.
Ross Forward, admitted January 31, 1843.
Andrew J. Ogle, admitted April 25, 1843.
Joseph J. Stutzman, admitted September 6, 1843.
Edward Scull* admitted August 31, 1846.
Amos Steck (Westmoreland county), admitted September 18, 1846.
Robert L. Stewart, admitted February 10, 1847.
Joseph F. Loy, admitted August 31, 1847.
John D. Roddy, admitted August 31, 1847.
Hezekiah P. Hite, admitted August 31, 1847.
Henry F. Schell,* admitted August 31, 1847.
William J. Baer,* admitted May 7, 1849.
Cyrus L. Pershing, admitted November 12, 1850.
James H. Ogle, admitted August 27, 1850.
Alexander H. Coffroth,* admitted February 3, 1851.
Thomas F. Brooke, admitted February 4, 1851.
James W. Black, admitted February 4, 1851.
James W. Logan, admitted November 10, 1851.
William H. Koontz,* admitted November 10, 1851.
Henry B. Woods (Adams county, Pennsylvania), admitted June 13, 1852.
George W. Benford, admitted March 25, 1853.
Alexander Stutzman, admitted March 25, 1853.
Cyrus Meyers, admitted February 6, 1854.
Robert R. Roddy, admitted April 24, 1854.
James O'Conner, admitted April 24, 1854.
A. J. Colborn,* admitted February 5, 1855.
Benjamin F. Meyers, admitted November 12, 1855.
Lewis Lichty, admitted November 16, 1855.
Cyrus Elder, admitted June 13, 1856.
Herman L. Baer,* admitted June 13, 1856.
Benjamin F. Stutzman, admitted June 13, 1856.
Henry G. Baer, admitted June 13, 1856.
O. H. Gaither, admitted September 15, 1857.
William A. Ogle, admitted September 15, 1857.
John O. Kimmel,* admitted September 15, 1857.
Valentine Hay,* admitted April 26, 1858.
George Lobingier, admitted November 18, 1859.
Elias Cunningham, admitted May 15, 1860.
John H. Uhl,* admitted March 12, 1861.
A. Thomson Ankeny, admitted March 12, 1861.
Chauncey F. Black, admitted April 23, 1861.
George F. Baer, admitted April 26, 1864.
Charles A. Gaither, admitted April 26, 1864.
James C. Postlethwaite, admitted February 5, 1867.
Thomas J. Grier, admitted May 9, 1867.
Francis J. Kooser,* admitted September 18, 1867.
Henry Black, admitted November 23, 1868.
James B. Gaither, admitted February 16, 1869.
Israel F. Raudebaugh, admitted May 5, 1871.
Paul H. Gaither, admitted November 26, 1872.
William H. Ruppel,* admitted November 26, 1872.
John G. Ogle,* admitted February 20, 1873.

James L. Pugh,* admitted May 4, 1874.
Lewis C. Colborn,* admitted May 7, 1874.
John R. Scott,* admitted April 4, 1876.
A. Bruce Coffroth, admitted April 4, 1876.
Edward B. Scull,* admitted July 12, 1877.
Harry S. Endsley,* admitted August 7, 1878.
Samuel U. Trent,* admitted November 11, 1878.
George R. Scull,* admitted August 29, 1879.
Edgar H. Baer, admitted August 29, 1879.
N. I. Potter, admitted April 26, 1880.
Robert F. Patterson, admitted August 28, 1880.
Milton J. Pritts,* admitted August 23, 1881.
Dennis Meyers,* admitted November 14, 1881.
Parker Y. Kimmel,* admitted April 25, 1882.
Frederick W. Biesecker,* admitted August 28, 1882.
James B. O'Conner, admitted June 8, 1883.

THE BAR.

The bar of Somerset county is one justly celebrated for the distinguished ability of many of its members who have not only attained eminence as jurists, but have been conspicuous in matters of state.

Its history is illumined by the names of Jeremiah S. Black, the Ogles, Chauncey Forward, Joseph Williams, and others, while many of those now actively engaged in the practice have added to its fair renown. In giving biographical sketches of its members we instinctively begin with that of Judge Black, whose illustrious career had its inception in its courts.

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

Jeremiah Sullivan Black was born in Stony Creek township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on January 10, 1810, about seven miles east of Somerset, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Charles Ream. Close by the old Bedford pike, on the south side, a stone wall, crowning an eminence on the farm, incloses the remains of some of his ancestors, and a few rods down the hill, on the north side of the pike, is a new dwelling-house upon the site of his birthplace and his boyhood's home. As early as 1760 his grandfather came into this county, then a wilderness, and began the work of clearing a farm and establishing the home in which the county's greatest son was to be born. Here, during the period of the revolutionary war, his father, Henry Black, was born. He, too, was a farmer, although he served twenty years upon the bench as associate judge, and was a member of congress at the time of his death in 1842. Jeremiah S. Black was of Scotch-Irish ancestry on one side, and of Pennsylvania-German and Irish on the other. His early years were spent in vigorous outdoor exercise, along the banks of the Stony creek, and upon the hillsides of his native township, giving him for the time thus spent great physical strength and perfect health for the labor he afterward undertook. His father was more inclined to indulge the studious inclinations of the youth than to press him into the harder work of the farm; but it is true, notwithstanding many idle stories to the contrary, that when he *was* at work he never failed to make a fair "full hand," and to the end of his long life he resented, with no little spirit and a great deal of keen wit, the imputation that he ever showed the least aversion to the labors of the farm. His thirst for knowledge and his fondness for books led him from his father's fields. He was a tireless reader and student, and forgot nothing of value. In his youth and to the end of his life his conversation was constantly illuminated with apt quotations from the classics and from the whole field of English literature. While these tastes and these qualities unfitted him for duty on the farm, the time he spent there aroused in him a love for rural sights—for hills and trees, fields and flowers—that never forsook him, and through his whole life he wandered among them, finding health and recreation in yielding to a passion. Mental activity was but an amusement to him also, and, because he liked nothing else so well, severe mental labor and outdoor physical exercise alternated so regularly, and so certainly, that each thoroughly fitted him for the enjoyment of the other. He was a giant, physically and mentally. His features, like his body, were massive and strong. Power and dignity were shown in every line of his face. Affable, genial and charming in manner and speech, he was always surrounded with eager listeners, but no one approached him without feeling that he was in the presence of true royalty. The first few sessions of school he attended were in the neighborhood of his father's farm, and during this time he made no special promise of his future greatness. He simply learned his tasks well. His development was not in harmony with his surroundings, and its oddity brought him continual vexations. He finished his education at an academy in Fayette county. There, and during eighteen months he spent upon the farm after leaving school, and before beginning the study of the law, he translated into English verse nearly all

the classics, and with the aid of his extraordinary memory he was ever after their master. He had some desire to study medicine, but his father advised him to study law, and at the age of eighteen he entered the office of Hon. Chauncey Forward, in Somerset. He was most fortunate in the selection of his preceptor. Mr. Forward was then the member of congress from this district, and the leader of the bar. He was a master of the science of the law, a scholar, and an orator of the first order, and above all was conspicuous for his moral worth. These qualities Jeremiah S. Black had for his guidance and for emulation, and more than anything else they served to mould his character. He profoundly venerated the memory of Mr. Forward, and in his later years said of him and of Charles Ogle, the competitor of both, at the Somerset bar, "I have never, in my relations with the men of great reputation in this country, met the superior, nor can I now name the peer, of either of these men as lawyers." Before Mr. Black was of age he was admitted to the bar and appointed deputy attorney-general, or district attorney, as that officer is now called. His relations with Mr. Forward brought immediate practice, and he soon exhibited the astonishing power as a lawyer that gave him subsequent eminence. At twenty-eight years of age he married Mary Forward, his preceptor's eldest daughter, who yet survives him. For forty-four years she shared his struggles and triumphs, and was to him a great and capable helpmeet. In 1842, when not yet thirty-two years of age, Mr. Black was appointed, by Governor Porter, president judge of this district, then composed of Franklin, Bedford, Blair, Fulton and Somerset counties. For a young lawyer he already had acquired an enviable reputation, and from his first term upon the bench he was pronounced to have been "born a judge." To spotless integrity, a profound knowledge of the law, and love for its principles, were united in him dignity, firmness, vigor of thought and perspicuity of expression, all of the highest order. Until December, 1851, he presided over the courts of this district, his home being in Somerset. There being no railroad through his district, he generally traveled on horseback from one county to another. From Somerset county, without a railroad or a telegraph, and hemmed in by mountains, his fame as a judge spread over the state, and in 1851 he was chosen one of the judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, along with Gibson, Lowrie, Lewis and Coulter; and having drawn the short term, was commissioned chief-justice of Pennsylvania for three years, from the first Monday in December, 1851. In 1854 he was re-elected to the supreme bench, and after having served two of the fifteen years for which he was elected, he entered President Buchanan's cabinet as attorney-general of the United States. His opinions to be found in the Pennsylvania State Reports, from Vols. XVII to XXVII, are models of clearness, force and finish. Except in the great Judge Gibson, he has had no equal upon the supreme bench of Pennsylvania, and so long as there shall be students of the science of the law, and readers of legal literature, Judge Black will be cited as a masterly writer of judicial opinion. When he entered Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, Judge Black took up his residence in Washington, and never afterward lived in Somerset county, though he retained to the last his love for her people and her hills. When he returned to private life at the close of Buchanan's administration, he was a poor man. The emoluments of office but supported him, and he knew nothing of and was morally incapable of using public trust as a source of profit. This county was yet without railroad facilities, and as his duties as a lawyer called him frequently to Washington and other eastern cities, he chose York, Pennsylvania, as his future home, as it was a point in his native state from which these other cities could be easily reached.

During the troublesome times of Buchanan's administration Judge Black was always a conspicuous figure. He was known to be the president's closest friend, and believed to be his chief adviser. He was sought in counsel for his learning and his integrity, and in social circles for his brilliant wit and inexhaustible fund of anecdote and information. His most important service was rendered in the last year of Mr. Buchanan's administration. At this time the schemes for the disruption of the union were being concocted, and secessionists openly avowed their intentions and purposes, in congress and in every department of government. The president was constantly surrounded with every possible influence that could sway his judgment or control his action in the interests of the secessionists,

J. S. Black

and at this time he and Judge Black first seriously differed. The president lost his judgment in his great alarm, and by concession and temporization sought to purchase peace and quiet for the remainder of his term without contemplating the burdens he would cast upon his successors. Judge Black, to whom fear was always a stranger, demanded prompt and vigorous enforcement of the laws, believing this to be the only remedy for threatening disaster. In November of 1860 Mr. Buchanan asked Judge Black for his legal opinion as to the right of states, under the constitution, to secede, and the power of the executive to prevent it and to suppress rebellion. That opinion may be summarized as follows: "The union is necessarily perpetual. No state can lawfully withdraw or be expelled from it. The federal constitution is as much a part of the constitution of every state as if it had been textually inserted therein. The federal government is sovereign within its own sphere, and acts directly upon the individual citizen of every state. Within these limits its coercive power is ample to defend itself, its laws and its property. It can suppress insurrection, fight battles, conquer armies, disperse hostile combinations, and punish any or all of its enemies. It can meet, repel and subdue all those who rise against it; but it cannot obliterate a single commonwealth from the map of the union or declare indiscriminate war against the inhabitants of a section, confounding the innocent with the guilty."

The president, himself a lawyer, could not dispute the soundness of Judge Black's views, but was dissatisfied with them, as they breathed no spirit of conciliation. In his message to congress in December of 1860 the president said: "No power has been delegated to congress to coerce into submission a state that is attempting to withdraw or has entirely withdrawn from the confederacy," and notwithstanding that Judge Black strongly protested against this doctrine and the use of these words, he was for many years charged with being their author. He allowed the current of calumny to run on. If others chose to misrepresent him, he was content. Conscious that his course was patriotic, and within the lines of the constitution, he was proudly and stubbornly indifferent to public opinion. In the last years of his life only was justice done him. Then the conclusive proof of his antagonism to secession was made public by others, and not at his solicitation. Then it was shown that by threatening to withdraw from that cabinet he forced President Buchanan into a refusal of the impudent demands of the South Carolina commission; that when Secretary of War Floyd proposed to surrender the southern ports he firmly denounced the suggestion, saying among other things: "There was never a period in the history of the English nation when any minister could propose to give up to an enemy of his government a military post which was capable of being defended, without being brought to the block." That it was he who wrote the order empowering Maj. Anderson to remove his command from Fort Moultrie to the stronger Fort Sumpter, and that, during all these stormy times, he, Secretary Stanton and Judge Holt were in perfect accord "upon the duty of the government toward secessionists, and in perfect harmony as to the rights of the states under the constitution."

Ex-Chief Justice Agnew, in an eulogy delivered at a meeting of the Pittsburgh bar, August 27, 1883, said of the "painful silence" Judge Black observed, and the "misconstruction which he bore with a virtue," "few men could have suffered so long under the severity of adverse opinion to protect the reputation of an early but severed friend. Happily vindication came before the end, to brighten the closing hours of an illustrious career."

Before the close of Buchanan's administration Judge Black was appointed his secretary of state, and later, because of his eminent fitness, he was nominated by the president for judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, but his confirmation was defeated by the withdrawal of the southern senators. At the termination of his cabinet services, he was appointed reporter for the supreme court, which position he held but a short time, — long enough, however, for the publication of two volumes of reports,— when, by reason of his great practice in the court, he was compelled to relinquish the reporter's place and devote his time exclusively to his practice. He then removed to York, and several years afterward to his beautiful farm "Brockie," near by.

His fame as a lawyer had long been national, and clients from all parts of the Union followed him into the seclusion of his country home. Perhaps no other attorney in the nation has argued so many important cases of public

interest as he in the last twenty years. To the end, his life was a busy one. Besides his labor as a lawyer he served as a member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and frequently published essays on public questions of such rare power and beauty of finish that his reputation as a writer is as great as his fame as a lawyer, jurist and statesman. With the fees from his practice he was enabled to make for himself a magnificent home at "Brockie"; and there, surrounded by everything that could make life happy, in the fullest vigor of his intellect, he died on the 19th day of August, 1883. There survive him Mrs. Black and four children: Rebekah, now Mrs. Hornsby; Chauncy Forward Black, the present lieutenant-governor of this commonwealth; Henry Black, and Mary, now Mrs. Clayton. One daughter, Nannie, had "crossed to the other side of the great river" in young womanhood, twelve years before her father.

In early life Judge Black accepted the faith of the Disciples of Christ, under the ministrations of Alexander Campbell, and throughout his long life preserved and defended it.

Judge Black, in his eulogy on Judge Gibson, said: "But he was of all men the most devoted and earnest lover of truth for its own sake. When subsequent reflection convinced him he had been wrong, he took the first opportunity to acknowledge it. He was often the earliest to discover his own mistakes, as well as the foremost to correct them. He was inflexibly honest. The judicial ermine was as unspotted when he laid it aside for the habiliments of the grave as when he first assumed it. I do not mean to award him merely that commonplace integrity which it is no honor to have, but simply a disgrace to want. He was not only incorruptible, but scrupulously, delicately, conscientiously free from all willful wrong, either in thought, word or deed."

These words, spoken thirty years ago (and to be found in 19th Pennsylvania State Reports), have come to be regarded as a perfect portrait of Judge Black himself, and have been so recognized and quoted by judges and lawyers all over this country.

He was no less known for his learning and ability than for his christian character, and one service for which he will always be remembered by christian people, is his destructive answer to a noted infidel, published in the *North American Review*. This county may be justly proud that she has furnished one of the grandest columns that has ever been erected in this country.

Henry Black was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1783, and was the father of Judge Jeremiah S. Black. In 1815 he was elected to the state legislature, and for three successive years afterward; and in 1820 he was appointed an associate judge of his county, and held the office for twenty years. In 1841, at a special election, he was chosen to fill the seat in congress, made vacant by the death of Charles Ogle, serving through the extra session of that year; and when, on the point of his departure for Washington, at the commencement of the regular session, he died suddenly November 28, 1841.

Hon. Chauncey Forward. This gentleman was a native of Connecticut. He was born at Old Granby, in that state, and was a brother of Hon. Walter Forward, a leading lawyer of Pittsburgh, and secretary of the treasury under President Tyler. About the year 1800 his father removed to Ohio, taking young Chauncey and the rest of his family with him. Mr. Forward was educated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania; studied law with his eldest brother, Walter, at Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the bar in that city. In 1817 he located in Somerset town, the county seat of the county bearing that name. Mr. Forward was frequently chosen to serve in both branches of the state legislature. In 1825 he was elected a representative in congress to fill a vacancy; was twice re-elected, serving till 1831, when his congressional duties terminated. In March, 1831, he was appointed by Gov. Wolf to hold all the offices pertaining to the several courts: prothonotary, register, recorder, clerk of the orphans' court, quarter sessions, oyer and terminer, etc., in which positions he acted till removed by Gov. Ritner, in 1836, when he returned to the bar and resumed the practice of the law.

Mr. Forward was a gentleman of superior abilities, eminent as a practicing attorney; indeed, those of his friends who knew him best claimed that he had no superior as a member of the legal profession in the Keystone State. In the year 1839 he determined to remove to Pittsburgh, with the intention of devoting himself to the pursuit of his calling in that larger field; but when all arrangements had been completed,

and he was ready to leave his home in Somerset, he was attacked by typhoid fever, of which disease he died in October of that year.

It should be added that the subject of this brief memoir was a devout member of the Disciples or Christian church, and for years the congregation of his brethren located here was served by him in the pulpit without salary.

Gen. Alexander Ogle was born in Maryland about the year 1765. He came to Somerset in an early day. In 1806 he was elected to the state legislature and was frequently re-elected. He was a member of the representative branch of the national legislature from 1817 to 1819. He subsequently served several terms in both houses of the state legislature, was a general of militia, and for nine years prothonotary of the county. In a speech in congress he alluded to his constituency as the "Frosty Sons of Thunder," an appellation which they still retain. He died in Somerset in 1832.

Hon. Charles Ogle, the second son of Gen. Alexander Ogle, was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, in 1798. He was educated for the bar and became an eminent and successful lawyer. His superior mental endowments were recognized and cheerfully admitted by all who knew him. As an advocate he had no superiors, and on the stump he had no equal in his day and generation within the limits of his native state. Mr. Ogle represented his district, Cambria, Bedford and Somerset, in the congress of the United States from 1837 to 1841, and died May 10, 1841, having been elected to the congress to commence the first Monday of December in that year.

He distinguished himself throughout the entire nation by the delivery of a speech in congress previous to the campaign of 1840 against an appropriation for furnishing the executive mansion. This speech was used as a political text-book over the entire country by the friends of Gen. Harrison, and is believed to have been the most effective weapon used in securing the defeat of Mr. Van Buren. It is thought that the exposures to the weather and the toils of the political fight of 1840 caused the disease of which Mr. Ogle died. His loss was deeply regretted by his numerous and ardent friends, of whom no man had a greater number. He was generous as a prince and had perhaps fewer enemies than any prominent citizen of his time.

Andrew J. Ogle, son of Alex. Ogle, Jr., was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, in 1822. He was educated at Jefferson College, Washington county, Pennsylvania. Studied law with Judge Black, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Was elected prothonotary of the common pleas in 1845, and to congress in 1848. Served one term and was then appointed *charge d'affaires* to Denmark by President Fillmore, but died in 1852, after having engaged passage to take him to his mission. He gave promise of great eminence, was gifted as a speaker, and if he had devoted himself to the law instead of entering the paths of political life, he would doubtless have achieved great reputation as an advocate. His popularity among the people of the county was unbounded, a genial companion of exhaustless anecdote, ready wit and humor, he could not be otherwise than loved by all who were fortunate enough to know him.

Abraham Morrison was one of the first to locate in the then new town of Somerset. He was one of its most prominent representative men and an able lawyer. He continued to reside here until about the year 1840, when he removed to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he died.

Joseph Vickroy was a surveyor as well as an attorney, and resided in that part of Somerset now known as Cambria county.

Joseph Weigley removed from Somerset prior to the year 1825. He was an excellent attorney and a good citizen.

Otho Shrader was a Welshman by birth, and became a naturalized citizen while a resident of Somerset. He continued here a number of years, meanwhile holding various official positions.

Josiah Espy was a member of the family of that name, so prominent in the early history of Bedford, and, as will be seen by reference to the civil lists, the first prothonotary of this (Somerset) county. He also surveyed the plot of the town of Somerset in 1795.

James Carson also came from Bedford where he was admitted to practice in 1786. He was a resident of Somerset for many years.

George Ross came here from Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, during the first decade of this century. He soon after engaged in the mercantile business with George Parker as a partner, and for a period of more than forty years thereafter, the firm of Ross & Parker was a prominent one in the town of Somerset. He died about ten years ago, leaving a large estate.

Alexander B. Fleming was a gentleman possessed of much legal ability. He removed to Wooster, Ohio, about the year 1840, where he remained until his death.

Horatio N. Weigley was a son of Joseph Weigley. He finally discarded law and adopted the medical profession.

Samuel G. Bailey was a native of New Hampshire, and an early friend and neighbor of President Pierce. After residing here for many years and serving as deputy attorney-general, he removed to the city of Alton, Illinois, where he died.

William H. Postlethwaite, who died a resident of Somerset, came here from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He married a daughter of James Carson, Esq., who still survives. He was a gentleman highly esteemed. He served two terms as prothonotary.

John Myers, after residing in Somerset for a number of years, removed to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he died.

Hon. Moses Hampton came here from Uniontown, Pennsylvania. He finally removed to Pittsburgh, where he became a president judge. He died in Pittsburgh.

Hon. Joseph Williams also came from Uniontown. He was a popular advocate and an able lawyer. He was a man of great versatility. "A wonderful man," says an old friend; "one who could do almost anything; an accomplished musician, and withal something of a poet." It is related of him, that on one occasion being in New York, and learning that his old friend and cotemporary Judge Black was in the city, started out to find him. After a protracted search he learned that the judge was at the St. Nicholas. Mr. Black was out at the time, and Williams left his card on which he inscribed the following extempore verse:

> "Oh, Jerry, dear Jerry, I've found you at last,
> And memory, burdened with scenes of the past,
> Returns to old Somerset's mountains and snow
> When you was but Jerry and I was but Joe."

He removed to Iowa, where he became chief justice. He also prepared a code for that state.

Hon. Joshua F. Cox came to this county from Ohio. He first engaged in merchandising in the town of Salisbury, but soon afterward removed to Somerset, where he was admitted to the bar and became a prominent lawyer. He represented this district in the state legislature one or two terms. He died in Bedford, but was buried in Somerset.

Samuel W. Pearson was first an actor, afterward a teacher, a clerk at Harrisburg and Washington. An erratic, genial fellow, and also a musician. He died at Buckstown but a year or so ago.

Samuel Gaither, the earliest admitted member of the present Somerset bar, was born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1806. Having obtained a good common school education, he read law with Hon. Moses Hampton, and was admitted to the bar January 31, 1838. Soon after he was appointed deputy attorney-general for the county, and served in that capacity for two terms. He edited the *Western Star*, published at Beaver, Pennsylvania, from March, 1852, to October, 1853. He also practiced law in the State of Illinois for a brief period, but has resided in Somerset principally since 1838.

Hon. Francis M. Kimmel was born in the town of Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1816. His education was acquired in the common schools. After studying law in the office of that great jurist, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset, he was admitted to practice March 19, 1839. From that time until 1851 he was known as one of the most able and active members of the Somerset bar. During the year last mentioned he ran as an independent Whig candidate for president judge of the sixteenth judicial district, then composed of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset counties, and was elected by a large majority. He served the full term of ten years and won an enviable reputation. Possessed of a fine intellect and sound judgment, his decisions were clearly and forcibly rendered, and were sustained almost invariably by the supreme court. Soon after the expiration of his term, 1862, he removed to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where he still resides.

Simon Gebhart removed to Dayton, Ohio, a number of years ago, where he still resides.

Col. John R. Edie* was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1814. He was educated at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. During the year 1836, he served with a state (Pennsylvania) engineer party, under the direction of Benjamin Aycrigg. He soon after commenced the study of law at

* Lieut. John Edie, of Col. William Irvine's sixth battalion of the Pennsylvania line, was a gallant officer during the revolutionary struggle. He was captured by the British, June 8, 1776, and held as a prisoner until April 10, 1778. Known as Gen. John Edie, he resided in Adams county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1825.

Gettysburg, in the office of Hon. James Cooper, but a removal to Somerset, Pennsylvania, in 1838, necessitated the completion of his law studies in the office of Samuel W. Pearson, Esq., of the latter place. On April 28, 1840, he was admitted a member of the Somerset county bar. In 1845 he was elected to represent this county in the state legislature for one year, and was re-elected to the same position in 1846. The following year he was appointed deputy attorney-general, and in 1850 he became the first district attorney of the county by election. At the expiration of that term, or in 1854, he was chosen to represent this congressional district in the house of representatives, a position to which he was re-elected in 1856. Soon after the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, he tendered his services to the general government, and on May 14, 1861, was commissioned major of the 15th U. S. Inf. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1863, and performed service with the 15th and 8th U. S. Inf. until January, 1871, when he was honorably discharged. He then resumed the practice of law in Somerset, where he still resides.

Hon. Isaac Hugus was born within a mile of the town of Somerset, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1814. Educated in the common schools, he read law with Samuel Gaither, Esq., and with Col. Edie, was admitted to practice in the courts of Somerset county, April 28, 1840. In 1843 he was appointed deputy attorney-general, and held that office for five and one-half years. In October, 1848, he was elected to represent the district composed of Westmoreland and Somerset counties in the state senate, and served one term. He has also served as chief burgess of the borough of Somerset, two or three terms. In October, 1862, he was appointed by Gov. Curtin, commissioner of draft for Somerset county, and through his efforts nearly five hundred men were reported and turned over to the state authorities at Camp Curtin. Early in life he learned the tailor's trade. Except the time from the spring of 1835 to the spring of 1837, which was passed in the State of Ohio, and from the date last mentioned until November, 1837, passed in Texas and other southern states, his whole lifetime has been passed in the town of Somerset.

Hon. Daniel Weyand was also a native of the town of Somerset. He represented this county in the state legislature more than fifty years ago. About the year 1833, he purchased the Somerset *Whig*, a democratic paper, from John Y. and Jacob M. Glessner, which he published until 1840. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Somerset county on July 19, 1841. He died four or five years ago, leaving a family of daughters.

Charles H. Heyer removed to Cambria county. Soon after he enlisted as a volunteer during the Mexican war. In Mexico he contracted a disease, of which he died after returning.

JUDGE WILLIAM J. BAER.*

Hon. William J. Baer, the president judge of the sixteenth judicial district, was born at Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of January, 1826. At the early age of twelve years he removed with his parents from the town to the country, and there spent his boyhood years upon a farm. He did not, however, like Webster, when told to hang his scythe, hang it upon a tree, but swung it as other laborers did when called upon to cut a *fair* swath in an open field. His father, Solomon Baer, Esq., was a prominent citizen of Somerset county, and died recently at an advanced age, highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Judge Baer received his early education in the common schools of the county. He was a regular attendant at these in the locality where he lived; but they afforded comparatively limited opportunities for study as neither the classics nor even the higher branches of an English education were prescribed in the course of instruction. Before coming of age he taught school for two terms, and again engaged in teaching for one year after he had attained his majority. During these periods he diligently availed himself of all the means of improvement within his reach and thus added continually to his scanty stock of knowledge. His habits of study in those days were methodically and accurately formed and in a large degree aided in the development of his naturally vigorous mind. The motto of a once celebrated painter, *Nulla dies sine linea*, was the one adopted by him for his daily practice. For two years he served as clerk in a country store at a meager salary. Subsequently he began his academic studies as a student at Marshall Col-

* By Hon. G. H. Spang.

lege, then located at Mercersburg. His stay at this institution was comparatively brief. Home duties and life's immediate demands called him to the conflict before he was graduated and had received a diploma. In a letter to a friend speaking of his early home, and of Marshall College, he says, "Nevertheless the foundation was laid there." The writer of this remembers him well as a student at that institution. Others of that day still speak of him as a proficient in mathematics, and by all of his fellow students he was looked up to then as an

"Example of goodness
And worth seldom met."

Leaving college prematurely and regretfully, as he did by reason of a force of circumstances, he now seems to me, as I look over his after life, like one who then acted upon the wisdom of the moral taught in the Arabian proverb :

"Look not mournfully into the past;
It can never return.
Improve the present; it is thine.
Go forth with a brave heart and manly arm
Into the shadowy future."

After leaving college his name was registered as a law student in the office of Hon. F. M. Kimmell, with whom he continued to read until May 7, 1849, when, upon examination, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of Somerset county. The very creditable examination he passed indicated the careful manner in which he had read and qualified. He read deeply, reasoned accurately, and remembered all he read that was worth remembering. Like a true Pythagorean he acted upon a sacred rule among them, that they should every evening thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day, and examine what their conduct had been, what they had done, or what they had neglected :

"Nor let soft slumber close your eyes,
Before you've recollected thrice
The train of actions thro' the day.
* * * * * *
What have I learnt, where'er I've been?
From all I've heard, from all I've seen,
What know I more, that's worth the knowing?
What have I done, that's worth the doing?
What have I sought, that I should shun?
What duty have I left undone?
These self inquiries are the road
That leads to virtue and to God."

After his admission he entered into partnership with his preceptor and continued in the practice with him until his election to the judgeship. The elevation of Judge Kimmell to the bench left him without a legal office friend and guide. Thereafter he continued the practice of the law alone. It was doubtless at this period of his professional life that he suffered the severest test of self-reliance. The Somerset county bar, at that time — as it has always been since — stood confessedly high in Western Pennsylvania. In its past and present history it presents the names of many men who have well earned state and national reputations. To attain a foremost rank among a coterie of advocates and counsellors of such able capacity and thoughtful erudition as these, would have seemed to one of less hopeful disposition a herculean task. But he had been an observant student, was endowed with a comprehensive and analytical turn of mind, could comprehend principles and make applications of law and facts, which were almost always sure to make him the victor in a cause. His success, too, was largely wrought by methods of untiring energy and a constantly well directed ambition, as the faithful coadjutors of competent legal skill. But it was not his carefulness and safety as a counsellor alone that gave him legal prominence. While in the preparation of a case he never wearied, so he never tired in the trial. He had a most accurate perception of the bearing of all testimony offered, and rare powers for the examination and cross-examination of witnesses. One of the most searching, exhaustive and annihilating cross-examinations it was ever the writer's privilege to listen to, in an experience of nearly thirty years, was his of a couple of imported perjured thieves brought up from Baltimore to testify for the defendant in a case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Robert Morris, indicted for burglary, many years ago, in Bedford county. Before he was half done with them the jury and everybody else in the court-room were satisfied that the rascals were lying. The quick verdict of guilty which followed was the result of his effort then. His plain statement of facts, close attention to the law, logical reasoning, and clear, clarion voice, made him a matchless advocate and invested him with almost supreme power before a jury. Judge Baer came of a German ancestry, and by diligent study made himself master of the language so that he could write and speak it with ease and fluency. This, in a community where the German language was generally spoken, gave him another strong hold upon the hearts of the people, and a decided advantage over others of his English-speaking brethren of the bar. His practice was not

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confined to the courts of his own county, but extended into other parts of the commonwealth, and he was frequently engaged in the preparation and argument of important causes in the supreme court of the state. As a citizen, Judge Baer has always enjoyed the highest respect of the people of his county; he has been foremost in all their public enterprises; has contributed liberally of his means, and is justly accounted a valued, generous and public-spirited man. He has done more perhaps than any other man in Somerset county to develop its resources, build its railroads and other public highways, and to add to the material wealth of its territory. In the beautiful town of Somerset his hand marks are upon many of the handsomest and most elegant buildings in the town. He has always been a friend of education and the common school system, and his warm sympathy with the public education made him conspicuous as the friend of all systems and institutions which have for their object the dissemination of knowledge.

In politics he was a pronounced democrat, without being a demagogue. He never stooped to political trickery to secure votes; he was never an office-seeker, though he was at different times a candidate when urged to accept nominations by his friends. His unbounded popularity always brought to his support hosts of friends from the ranks of the opposition, and he always led his ticket. In 1872 he was elected a democratic delegate from his district to the constitutional convention that sat in Philadelphia the following year and framed the present constitution of Pennsylvania. In this select assembly of law makers he rendered valuable services as a working member and ranked high as a ready and logical reasoner upon subjects involving intricate questions of constitutional law. In 1881 he was placed in nomination as the democratic candidate for president judge. The district was very largely, indeed almost hopelessly, republican. Hon. John Cessna, a distinguished lawyer of Bedford, was chosen by the republicans as their judicial standard-bearer. His acknowledged legal ability, extensive professional experience, long familiarity with all the minutiæ of practical politics and untiring energy, made him a most formidable opponent. In fact he was believed by his party, generally, to be invincible. The election of Judge Baer was scarcely hoped for, and yet, with his own county usually republican by from ten to twelve hundred majority, he so greatly reduced it and the opposition vote in other parts of the district as to secure his election and win a victory which was little less than a surprise to his most sanguine friends. He was elected in November, 1881, and on January 1, 1882, he was sworn into office.

With this brief outline of his past life before us we need no astrologer to cast "the horoscope ascendant" in order to foretell the signs and events that are to mark the sky of his futurity. We have presented him in our impartial sketch as he was seen at his rural home in early childhood, in boyhood's years, in early manhood, struggling to obtain an education, in his practical business and professional life, and, coming up over a way to eminence that was steep and long, have seen him crowned with highest judicial honors in the temple of justice. His past life furnishes certain proof of his future success, and it requires no prophetic pen to write of him now, as prophecy, that which will be recorded as truth in history hereafter. It is not every one that is qualified either by nature or education to discharge acceptably and with fidelity the delicate, difficult and responsible duties of a president judge. A man may be a popular advocate, an able lawyer, and have "talents angel bright," and yet, if he be wanting in moral worth, or have an ungovernable temper and a selfish heart, he is unfit for this high position where the fortunes and even the lives of men are sometimes suspended upon the weakness or strength of his decisions. Judge Baer, as we have seen, has come to the bench after a long experience as a successful barrister, familiar with all the routine of a general practice and well informed upon all the questions decided in the reported decisions of the highest judicial tribunals of the state. He is now in the prime of physical and intellectual manhood and in the full enjoyment of the respect and confidence of the people of his district; he is fully conscious of the responsibilities of his high position, and has the nerve to discharge its duties, unawed by fear and unseduced by affection; he has no prompter but his own conscience, and no guides but the truth and the law. With his intense love of justice and firmness in the face of all opposition, in his rulings and judicial decisions he always tempers justice with mercy. While he is firm, dignified and decided in his official position, he lays aside the

ermine when he leaves the bench, and, so far from putting on the airs of a titled dignitary or assuming the role of an aristocrat, he moves among them as one who really "loves his fellow men," and they, in turn, more than any other man love him; his very kindness of manner, respectful demeanor, and sympathy for the feelings of others, inspires the common people with confidence in his integrity and lends faith to his judgments. In a word, he possesses all the elements of an excellent, popular and model judge. Of his future it is plainly written:

"Here the reward stands for thee—a chief seat
In Fame's fair sanctuary, where some of old
Crown'd with their troubles, now are here enroll'd
In memory's sacred sweetness to all ages."

HON. A. H. COFFROTH.

The following sketch of Hon. A. H. Coffroth was published in the *National Free Press*, Washington, D. C., April 3, 1880, while Mr. Coffroth was serving as a member of the forty-sixth congress, second session:

"One of the leading minds before the country at the present time is this gentleman from the interior of Pennsylvania, chairman of the pensions committee of the house of representatives. Mr. Coffroth was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, May 18th, 1828, and is consequently just turned fifty, and is in the full prime and vigor of manhood.

"On the father's side he takes descent from an old German family, and on the mother's from the English. His nature partakes of the strong, sturdy and robust German. He has inherited a powerful constitution from such a parentage; is full of life, vitality and power. He early began the practice of law in his native county, old Somerset, and never quitted it, or resided outside of his district, except to fill public trusts, of which he has had a full share. He has ever been with and among his constituency, and is enshrined in their hearts. Mr. Coffroth is a natural orator, easy and fluent in language, natural in gesture, and highly persuasive—partaking of the Demosthenian school of oratory—whom we imagine he is not unlike in many points of character and person. He is bold and daring in his oratorial flights and launches out into his subject with a master stroke; and when wrought up with the interest it creates, the flashes gleam forth as the fitful lightning that precedes the thunder-peal.

"Mr. Croffroth is what we may term a self-made man, as he at once entered into the arena of public life upon leaving the school or academy. He has great natural talent and excellent natural executive abilities. He has worked his own way up to the place he now so justly holds in the esteem of both his constituency and of the national legislature. Here is where we know men, and appreciate and estimate them.

"The father of Mr. Coffroth was one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and ere stage-routes were plenty as now, and ere the shrill whistle of the burden-bearing locomotive resounded among and threaded through the labyrinths of her mountainous regions, he packed his merchandise on horses and scaled their rugged summits. The son early partook of the hardy enterprise of the father and so outstripped his fellows.

"Mr. Coffroth, too, is a practical printer, and early wielded the editorial pen, which aided in schooling him for the practice of the law; for there is no better preparatory school for the rough-and-tumble of life than the printing office. After the editor's uneasy chair came the law; after the law came the call to the uncertain and evanescent blandishments of the political arena. But one need only look back to his short but eventful career to be convinced that he also mastered that fitful branch of public service, and that there has been no obstacle but that his indomitable will-power and energy has overcome, until today he stands foremost in the ranks of his party. He is a politician, but an honest one, and believes in equality before the law and exact justice to all. He is also a profound thinker, a great worker, and by a rigid adherence to system has been enabled to get through what would stagger most men. The lack of this essential qualification has put many of our otherwise good and useful men in early graves, for as a general rule most of our public men are sooner or later worked to death.

"Mr. Coffroth has a free, offhand, jovial nature and disposition, which tends to keep him above all wear from friction, and he hides behind an apparently rough exterior, one of the kindest and most noble hearts. He is an urbane and genial gentleman in either social or political life. To say that he has won hosts of friends here both in and out the congress, is saying but half the truth. That he is loved, honored and esteemed by his constituency and his state, is evident from the fact of the repeated trusts

A. H. Coffroth

that have been confided to him and as the almost constant public employment demonstrates.

"Mr. Coffroth is a democrat — an old-time democrat, one who believes in the integrity of the Union ; an American, who loves his whole country and would be glad to see it prosperous and happy. And the Union soldier has no truer friend than he. From the first hour of his arrival here, he has given his whole energies to their welfare, working himself days and into the small hours of the night, besides employing three or four clerks, to keep up the work of the pensions claims intrusted to him. He enters into that work with the utmost zeal and with his whole soul and energy. We have ever found him ready on application to drop all other business at once and give attention to pressing cases of need, giving of his time and means with a cheerfulness and devotion, seldom equaled in any party. The fallacious idea of the opposition, that because a man is a democrat he cannot be in full accord and sympathy with the Union soldier and still be a democrat, is long since exploded, and we have here certainly a grand exception to that rule ; for not satisfied with giving his entire time of the sessions to the work, even the vacations have found him here, immersed in the interests of the suffering soldier. While other members have been at home, or on tours of recreation and pleasure, or personal business, he has bowed himself to the almost thankless task of providing for future legislation for them and those depending on them. It is no wonder then, that he is esteemed by them and that an appreciative constituency continue to return him to the national legislature.

"Mr. Coffroth read law in the office of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, that astute and distinguished lawyer of Pennsylvania and of whom he speaks in terms of the warmest admiration. He opened an office and commenced the practice of his profession in Somerset in the February term of 1851.

"Mr. Coffroth was elected to the thirty-eighth congress and from a district that is strongly republican, distancing his competitor, Hon. Edward McPherson; and Gov. Curtin, carrying it on re-election by about fifteen hundred majority the next year. He was again re-elected to the thirty-ninth congress.

"Mr. Coffroth was a delegate to the Charleston convention, and lifted his voice against the foolish and reckless dogma of secession, sustaining Hon. Stephen A. Douglas throughout.

"In 1872 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention that nominated Hon. Horace Greeley. He was also president of the state convention at Harrisburg in 1879, and is being strongly talked of as a candidate for governor of the state.

"We here think we have a better chance to know more of the real working worth of men than even their constituency have. A man is seen at the best advantage in his laboratory. And, as a public worker, we are enabled to judge of the earnest, arduous preparation for that work in private. A thorough acquaintance with one's own work makes him strong and effective.

"From what we personally know of Mr. Coffroth we have made an estimate of him that does not overreach. In the deadlock into which pensions have gotten by the mismanagement or incapacity of others, his efforts toward their rectification have been almost superhuman. Among men of mark here he is foremost, and is rapidly growing in popularity and usefulness ; and we presume there is scarcely a man in the democratic ranks who is more pleasantly regarded for his fairness and urbanity by his opponents on the republican side of the house. And it is a singular as well as an exceptional fact that an exceedingly partisan press here, as well as throughout the country, have voluntarily accorded to him all that we have here affirmed of him ; and the generous and hearty manner in which they have given it expression has been a source of personal gratification ; for they have not been slow to recognize the great and valuable services he has rendered both the government and the public.

"Mr. Coffroth is a balance-wheel to his own party, and it would be well to heed some of his wholesome advice, and not throw away what success it has already achieved out of defeat, and after a demoralization by which it was well-nigh wrecked.

"And while, like the ancient sculptor Pygmalion, who had by his patience, skill and industry, wrought a statue in marble so beautiful and lifelike that he fell in love with it, and prevailed upon Venus to endow it with life, so that he was married to it—so is he wedded to the party of his own ideal creation, but not so closely that he cannot through that infatuation catch gleams of the future glories of the republic.

"There is little doubt but that when the interests of the soldier constituency he represents

comes to be fully and clearly comprehended, and his adaptation to those interests properly understood, he will be returned again to his seat by a majority that will speak in no doubtful terms at the polls."

Mr. Coffroth's last term in congress expired on the 4th of March, 1881. Since that time he has been largely engaged in the practice of law, not only in the town of his nativity but in the adjoining counties, in the supreme court of the state, and in the courts of the United States.

HON. WILLIAM H. KOONTZ.

William H. Koontz, son of Jacob Koontz, was born in the town of Somerset, July 15, 1830. After receiving a common-school education, he began the study of the law in the office of Messrs. Forward & Stutzman, at Somerset, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1853 he was elected district attorney for Somerset county, which office he filled for three years. In 1857 Mr. Koontz was nominated for the office of state senator in the district composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon, but owing to local issues, was defeated. In 1860 he was chosen a delegate to the republican national convention which met in Chicago, and was among the first of the delegates to vote for Abraham Lincoln's nomination. The same year Mr Koontz was elected prothonotary and clerk of courts of Somerset county, and held the office three years. From the first, Mr. Koontz had acted with the republican party, taking an active part in local politics. He early won a brilliant reputation as a campaign orator, which, added to his sound position upon the leading issues of the day, gave him prominence in the counsels of the party. In 1864 he was chosen a member of the thirty-ninth congress from the sixteenth congressional district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, and in 1866 was re-elected to the fortieth congress for the same district. Mr. Koontz was a member of the committees on the District of Columbia and on the expenditures of the interior department. In the exciting period of legislation which followed the inauguration of President Johnson, Mr. Koontz bore a conspicuous part, distinguishing himself by his broad and statesmanlike views and his eloquent oratory.

Vice-President Wilson, in the preface to his "History of the Reconstruction Measures of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses—1865–8," thus summarizes the work of that eventful period in national legislation:

"The sudden collapse of the rebellion in the spring of 1865 precipitated upon the country the question of reconstruction, restoration and reconciliation. The president, without consulting congress, early assumed the task of initiating measures for restoring the rebel states to their practical relations to the government. On entering upon the work, the president assured hesitating political friends that he was entering upon an experiment; that if he failed, the power to correct errors and mistakes would remain in congress. The policy inaugurated by the president placed the rebellious states, that were without civil government when hostilities ceased, completely under the control of the active supporters of the rebellion. Instead of referring the matter to congress, the president assumed that his policy was eminently successful. He resolved to adhere to it, leaving to congress simply the question of passing upon the qualification of senators and representatives. Congress, believing that the power to initiate proceedings for the restoration of civil governments in the rebellious states was vested in the legislative, not the executive, department of the government, and that the results of the president's policy endangered the rights of the people and the authority of the nation, entered upon a series of legislative measures intended to secure the rights and privileges of the freedmen, protect those who had remained loyal to the government, preserve order and put those states under the control of men loyal to the country, to liberty and justice. Measures were introduced, discussed, and some of them enacted into laws, to secure the desired ends of restoring the unity of the country and establishing the equality of rights and privileges of citizens of the United States."

In stating the position of those whose acts and opinions made them prominent in the reconstruction measures, Mr. Wilson says: "Mr. Koontz, of Pennsylvania, was for the protection of the people of the south who had been true to the Union, without regard to race or color," then gives the following quotation from a speech of Mr. Koontz: "The great duty rests upon us to finish the work which was not completed by warfare. The shackles of four mill-

ion slaves were melted by the fierce fires of civil war; but the animus of slavery, its passions and prejudices yet remain. It is our duty so to legislate as to remove the last relic of a barbarism that would have suited the dark ages, and to conform our institutions to the advanced condition to which we have been brought by the mighty revolution just ended. And when this shall be done, the great republic, freed from the dark stain of human slavery, will start upon her mission to promulgate, by precept and example, the immutable and eternal truth of the equality of man, and before whose resistless march kingdoms and powers and all the systems built upon caste and creed, for the oppression of man, will be swept from the face of the earth, and known no more forever."

Mr. Koontz spoke earnestly in favor of a resolution for the relief of the destitute in the southern states, believing it to be a measure dictated by the teachings of Christianity, as well as a "most powerful measure of reconstruction." Mr. Koontz addressed the house on the supplementary reconstruction bill, maintaining with forcible reasoning and perspicuous argument, that it was necessary to a proper enforcement of the reconstruction acts already passed, and to a just and fair settlement of the difficult question.

Although at first opposed to the impeachment proceedings, Mr. Koontz finally favored them, and, in a speech made March 2, 1868, "he argued that the violation of the tenure of office act was sufficient ground for summoning Mr. Johnson to the bar of the senate, closing with the remark: 'If the highest officer of the government has violated the laws and subjected himself to removal from office, a law-abiding and intelligent people will acquiesce in the verdict.'"

Among other able speeches made by Mr. Koontz while in congress, was an impressive and appropriate eulogy on Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, whom he described as "ripe in years and wisdom, and honored with the confidence and love of his fellow-countrymen."

Since leaving congress Mr. Koontz has devoted himself closely to his large law practice. Throughout southern and western Pennsylvania he is known as one of the foremost lawyers. Able and sound in judgment, logical and earnest in pleading, he has few superiors as an advocate. As an orator, his gifts have won the applause of the people and the encomiums of the press wherever he has appeared as a public speaker. Perhaps one of the best of his many brilliant efforts was an address on "American Politics," delivered before the literary societies of Franklin and Marshall Colleges, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1880. He began his career as a stump-speaker at the age of eighteen, and has since taken an active part in nine presidential campaigns. In 1875 he added to his reputation by participating in the Ohio canvass, and in 1876 he took part in the presidential campaign in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland. In the Garfield campaign he performed earnest and efficient service, speaking in Pennsylvania and Maryland. In the campaign of 1882 Mr. Koontz was one of the leaders of the independent movement in Pennsylvania politics. He was among the very first to revolt against that form of political management technically known as "bossism," and his influence was felt throughout this section of the state. He has been prominently identified with the railroads of the county, and was largely instrumental in the location and building of the Somerset & Cambria railroad, or rather that portion of it extending from Somerset to Rockwood. He has been one of its directors since its completion, and also a director in the Pittsburgh & Connellsville and Berlin railroads. Mr. Koontz is a man of the most agreeable social qualities. His popularity at home is sufficiently attested by the fact that he has six times been the choice of the republicans of Somerset county for congressional honors, and once for the responsible office of president judge. His integrity of purpose and firmness in adhering to his convictions of right have never been questioned, and in all the acts of his public and private life there has been nothing to throw reproach upon his name.

HON. BENJAMIN F. MEYERS.

Hon. Benjamin F. Meyers, the present publisher and editor of the Harrisburg *Daily and Weekly Patriot*, was born near New Centerville, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1833. His parents were of Pennsylvania-German stock, with a mixture of Scotch-Irish on the paternal side. He received his education in the public schools, Somerset Academy and Jefferson College; read law in the office of Hon. William H. Koontz, and was admitted to prac-

tice in the courts of Somerset county, November 12, 1855. Previous to his admission to the bar, and before he had attained his majority, he spent about a year in the State of Illinois, where he engaged in journalism and was brought into contact with the eminent public men of that state at that day, among whom were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Owing to ill health he returned to his native mountains in the winter of 1855. Soon after his admission to the bar it appears he concluded to adopt journalism as a profession, for he moved to Bedford, Pennsylvania, where he edited the Bedford *Gazette* from August 1, 1857, until April 1, 1874. Meanwhile he had become connected with the Harrisburg *Daily and Weekly Patriot*, a journal of wide circulation, which he has edited from June 1, 1868, until the present time. Under his management the *Patriot* has become one of the leading democratic organs in the state. In 1863 he was chosen to represent Bedford county in the state legislature, and served through one regular and one special session. In October, 1870, he was elected to represent the district composed of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset counties, in the representative branch of the national legislature, and served until March 4, 1873. He occupied the position of state printer from 1874 to 1877, and was a delegate to the democratic national convention in 1864 and 1880. He has written much for the press in addition to his editorial work on his own newspapers. In early life he was a contributor to some of the leading literary weeklies and monthlies, though most of his writings appeared under a *nom de plume*. He was married in 1854, to Miss Susan C. Koontz, of Somerset.

HON. ANDREW J. COLBORN.

Hon. Andrew J. Colborn was born in Turkey-Foot township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1822. He obtained a good English education in the subscription and common schools, and under private instructors in his neighborhood. Until thirty years of age he owned and occupied a farm in Turkey-Foot. Meanwhile he had learned surveying, and taught school for a number of years, and served as school director in 1848, 1849 and 1850. He then removed to Somerset, and began the study of law in the office of Hon. John R. Edie. On February 7, 1855, he was admitted as a member of the Somerset county bar. He served as chief burgess of Somerset borough in 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1872, as county surveyor in 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, and as school director in 1878, 1879 and 1880. In 1878 he was elected by the republicans to represent this county in the state legislature. He was re-elected in 1880 and again in 1882. Mr. Colborn possesses fine legal and legislative ability. He was chairman of the ways and means committee in the session of 1881, and is a recognized leader in the body of which he is a present member.

Edward Scull, well known for many years as a journalist and revenue officer, is a grandson of the founder* of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*,—the first newspaper published west of the Alleghenies. He was born in Pittsburgh, February 5, 1818. After availing himself of such educational advantages as the towns of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Steubenville, Ohio, afforded, he began the study of law in the office of John F. Beaver and Edgar Cowan, at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to practice about the year 1843. In 1846 he located in the town of Somerset, which has been his continuous place of residence to the present time. During the same year (1846) he established the Somerset *Whig*, a newspaper which was soon after consolidated with the *Herald*, and subsequently with the *Standard*. He has been identified with journalism during all the years of his residence in Somerset, and still controls the Somerset *Herald*. Meanwhile, he has held various official positions. He was elected prothonotary of the county in 1857. Subsequently he was a prominent but unsuccessful candidate for the state senate. When the revenue laws first went into effect, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, collector of the sixteenth district of Pennsylvania. A position which he held until about 1868, when he was removed by President Johnson.

The election of General Grant in 1868, however, resulted in his re-appointment. Soon after, the separate office of assessor of internal revenue was abolished, and from that time until the present, Mr. Scull has performed the duties of both assessor and collector of this district.

Robert L. Stewart was born in the town of

*The Pittsburgh *Gazette* was established by John Scull, July 29 1786. His grandfather, Nicholas Scull, came from England in the ship "Bristol Merchant," and landed at Chester, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1685. He was a Quaker, and served as surveyor general of the Province from 1748 to 1761.

B. F. Meyer

Somerset. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and the following year was elected prothonotary of the county. He finally became the publisher of a newspaper at Gallipolis, Ohio, where he died.

Joseph F. Loy removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, and died there.

John D. Roddy is a present resident of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Hezekiah P. Hite was a native of Stoystown. He enlisted as a volunteer during the Mexican war, and died in service near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Henry F. Schell was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1822. His education was completed at Bethany, West Virginia. After reading law in the office of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, he was admitted to practice in this county (Somerset) which has been his place of residence since 1840. Besides attending to his professional duties, he has at different periods engaged in general merchandising, the drug business, farming and banking. He has served as chief burgess and school director of the borough of Somerset, also as prothonotary, clerk of the courts of common pleas, quarter sessions of the peace, and oyer and terminer during the years 1879–81 inclusive.

James W. Black removed to the State of Missouri.

Theodore H. Hyer now resides in the city of Baltimore, Maryland.

George W. Benford and Alexander Stutzman both reside in the town of Somerset, but are not in practice as attorneys.

Cyrus Meyers was born at Meyers' Mills (now Meyersdale, Pennsylvania), April 22, 1832. He was educated at Washington and Jefferson college, Washington, Pennsylvania, and Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. On February 6, 1854, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Somerset county, on a certificate from the law department of Harvard University. He served as district attorney of this county from 1856 to 1862, and as prothonotary, clerk of courts, etc., from 1863 to 1866. He is now deceased, as well as Robert R. Roddy, who was also admitted to the Somerset county bar in 1854.

Hon. Lewis Lichty was born on what is now known as the "Highland Farm," in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, February 29, 1828. He was educated in the public schools. Subsequently he studied law under the direction of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, and was admitted to the Somerset county bar November 16, 1855. In October, 1864, he removed to his present place of residence, Waterloo, Iowa. During the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, he served as city attorney. In March, 1873, he was elected mayor of that city, and was re-elected in 1874, 1875, 1876, 1882 and 1883.

Hon. Cyrus Elder was born in Somerset borough, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1833. Educated in the public schools of that town, he studied law in the office of Hon. William J. Baer, and was admitted to practice on June 13, 1856. As second lieutenant he joined the first company organized in Somerset county during the war of the rebellion — Co. A, 10th regt. Penn. reserve corps. Afterward he was promoted to first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster. He now resides in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Appointed by Gov. Hoyt, he served as a member of the commission to revise the tax laws of the commonwealth. He has likewise attained prominence as a member of the Johnstown board of councilmen, secretary of the Industrial League, editor of the *Industrial Bulletin* and attorney for the Cambria Iron Co.

Herman L. Baer was born in the town of Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1828. After graduating from the Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, he was for two years a teacher in the Elmwood Institute, at Norristown, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he studied law in the office of his brother, William J. Baer, and on the 13th of June, 1856, was admitted to practice in the courts of his native county. Since this time he has practiced his profession in the town of Somerset. He is widely esteemed for his many social qualities, and his ability as an attorney and counsellor at law.

Henry G. Baer, a brother of William J., Herman L. and George F. Baer, was born in Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1835. His literary studies were completed at Meadville, Pennsylvania. After studying law in the office of his brother (now Judge William J. Baer), he was admitted to the bar, with Cyrus Elder, Benjamin F. Stutzman, and Herman L. Baer, June 13, 1856. In July, 1861, with his brother, George F. Baer, as an associate in business, he became part owner and editor of the Somerset *Democrat*. On the 3d of September, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant of

Co. B, 54th regt. Penn. Vols., and with that command served two years and six months. In 1863 the Messrs. Baer transferred their interests in the *Democrat* to Valentine Hay, Esq.

O. H. Gaither died of wounds received in the seven days' fight in Virginia, war of 1861–5. See account of his company and regiment in the general chapters of this work.

John O. Kimmel, a brother of Judge Francis M. Kimmel, was born in the town of Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1814. He was educated in the common schools of the county. In 1842 he was elected county register and recorder, and clerk of the orphans' court for a term of three years. Twelve years later he was elected prothonotary, clerk of courts, etc., and served another term of three years. Meanwhile he read law under the instructions of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, and on September 15, 1857, was admitted to practice in the courts of Somerset county.

In April, 1861, his oldest son, John O. Kimmel, Jr., then but nineteen years of age, enlisted in Co. A, 10th regt. Penn. reserves. He was a gallant soldier, but with many other brave men, fell with his face to the foe during the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.

Valentine Hay was born in Brother's Valley township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1834. He completed his literary studies at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. He read law in the office of Hon. William J. Baer, and was admitted to the bar April 26, 1858. Since that time he has practiced his profession in the town of Somerset.

Elias Cunningham is a resident of Somerset, though not in practice. For years he has been connected with the revenue office of the district of which Edward Scull, Esq., is the chief.

John H. Uhl was born in the town of Wellersburg, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1832. He received his education in the public schools. After the study of law in the office of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, he was admitted as a member of the Somerset county bar, March 12, 1861. During part of Andrew Johnson's administration, he held the office of deputy collector of internal revenue. He has been a resident of the town of Somerset since February, 1858.

A. Thomson Ankeny, a native of the town of Somerset, is now a prominent attorney in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Hon. Chauncey Forward Black, a son of Judge Jeremiah S. Black, was born in Somerset borough, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1839. His literary studies were completed in the Monongha Academy and Jefferson College. He studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar of Somerset county, April 23, 1861. On January 16, 1883, he was inaugurated lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

George F. Baer, a brother of Hon. William J. Baer, was born in the township of Somerset, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1842. He was educated in the Somerset Academy, and Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. After reading law in the office of his brothers, W. J. and H. L. Baer,,he was admitted to the bar of this county, April 26, 1864. During the war of 1861–5 he served as captain of Co. E, 133d regt. Penn. Vols. See history of that regiment in this volume. He removed from Somerset to Reading, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1868, where, besides the practice of his profession, he is connected with a number of business enterprises.

Charles A. Gaither now resides in the city of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Francis J. Kooser was born in the town of Somerset, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1846. Having acquired a classical education at Somerset, Millersville and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, he read law in the office of Hon. William H. Koontz, and was admitted to the bar September 13, 1867. He served as district attorney of the county from 1868 to 1874, and as prothonotary, clerk of courts, etc., for one term, commencing January, 1876. Mr. Kooser is one of the most active members of the Somerset county bar.

Henry Black, a son of Judge Jeremiah S. Black, was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania. He read law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1868.

James B. Gaither resides in the city of Philadelphia. Paul H. Gaither is a resident of the town of Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

William H. Ruppel was born at Frostburg, Allegheny county, Maryland, May 13, 1849. Educated in the public schools, he studied law in the office of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Somerset county, November 26, 1872. Since that time he has been one of the most successful attorneys in the town of Somerset.

John G. Ogle, a son of Hon. A. J. Ogle, was

A. J. Colborn

born in the town of Somerset, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1851. He read law in the office of Francis J. Kooser, Esq., and on February 20, 1873, was admitted to practice.

James L. Pugh, son of James Pugh, was born in the locality known as "Sheep Ridge," Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1844. When seventeen years of age he attended the Normal School at Somerset taught by Prof. Stutzman. The following year, August 14, 1862, he was mustered into the United States service as a volunteer member of Co. D, 133d regt. Penn. Vols., for nine months. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, receiving three wounds in the first-mentioned engagement. On August 21, 1864, he re-enlisted in the 204th (5th regt. Heavy Art.) Penn. Vols. After the war he attended the Millersville State Normal School, and at different times was engaged in teaching. In the spring of 1870 he entered the office of Hon. A. H. Coffroth. On December 15, of the same year he was appointed county superintendent of common schools, a position he held until June, 1872. He then entered the law department of the Michigan University. He graduated March 25, 1874, returned to Somerset, and was admitted to the bar May 4th of that year. He has since held the office of district attorney.

Lewis C. Colborn, a son of Hon. A. J. Colborn, was born at Harnedsville, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1850. Educated at the Millersville and West Chester State Normal Schools, he read law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar May 7, 1874. During the years 1870–2, he served as principal of the public schools of Somerset borough. He has also followed surveying in connection with the practice of law. At present he is burgess of the town.

John R. Scott was born in the borough of New Centerville, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1853. After completing his literary studies at Hopedale, Ohio, he read law in the office of Hon. William H. Koontz, and was admitted to the bar April 4, 1876. He was elected district attorney of the county in November, 1877, and served in that capacity for the term of three years.

A. Bruce Coffroth, a son of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, was born in the town of Somerset, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1855. His literary studies were completed at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. After studying law in his father's office and that of Wm. H. Ruppel, he was admitted to the bar of Somerset county, April 4, 1876. Since that time he has resided in Baltimore, Md., Terre Haute, Ind., and Columbus, Neb. He published a democratic newspaper for two years. His career has been very successful.

Edward B. Scull, a son of Edward Scull, Esq., was born in the borough of Somerset, Pennsylvania, in 1854. His education was completed at Elder's Ridge Academy, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he read law in the office of Hon. William H. Koontz, and on July 12, 1877, was admitted to the bar. He served as first lieutenant of Co. A, in a regiment raised to preserve order during the riots in 1877. He also served as captain of a company of state national guards, now disbanded. Since 1878 he has been connected with the internal revenue service, also with the Somerset *Herald*.

Harry S. Endsley, born September 26, 1854, at Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania; was educated at Canton, Ohio. Afterward he read law in the office of Hon. William H. Koontz, and was admitted to the bar August 7, 1878. He resided at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, until one year after attaining his majority.

Samuel U. Trent was born February 18, 1854, in Brother's Valley township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. His literary studies were pursued in the public schools and the Millersville and Indiana State Normal Schools, of Pennsylvania. He graduated from the last-named institution and from the Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, from which institution he took a post-graduate course. After reading law with Hon. William H. Koontz, he was admitted to the bar November 11, 1878. Prior to that event, however, he was known as one of the most prominent teachers in Somerset county. Subsequent to his admission he had charge of the public schools of Peoria, Illinois, for two years. He returned to Somerset in 1880. In November, 1881, he was elected prothonotary of Somerset county.

George B. Scull was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, in 1856. After completing a course of studies at Shoemaker Academy, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, he studied law in the office of Hon. William H. Koontz, and was admitted to the bar August 29, 1879. He was elected district attorney in November, 1880, and is the present incumbent of that office. From

boyhood he has been connected with the office of the Somerset *Herald*, and since 1878 has been known as the local editor of that journal.

Milton J. Pritts was born four miles east of the town of Somerset, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th day of September, 1857. His education was acquired in the public schools, the Somerset Academy and Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he read law in the office of Hon. William H. Koontz, and on August 23, 1881, was admitted to the Somerset county bar. He is the present well-known cashier of the Somerset County Bank.

Dennis Meyers was born September 26, 1842, at Meyersdale, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools, the Monongalia Academy, at Morgantown, West Virginia, and the State Normal School, at Millersville, Pennsylvania. In 1869 he was elected prothonotary of Somerset county, and served three years. Subsequently he studied law in the office of Hon. John R. Edie, and on November 14, 1881, was admitted to practice in the courts of his native county.

Parker Y. Kimmel was born February 3, 1858, in the town of Somerset, Pennsylvania. His literary studies were completed at Meadville, Pennsylvania. After reading law in the office of John O. Kimmel, Esq., he was admitted as a member of the Somerset county bar, April 25, 1882. He now resides in the thriving town of Meyersdale, Pennsylvania.

Frederick W. Biesecker was born March 10, 1858, in the township of Jenner, Somerset county. After graduating from Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, he studied law in the office of Gen. William H. Koontz, and was admitted to the bar August 28, 1882.

CHAPTER LIII.

PHYSICIANS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

Somerset Physicians, Early and Late — Early Physicians of Berlin — The Medical Profession in the Towns and Villages of the County — Biographical Sketches.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. WILLIAM GORE ELDER, the grandfather of Cyrus Elder, of Johnstown, Pa., was the first physician to locate in the town of Somerset, and, from the time the county-seat was established until his death, was widely known as one of its most prominent and respected citizens. Physicians were few and widely separated in this then new country, and his practice necessarily extended to all points between the Allegheny mountain and Laurel Hill, and from the Maryland line to the Conemaugh river; sometimes even beyond these landmarks. Besides practicing his profession, he engaged in merchandising at an early day. He also held various official positions—county commissioner's clerk, associate judge, etc.

Dr. Norman M. Bruce appears to have been the next physician to settle in Somerset, who remained any considerable length of time. We find mention of his name in the records as early as 1814, and as late as the middle of the century. He finally removed to the State of Iowa and died there. His son Andrew, also a physician, removed to Springfield or Columbus, Ohio, about the year 1851, and died there some two or three years ago. Dr. Michael Berkey was a son-in-law of Dr. Norman M. Bruce. After practicing here some years he removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, soon after the year 1850, and there remained until his death. His father-in-law, the elder Dr. Bruce, accompanied him to Iowa.

Drs. Frank Chorpenning and George B. Fundenburg were contemporary practitioners with Dr. Berkey. The former died in California some twenty years ago. The latter came here from Wheeling, Virginia, about 1850, and remained eight or nine years. He then removed to Cumberland, Maryland. At the present time he is a specialist of note at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Edmund M. Kimmel, a brother of Judge Francis M. and John O. Kimmel, Esq., was born in the town of Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1826. His education was acquired in private schools. Subsequently he studied medicine with Dr. Michael Berkey, and in March, 1850, graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Berlin, where he remained nearly three years. In the fall of 1854, he settled in Somerset, and this town has been his continuous place of abode to the present time. His practice has been wide and extensive. For ten years he visited his out-of-town patients on horseback. Early in life he married a Miss Schell, of Schellsburg, Bedford county, Penn-

Jos. Covode

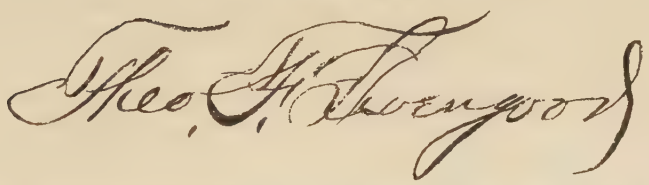
JOSEPH COVODE, M.D.

Dr. Covode, one of the oldest practicing physicians in the county of Somerset, was born in Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1822. Garret Covode, the progenitor of the family, was a native of Amsterdam, Holland. When a child he was kidnapped in the streets of his native city by a sea-captain, who brought him to Philadelphia, and under a then existing law sold him into bondage as a "redemptioner," in which condition he was held for some years after arriving at manhood, and was employed as a domestic servant in the household of Gen. Washington. After the completion of his term of servitude he went to York county, and from thence to Westmoreland, where he resided until his decease, which occurred in 1826, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. During the war of the revolution he served his adopted country, but in what capacity, or for what length of time, is not known. The name of Garrett Covode does not necessarily represent that of the Hollandish family from which he was born, as it was coined or originated by the sea-captain who stole him, and by him conferred upon the boy.

He reared a family of four children. Jacob, the only son, was born in York county, and grew to manhood in Westmoreland county. He was a pioneer in all that the name implies. He died at the age of eighty-two. He married Anna Updegraff. She was a Quakeress, and it is among the traditions of her family that two of her ancestors, uncles, together with a person named Wood, prepared and published a protest against the decision of William Penn, recognizing the legality of negro slavery. This protest is said to be the first anti-slavery manifesto published in this country. To them were born seven children, four sons and three daughters: Mary, John, Jacob, Susan, George W., Anna and Joseph. John, extensively known as one of the most prominent and able men in the commonwealth, was for many years member of congress. He led an active and useful life, and died in Westmoreland.

Joseph was reared on the farm of his father. He received an academical education, and at the age of twenty-two years began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. George B. Fundenberg, of Pittsburgh, graduating at the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia in 1849. Shortly after he came to Jenner Cross Roads, where for thirty-four years he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. For many years he was the only physician in the northwest portion of the county, his practice extending from near Johnstown, on the north, to near Somerset, a distance of twenty miles. But few practitioners have led a more active and useful life than Dr. Covode, or have attained a greater degree of success in the practice, and none have secured a larger portion of public esteem. He possesses the essential qualities of the successful physician other than knowledge—firmness and compassion blended with kindness and discretion.

In 1853 the Doctor was married to Miss Lydia, daughter of Samuel Griffith, Esq., of Jenner. The Griffith family is one of the oldest and most prominent families in this section of the county. Six children have been born to them: Lillie (deceased), Anna C., Minerva, Robert G., Margaret and Bertie K.



THEODORE F. LIVENGOOD, M.D.

Dr. Theodore F. Livengood, the descendant of one of the earliest pioneer families of Elk Lick, as will appear in the biographies of that township, was born in 1849, and reared in Salisbury, where he now resides. Naturally studious, he applied himself assiduously while attending the common schools, and then attended the state normal school at Millerville, in order to prepare himself for teaching, which was to be used as a stepping-stone to something higher. Having finished the normal course, he immediately commenced teaching, which he followed for several years with marked success, for energy and thoroughness are among the marked traits of his character. In addition to district he also taught normal and graded schools, his services as an instructor being eagerly sought after. The proceeds of his intellectual labors were saved with commendable economy and prudence, and he was enabled by this means to put into execution a long-cherished plan of obtaining a medical education. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the medical department in 1875. Doubtless he studied harder and with better results from the fact that he earned, by close application, the means necessary to pay his way through college. Immediately after graduating, he returned to his native place and entered into copartnership with Dr. C. G. Stutzman, and has been permanently and prosperously engaged in practice here ever since. Their practice has been largely surrendered into his hands by his partner, and it is doubtful if another physician in the county has a more extended or lucrative practice—no physician being located near them. Extensive and onerous as his professional duties are, the doctor interests himself in anything of a public nature that will tend to promote the welfare of the general public—notably the cause of education—he having quite recently been the prime factor in establishing a kindergarten school now in successful operation. Possessed of keen perception, quick apprehension and sterling worth, the doctor has a useful and honorable career before him. He is a member of the Ancient York Masons, and at the present time holds the most honorable position that can be conferred upon him in the blue lodge, that of worshipful master of the Meyersdale lodge. In 1875 he was married to Miss Alice Stutzman, daughter of the late venerable Hon. Jost J. Stutzman. They have one child, Horace R. Mr. and Mrs. Livengood are active members of the Reformed church.

sylvania. Seven of their children survive. One son, Dr. Henry S. Kimmel, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in March, 1879, and has since been practicing medicine in conjunction with his father.

Dr. Henry Brubaker, the youngest child of Maj. John Brubaker, of Berlin, was born in Berlin, March 31, 1827. He was educated by private tutors, and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. In 1848 he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. H. Reidt, of Berlin. Subsequently he attended the Jefferson Medical College, and on March 8, 1851, received his degree of M.D. from that institution. He first began to practice in New Lexington, where he remained about eighteen months. Then he located in Berlin for a brief period, or until 1856, when he settled in the town which has since been his home — Somerset, Pennsylvania. Here he has enjoyed an extensive—and we may add, a lucrative—practice for nearly thirty years. Though various other medical practitioners have located in Somerset at different times, Dr. Kimmel and himself have chiefly been relied upon during the long period mentioned. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Allegheny College in 1879.

Dr. Brubaker married Miss Emeline Philson, of Berlin. They have two sons and four daughters. Dr. Albert Philson Brubaker, their eldest child, was born in New Lexington, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1852. Having obtained an excellent literary education, he began the study of medicine, under his father's tuition, in 1870. Afterward he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and March 11, 1874, graduated with great honor from that well-known seat of medical learning. In May, 1874, he was appointed assistant physician to the medical clinic of the Jefferson College Hospital, and retained that position for two years. In October, 1874, he was elected one of the visiting physicians of the Charity Hospital, in which capacity he served for five years. In December, 1874, he became a member of the Pathological Society by election. In February, 1875, he was elected attending physician to the Northern Dispensary, which position he filled for two years. In May, 1879, was appointed lecturer on the anatomy of the head in the Philadelphia Dental College. After lecturing two years he resigned to accept the position of demonstrator of physiology in the Jefferson Medical College, which chair he at present holds. He has also been examiner in physiology for seven years in the Jefferson Robley Dunglison and Medical Quiz Associations. In 1882 he published a compend of human physiology, which was favorably noticed by the medical press of America and England, and a second edition was called for within one year of publication. In 1883 Franklin and Marshall College conferred the degree of A.M. upon him.

Dr. William Rauch was born in Jennertown, Pennsylvania, in 1859. He graduated from the Cincinnati (Ohio) Medical College in 1882. After practicing in Jennertown six months, he located in the borough of Somerset, where he still resides.

BERLIN.

Dr. John Kimmel came from York county prior to 1791, and settled near Berlin, where he practiced medicine for nearly fifty years. He was one of the earliest physicians in the county, and his practice extended through a wide extent of territory. Dr. Kimmel was an associate judge for many years. He died about 1839. His children were Gabriel, William, Jacob, George, Joseph, Michael, Edward, Elizabeth (Kuhns), Mary A. (Case) and Hester (Glessner). Michael, Edward and Hester are living. Jacob was one of the prominent business men of Berlin, and also served many years as justice of the peace. He was the father of Hon. Francis Kimmel, ex-president judge of this district, and John O. Kimmel, of Somerset.

Dr. John P. Cover was born in Brother's Valley, where he still lives, in 1800. His father came from Canada, and was among the earliest settlers of Somerset county. Dr. Cover has practiced medicine for about fifty years. He married Miss Putman and is the father of Silas J. (deceased), David J., Peter J., Phebe, Agnes, Anna and Amelia. Silas J. was a merchant for twenty-three years. He died in 1877.

Dr. W. A. Garman was born in Stoystown, and received his early educational training in a log schoolhouse. Graduating from this in due course, in 1849 he entered the University of Pennsylvania and took the medical course. In 1854 he entered upon practice at Southampton Mills, where he remained three years. He then removed to Berlin, where he has practiced ever since with excellent success. Dr. Garman has held various local offices.

Dr. J. S. Garman, son of Dr. W. A. Garman, was born at Southampton Mills, in this county, and educated in the schools of Berlin. In 1872 he began the study of medicine under his father's tuition, and in 1878 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. Since that time he has been engaged in practice with his father.

Dr. Henry Garey was born in Berlin in 1828, and educated in the Cumberland, Maryland, high school. In 1859–60 he attended the Jefferson Medical College. He then entered the southern army and served as assistant surgeon in the 4th regt. Miss. Cav. After the war he practiced two years at Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, three years in Memphis, Tennessee, and five years in Greenleaf, Mississippi. In 1872 he came to Berlin, where he has since practiced.

Dr. J. K. Miller was born in Stony Creek township. In 1857 he entered Heidelberg College, Ohio, from which he subsequently received the degree of M.S. Later he studied medicine under Dr. Bonbaker, of Somerset, and in 1870 graduated from the Jefferson Medical College. He has since been engaged in the practice of medicine in Berlin. Dr. Miller served in the late war in the emergency service, under Capt. Schrock.

Dr. W. R. Krissinger is a son of Charles Krissinger, of Berlin, and was born and educated in this town. In 1876 he entered the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1878. He has since been engaged in practice in Berlin. Dr. Krissinger started a drug store in 1880.

CONFLUENCE.

The first physician who settled in Confluence was Dr. W. S. Mountain, who came in 1873, and is still in successful practice here.

Dr. B. A. Fichtner was born in Somerset township, Somerset county, and educated at the Richmond, Virginia, Medical College. From 1857 to 1860 he practiced in Cranesburg, and afterward in Fayette county. From 1863 to 1876 he practiced in Smythfield. He then located in Confluence, his present residence. Dr. Fichtner served in Co. G, 88th regt. Penn. Vols., from March, 1865, until the close of the war. The Fichtners were early settlers of this county. Martin, the grandfather of Dr. Fichtner, was a blacksmith, and came from Lancaster county. He died in Northampton township in 1845.

GEBHART'S.

The first physician to settle in Gebhartsburg was Dr. Wesley Cunningham. Dr. Cunningham was born in Turkey-Foot township, where his ancestors were early settlers. In early life he followed teaching for ten years, and took a course of study at the Millersville State Normal School. He read medicine in Somerset with Dr. Henry Brubaker, and in 1869 entered the Jefferson Medical College. In 1871 he began practicing at Levansville. In 1875 he removed to Gebhartsburg, where he has since practiced successfully.

HOOVERSVILLE.

Dr. J. W. Hamer, oldest son of William Hamer, of Shade township, is a native of this county, and followed school-teaching several years. He taught thirteen terms, including four terms of normal school in Hooversville. He graduated from the Columbus, Ohio, Medical College in 1882, and has since been practicing medicine in Hooversville.

MEYERSDALE.

Dr. U. M. Beachly was born at Meyersdale in 1828. He attended the common schools, and in 1851 entered the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating therefrom in 1852. He at once entered upon practice at Meyersdale, where he still resides, the oldest physician in the place.

Dr. H. Clay McKinley is a native of Allegany county, Maryland. In 1858 he began clerking in the office of Dr. Stewart, of Frostburg, Maryland, where he remained until July, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. A, 10th P. R. C. Discharged on account of illness in November, 1862. In 1864 he entered the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated in 1868. Since 1865 he has practiced medicine in Meyersdale. In connection with his practice he also kept a drugstore until the spring of 1883, when he sold out.

W. H. MEYERS, M.D.

It is doubtful if the name of any other family, who have, with few exceptions, eschewed politics, has been more generally known in Somerset county than that of the Meyers. The first member of the Meyers* family who purchased

*Formerly spelled Meyer.

W. J. L. Meyers

real estate in this county was Jacob Meyer, Sr., who resided in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He bought a large tract of land, on which Meyersdale, the largest town in the county, is now located. He never became a resident of the county, but gave the land to his son and daughter, Jacob, Jr., and Catharine, wife of Jacob Olinger, who occupied the land in the year 1805. Jacob, Jr., married Barbara Yorty, of Lebanon county, and they became the parents of three children, who reached mature years, namely, Peter, William and Eliza. Peter, who is noticed elsewhere, married Lydia Miller, and they became the parents of seven children — five sons and two daughters.

Dr. W. H. Meyers, the fourth son and subject of this sketch, was born December 1, 1839. The Doctor received an elementary education in the common schools and then attended the State Normal School at Millersville. Possessing a predilection for medical science, he concluded to make the practice of medicine his life's vocation, and when eighteen years of age commenced the study of medicine with Dr. U. M. Beachly, his preceptor. After a preparatory course of two years he matriculated in the medical department of the Philadelphia University, from which institution he graduated in 1861. Prior to graduation, while home on a vacation, the community was sorely afflicted with that fatal disease, diphtheria, which prevailed as an epidemic. Of the seventy patients who came under his care, all were successfully treated. Immediately after graduation, he attended a full course of lectures in Jefferson College, of Philadelphia, when he returned home and entered into copartnership with his former preceptor, which copartnership continued for five years, since which time the Doctor has continued the practice of his profession alone. A close student and an enthusiast in his profession, it did not require one endowed with prescience to foretell the eminent success he has attained as a medical practitioner. To him is the Latin phrase *semper fidelis* extremely applicable, and, as a natural result, he has built up a practice second to no physician in the county. The sick-calls of the poor are never refused, humanity and charity being with the Doctor paramount to bodily ease or financial advancement. He has been resident surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company since its completion, and is physician for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Employés' Relief Association.

Politically the Doctor is a republican, but he takes no active part in politics. He has occupied numerous positions of honor and trust in the community in which he resides, and has always taken a deep interest and prominent part in local affairs.

The Doctor has one of the best-selected medical libraries in the county. Although one of the busiest men in the community, he yet has a pleasant smile and hearty greeting for everyone. Eminently generous, hospitable and social, he has many friends. On January 14, 1862, he was married to Maggie A., daughter of Charles P. Large, of Buckingham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. They have six children living, namely, Charles P., Robert L. D., William H., Jr., Lydia F., Gertrude W. and J. Simpson. Dr. and Mrs. Meyers are members of the Episcopal church.

Dr. S. S. Good was born in Somerset township, near Frieden's. He was educated in the schools of this county, attending in summer and teaching during the winter months. In 1867 he began reading medicine under Dr. Kimmel, of Somerset; attended Jefferson Medical College; then formed a partnership with Dr. Kimmel, which continued for three years; practiced in Somerset until 1878, then removed to Meyersdale, where his labors have met with excellent success.

NEW CENTREVILLE.

The first physician who settled in this town was Dr. David L. Meyers. His successor was Dr. D. P. Welfley. Next came Dr. Gardner.

Dr. W. H. H. Gardner was born in Milford township and educated in the common schools, attending tuition schools some, and one year at the Millersville Normal School. He served in Co. K, 5th Heavy Art., from September, 1864, to June, 1865. After the war he taught school in Maryland four years. In 1873 he graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, and settled at New Centreville, where he is still practicing, being the only physician in the place. In 1876 Dr. Gardner met with a severe loss in the destruction, by fire, of his dwelling, office, library, and other property.

ROCKWOOD.

Dr. Chauncey Forward, son of the late Hon. Chauncey Forward, of Somerset, was born in

the town of Somerset and educated at Salisbury, in this county. He attended the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating therefrom in 1875. He practiced in Trumbull county, Ohio, two years, and removed thence to Rockwood, his present location, in 1877. A romantic incident in the life of Dr. Forward's wife is worthy of mention: In 1860 Mr. and Mrs. Forward moved to Martinsburg, West Virginia. In 1862, while on her way from Harrisburg to her home in Martinsburg, Mrs. Forward was captured by a party of rebels, a portion of Gen. White's command, and sent with an escort to Staunton, Virginia. Thence she was taken to Castle Thunder, Richmond, where she remained until she was released through the personal exertions of Abraham Lincoln. President Lincoln remarked to Col. Harry Coggsall, a member of Gov. Curtin's staff, that unless Mrs. Forward was immediately released, he would take six of the first ladies of Baltimore and keep them as hostages until her release was effected. She was at once set free and permitted to return to her home. The reason of her detention was that she was suspected of being a Union spy.

SALISBURY.

The first physician who practiced in Salisbury was Dr. Fetter, who settled here about 1835.

STOYSTOWN.

Dr. Robert H. Patterson was born in Philadelphia in 1822, and removed to Somerset county with his parents in 1826. He was educated in his profession at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and has been in active practice in Stoystown since 1844.

Dr. J. M. Louther was born in Westmoreland county, in 1839. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 135th regt. Penn. Vols., and served nine months. He studied medicine and graduated at Philadelphia in May, 1865. He then located in Stoystown, where he has since been engaged in successful practice. In the spring of 1884 the doctor removed to Somerset, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

URSINA.

The first physician in Ursina was Dr. H. L. Bevins, who came to the place in 1869, and practiced successfully until his removal in 1881.

Dr. William S. Harah was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and attended college at Madison, Fayette county. He then studied medicine for three years under Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown, and attended medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He began practice at Centreville, Somerset county, where he remained seventeen years, having an extensive field of labor. In 1869 he removed to Ursina, where he has since practiced. His skill and ability have won for him an enviable reputation.

Dr. W. S. Kuhlman was born in Upper Turkey-Foot township, and educated at Mount Union College, Ohio. In 1880 he graduated from the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, being the seventeenth in rank in a class of one hundred and ten. Immediately after, he came to Ursina, where he has since been in successful practice. Dr. Kuhlman's grandfather Henry was a German, who settled in Summit township, and afterward moved to Turkey-Foot. John F., the father of the doctor, is a Lutheran minister, and at present resides in Jefferson township. He served as a missionary in Nebraska about eighteen years.

WELLERSBURG.

Dr. Samuel C. Fechtig was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1822. His father, John H., was born in the same town in 1800; moved to Wellersburg in 1850; followed the tinsmith's trade; died in 1869. Dr. Fechtig is the oldest of a family of six children, four of whom are living. He was educated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and received his diploma in 1846. In 1847 he settled at Wellersburg, where he still resides. Dr. Fechtig was the first physician in the place and has never been molested by other practitioners. His practice is extensive and successful.

CHAPTER LIV.

THE PRESS.

An early German Newspaper — Gen. Ogle's Proposed "Hornet" — The Old Somerset "Whig" — "People's Guard" — Somerset "Visitor" — Somerset "Democrat" — Extracts from Old Papers, etc. — Somerset "Herald" — Changes in Names and Proprietorship — Somerset "Whig" (New) — "Herald and Whig" — Somerset "Standard" — Salisbury "Independent" — Valley "Independent" — Dale City "Record" — "Christian Family Companion" — Meyersdale "Independent" — Meyersdale "Commercial" — Berlin "Republikaner" — Berlin "Bulletin" — The "Times."

AS early as 1806, a German newspaper, known as the Somerset *Gazette*,* was published in the town of Somerset, but by whom

* In May, 1807, the commissioners of Somerset county ordered that lists of unseated lands upon which taxes are due be published in the Somerset *Gazette*.

C. G. Stutzman

DR. C. G. STUTZMAN.

Dr. C. G. Stutzman is the descendant of one of the oldest, most prominent, public-spirited and progressive families of this section, he being a son of Hon. Jost J. Stutzman, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Dr. Stutzman was born October 2, 1829. In addition to instruction received from his father he was the pupil of his brother, Joseph J., and therefore became well versed in the classics, a knowledge of which is so desirable to a member of the medical fraternity.

Having arrived at the age when one must mark out his future course in life, he decided to become a disciple of Esculapius, and at once repaired to Cincinati, where he became a student in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in 1851.

He commenced the practice of his profession in Meyersdale, but one year subsequent he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, he attending one session. Returning to his native county, he established himself in practice at Sand Patch, as physician to the tunnel which was then commenced but abandoned before it was completed. From this place he removed to Petersburg, where he practiced but one year, when he, in company with Barnard D. Holbrook, went to Nebraska and surveyed a large tract of land for the government. After remaining for a time in Nebraska he went to Iowa and there took up the line of march for Pike's Peak, which was then the objective point of thousands attracted westward by the golden prize so temptingly described by those interested. The bubble having burst at Pike's Peak, he continued on westward and located at Humbug mine, in Northern California, in 1859, where he continued the practice of his profession for three years, when he, like the migratory Arab, "folded his tent" and went to Idaho City when the embryo city contained but a few houses. Here he engaged in mining for two years with the varying success of a miner, the ultimate result not being entirely profitless. The doctor then returned to his native village after an absence of eight years, having experienced both the pleasures and hardships of a frontier and miner's life so full of adventures and attractions. Having decided to resume the practice of his profession, he purchased the practice of Dr. M. A. R. F. Carr, and has since been engaged in the arduous labors of his profession with marked success. Since 1875 Dr. Theo. F. Livengood has been associated with him in his practice. Being a man of generous nature and noble impulses, he contributes to the needy and to worthy causes with no unsparing hand; eminently social and friendly in all his relations, he possesses many friends who hold him in high esteem. He still remains a bachelor.

published, when established, or when its publication ceased, are matters which we have not been able to learn.

According to a brief paragraph which appeared in the columns of the Bedford *Gazette* early in 1806, Gen. Alexander Ogle, of Somerset, proposed to commence the publication of the Somerset *Hornet* on June 1 of that year. It was to be an exponent of the principles of the republican-democratic party of that day, a party opposed to the federalists, of which the Bedford *Gazette* was an advocate. Hence Gen. Ogle's proposed paper was attacked in advance of its issue, by McDowell, of the Bedford paper. It is probable, however, that the *Hornet* never appeared, and that for some years thereafter the General continued to fight and *sting* his political enemies after the old style, without the aid of an organ, for the "oldest inhabitant" has no recollection of the *Hornet's* appearance.

The Somerset *Whig* was the next newspaper established in the county, and the *first* of which definite knowledge is now obtainable. In the editorial columns of No. 1, Vol. XXX, of the Somerset *Democrat*, a paper dated Wednesday, July 4, 1883, we find the following interesting sketch of the *Whig* and other Somerset publications:

FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

* * * At this time in its history, when the recollections of the past are fast fading away, we deem it of interest to take a brief retrospect of the rise and progress of democratic journalism in the county. The *Democrat* itself is yet, comparatively speaking, in the vigor of its youth. Today it attains but its thirtieth birthday, while the democracy in the county had long before the founding of this paper a party journal that advocated and maintained its principles,—a paper founded in the earliest days of the republic by a man who has long since passed from the scenes of his active life. It was a true and earnest exponent of Jeffersonian democracy, but after an existence of years was at last suspended.

The first democratic journal published in the county was called the Somerset *Whig*, published and edited by John Patton, who started it in 1810, fifteen years after the county had been taken from a part of Bedford county, and just twenty-seven years after the close of the war for independence. James Madison, democrat, the fourth President of the United States, was then in the midst of his first term, having been elected in 1808, over C. C. Pinckney, federalist, and, the county giving a democratic majority in those days, the *Whig*, it may be guessed, had fair sailing. Mr. Patton continued at the head of the paper for nineteen years, or until 1829, when he sold out to John Y. and Jacob M. Glessner, both of whom have died in recent years in their homes in Ohio. The Messrs. Glessner published the *Whig* from 1829 until 1833 or 1834, when they disposed of it to Daniel Weyand, Esq., who, too, has passed over the Rubicon of death, but whose memory yet lingers with the present generation.

Although Somerset county from its earliest history had been democratic, it now began to waver and to desert the faith of its fathers. The scarecrow of Masonry was at its hight and alarmed the people, and, as it was used against the democrats, soon began to tell in their ranks. Voters went to the opposition thick and fast, making this probably the most trying period in the career of the *Whig*, but through it all Mr. Weyand passed with honor to himself and credit to his journal. He continued its publication until 1840, after the election of Gen. Harrison, the whig candidate for president, when it suspended. Until 1842 there was no democratic paper published in the county, but in that year William P. Ankeny (who died several years ago in Minneapolis, Minnesota where he had long resided), leased or bought the material of Mr. Weyand and started up the paper again under the name of the *People's Guard*. This advocate of democracy lived until the fall of 1844, when its publication was suspended.

In February, 1846, the office material came into the possession of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, who started up the paper again under the name of the Somerset *Visitor*. Mr. Coffroth continued the publication of the *Visitor* until 1851, when he disposed of it to Robert R. Roddy, Esq., and entered upon his career as a lawyer. The publication of the journal was continued by R. R. Roddy, Esq., until 1853. In that year Mr. C. F. Mitchell purchased the office, and, adding largely to its stock of material, came out in July with the Somerset *Democrat*, in an entire new dress of type and much enlarged and improved over the old *Visitor*. That was the founding of the present journal published under the same name. Since then, now thirty years ago, it has been continuously published, although by several different parties.

After publishing the *Democrat* for seven years, in July, 1861, Mr. Mitchell was succeeded by H. G. and G. F. Baer, who by purchase became its owners. The Messrs. Baer remained in the newspaper business but two years. The war coming on, they enlisted and went to the front to fight the battles of their country. In 1863 they sold the *Democrat* to Valentine Hay, Esq., who published it four years, or until 1867. During the proprietorship of Mr. Hay its present owner became warmly attached to it as an apprentice-boy in the office.

In 1867 Mr. Hay sold the office to Mr. John J. Hoffman, who in three years afterward, or in 1870, bought an entire new outfit for the paper and published it in an enlarged form, changing it from a twenty-four column to a thirty-two column paper. The disastrous fire of May 9, 1872, swept nearly the

entire office out of existence, at that time one of the best offices in Western Pennsylvania. Although Mr. Hoffman did not have the material insured, and in consequence his loss was a very heavy one, he did not surrender, but purchased more type and again enlarged, adding a column to each page and making it a thirty-six column paper.

Under the management of Mr. Hoffman the *Democrat* was published eight and one-half years, or until December, 1875, when he sold it to Hon. A. H. Coffroth. The same day Mr. Coffroth sold it to A. H. Coffroth, Jr., and J. K. Coffroth, who published it under the firm name of A. H. & J. K. Coffroth. On January 1, 1880, Mr. J. K. Coffroth retired, having previously disposed of his interest in the paper to his partner, its present proprietor.

THE SOMERSET WHIG.

This paper was first issued about October 1, 1812. No. 21 of Vol. II bears date Thursday, March 9, 1815 (a small four-column folio). It informed its readers that the *Whig* is "printed by John Patton, in Main street, opposite the postoffice." The brave Capt. Lawrence's words, "Don't give up the ship," served as its motto. The same paper, besides containing Gen. Jackson's congratulatory address to his army, issued immediately after the battle of New Orleans, said, concerning the turnpike road: "We are sorry to learn, by information from Harrisburg, that a law changing the route of the turnpike road from Somerset to Stoystown has actually passed both houses of the legislature. The cause of this change is said to be this, that the citizens on the Somerset route have not in due time subscribed the requisite number of shares to entitle them to letters of incorporation. This change, we are persuaded, will operate very injuriously to Somerset and its neighborhood. Who are to blame in this business it is not for us to inquire at present; but it is certainly a matter of very serious consideration to our citizens generally." The death of Robert Fulton, the inventor, was also noticed. The firm of Isaac Ankeny & Co. advertised that they had "just received a quantity of salt, which they would sell at the reduced price of four dollars per bushel, at their store in Somerset, formerly kept by James Johnston."

Number 1 of the first volume of the Somerset *Herald* bears the date Tuesday, September 16, 1828. During its first years the *Herald* was a small four-column folio sheet, edited and published by George Mowry. Its tone was strongly anti-masonic. The following is an extract from an advertisement appearing over the editor's signature in the first number:

"Disclaiming all party names, the *Herald* will be conducted on principles purely American. Though a friend to the election of Gen. Jackson, the editor will have no objection to giving the adverse party a hearing; moderate essays on both sides of the presidential question, based on principle, and free from abuse, will therefore be admitted to its columns. And besides the usual matter appertaining to a newspaper, the *Herald* will contain a circumstantial account of the kidnapping of Capt. Morgan, a Mason, of the State of New York, by the fraternity, and other Masonic outrages, together with a full exposition of the principles of Freemasonry."

Mr. Mowry also issued a German edition of the *Herald*. But how long he continued in control we have not been able to ascertain. It was, however, for a number of years.

No. 28 of Vol. I of the Somerset *Herald*, Samuel D. Witt, publisher, bears the date of April 17, 1838. The same number refers to bills due the firm of Moorhead & Witt (publishers of the *Herald and Republican*) for the year ending in September, 1837. Thus it would seem that Moorhead & Witt were the successors of Mowry, and began with a new series of numbers when the term *Republican* was added to the title. The same word was dropped before the expiration of two years, when the old name, the Somerset *Herald*, was again adopted. The *Herald* was an advocate of whig principles. Subsequently Joseph J. Stutzman became its editor and proprietor.

Edward Scull, Esq., became a resident of Somerset in 1846. A few months later he established the Somerset *Whig*, chiefly for the purpose of assisting his brother-in-law, A. J. Ogle, to a seat in the national house of representatives. Soon after the establishment of the *Whig*, it was consolidated with the Somerset *Herald*, published by Joseph J. Stutzman. The title of the paper was then changed to that of the *Herald and Whig*, a name which was adhered to until 1870, when the word *Whig* was dropped and the present name, Somerset *Herald*, adopted. Mr. Stutzman retired from the firm about the year 1853.

In July, 1871, Mr. Scull purchased the Somer-

set *Standard** from the Messrs. Schrock, and merged its subscription list into that of the *Herald*. Soon after that event the Somerset Printing Company was formed, which, composed of Edward Scull, Frank Stutzman, James C. Postlethwaite, George W. Kimmel and John I. Scull, existed until dissolved by the conflagration of May 9, 1872. Everything pertaining to the office was then destroyed. Immediately after the fire Mr. Scull resumed the publication of the *Herald* alone, and has continued it until the present time. Since 1878, however, his sons, Edward B. and George R., have been associated with him. As the *Whig*, the *Herald and Whig* and the *Herald*, this publication has ever been considered one of the leading weekly journals of Southwestern Pennsylvania.

THE MEYERSDALE COMMERCIAL.

The history of the Meyersdale *Commercial* embraces the entire history of journalism in southern Somerset county. On February 1, 1872, the Salisbury *Independent*, a six-column weekly, was ushered into existence. The proprietors, publishers and editors were George H. Suhrie and Luther A. Smith. In the summer of the same year a weekly newspaper, entitled the Dale City *Record*, was established in Dale City, now Meyersdale, by Henry R. Holsinger, who was also publisher of the *Christian Family Companion*, a Dunkard church journal of large circulation and influence.

At the close of the first year the Salisbury *Independent* enlarged to a seven-column folio, and in July of the same year (1883) Mr. Smith purchased for Messrs. Suhrie & Smith the *Record*, when it was rechristened and published at Meyers' Mills under the name of the *Valley Independent*. Meyers' Mills was the name of that portion of the district that had refused incorporation with Dale City. A few weeks later, about the 1st of September, the publication of the Salisbury *Independent* was discontinued. Its material was added to that of the new office, and its list and business merged with the new concern.

The *Independent* stemmed the tide bravely until September 1, 1874, when Messrs. Suhrie & Smith made an assignment to J. O. Meyers, Esq. The publication was continued by him, with Mr. Smith as business manager and editor, and Mr. Suhrie as foreman, until January 1, 1875, when the office and material were sold to the Independent Printing Company, composed of J. O. Meyers, Col. M. D. Miller, G. D. Lichty, Dr. Wm. H. Meyers and E. M. Lichty. The paper was enlarged to an eight-column folio, and Messrs. Smith and Suhrie were retained in their former positions.

Meanwhile Rev. Holsinger had sold the *Christian Family Companion* to Bishop Quinter, who subsequently merged it with the *Pilgrim* at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and continued its publication at the latter place under the title of the *Primitive Christian*. It is now published at Mount Morris, Illinois, as the *Gospel Messenger*.

In the spring of 1877 Mr. Smith severed his connection with the *Independent* and was succeeded by Mr. Suhrie in its management. Its existence had long been precarious, and in the vain hope of strengthening it the size was reduced and the ready-print (patent outside form) adopted. In the fall of 1877 the office and material were sold to Mr. T. Hawes, who discontinued the publication until the succeeding February, when he resumed, but abandoned the field in May, 1878, removing the concern to Connellsville, where he for a time published the *Chronicle*. But the tender grip of the sheriff put a quietus on the bantling, thus verifying the proverb, "the good die young."

THE COMMERCIAL.

In January, 1878, shortly after Mr. Hawes' purchase of the *Independent*, a few business men of Meyersdale met, per invitation of Mr. Smith, and the question of starting a new paper was discussed. Before that meeting dispersed a line of policy had been agreed upon, four hundred dollars' worth of stock taken, and another meeting on the following evening arranged for. The evening (Saturday) came, and the little room was crowded. Shares of stock were rapidly subscribed, and in fifteen minutes the *Commercial* was established. On the following day Messrs. Smith and Suhrie started for New York to purchase the outfit. On their return, the stockholders leased the material to Lou A. Smith for a term of three years, he being alone financially responsible for all debts incurred. He was

*The Somerset *Standard* was established by E. M. & W. M. Schrock, January 15, 1870. It was an eight-column folio, and at that time the largest newspaper published in the county. The Messrs. Schrock were also the first to place in position a job press. They continued the publication of the *Standard* until July, 1871, when the office, fixtures and a subscription list of fifteen hundred subscribers were sold to Edward Scull, Esq., of the Somerset *Herald*.

further to add to the material a like amount in value during the three years of the lease, and then purchase the stock with accrued interest. The original value of the office was about fifteen hundred dollars; by the terms of the lease this was doubled in three years, making its value in March, 1881, three thousand dollars.

The *Commercial* made its appearance March 15, 1878, as an eight-column folio, without a solitary subscriber. About six hundred copies were printed and distributed. The week following it had one hundred paid-up subscriptions, and at the close of the year its list had increased to nearly four hundred, all paid up. At the close of the third volume, the entire concern passed into the hands of Mr. Smith by purchase, and the company, by public notice of its secretary, was dissolved. Up to February, 1882, a Washington hand-press was used, when a Damon & Peets hand cylinder press was purchased, and a few weeks later the paper was enlarged and brightened with a partial new dress of minion type. The same year a lot of ground (37×99) was purchased on Center — the business street of the borough — through the agency of Mr. William Slicer, a sidewalk put down, well sunk, and other improvements made. The business had so increased that the quarters above the postoffice were too contracted for comfort, and in the summer of 1883 the new *Commercial* building was erected. This structure is one of the best and most substantial of the kind in the state. Mr. Smith removed the *Commercial* material into its new home September 27 of this year, where it is now permanently housed. The building is brick, metal-roofed, heated by steam, and practically fire-proof. The outer dimensions are 26×50, two stories in hight. A handsome porch, reached by an easy flight of steps, admits the visitor to the counting-room, 18×12. To the rear of this is the pressroom, 24×30 feet, and to the left the editorial-room, also 18×12. Copy elevators and speaking-tubes lead to the second floor from either room, while the pressroom is supplied with a large form elevator, which rapidly and easily conveys the heavy type-forms to and from the press. In the basement is the ten-horsepower boiler, which furnishes heat and power for the establishment. A broad, easy flight of steps leads to the composing-room, 43×25, by eleven feet in hight. Twenty-seven windows give ample light, and the space over the stairway is utilized as a storage room for jobbing papers.

The financial policy of the paper is tersely summed up in the one word — "cash." Its striking success is, in a great measure, due to this rigid requirement. Politically it is republican, but its proprietor distinctly disavows that it is an "organ." While the *Commercial* and its editors are republican to the core, the paper has become a "free lance in political journalism." During the hot political fight of 1882 the *Commercial* espoused the independent republican cause, and was the first interior paper in the state to hoist the name of John Stewart to its masthead. The close of that notable campaign left the *Commercial* with an average circulation of fifteen hundred and sixty, the number at one time reaching an aggregate circulation of over nineteen hundred. It is a local paper in its widest sense. Local correspondents at all important points are alert and watchful, and furnish its columns the freshest news from their respective districts. But while this is the distinctive feature of the paper, attention is also paid to literature and the general news, excluding carefully what is unclean and demoralizing.

The proprietor, Mr. Smith, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and is consequently in the fifty-first year of his age. He came to Somerset county in 1860, and was among the first to enlist in 1861. He was a member of Co. A, 10th Penn. Res., and went through all the campaigns of that famous corps, from Drainesville to Bethsaida church, excepting South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, by reason of injuries received at the second battle of Bull Run, and after recovery by camp fever at Alexandria. He is a light, spare man, a tireless worker, energetic, combative and courageous, and a man of superior business qualifications—qualities that have been of the greatest value to him in the journalistic profession. He was educated at the Marietta, Pennsylvania, Academy, afterward becoming an accountant, then a public school teacher, and finally drifting into journalism, where he has found congenial employment for his talents.

Mr. Geo. H. Suhrie, the associate editor, is of Somerset county birth and parentage, having been born in Milford in May, 1848. He was educated at Bethany College, Virginia, where he also acquired a practical knowledge of the art of printing in the office of the *Millennial Har-*

COMMERCIAL PRINTING HOUSE,

MEYERSDALE, PA.

binger. He is a fluent and graceful writer, and, when occasion requires, satirical and incisive. Both the editors are in the prime of life, thoroughly understand and dearly love their profession, are full of fight, aggressive, believe in the *Commercial* and mean to put it at the top, if energy, skill, brains and money can do it. Every dollar not required to meet current expenses goes into material, and helps build up the paper. The result of this policy is seen in the handsomest and best appointed printing-office in the interior of the state. The improvements contemplated will include, however, a new power press, most likely the Cincinnati cylinder, a new engine and new type. The enlarged sheet will, we think, be modeled somewhat after such favorite journals as the Philadelphia *Press*, Pittsburgh *Dispatch* or Lancaster *New Era*.

The first and only paper ever published in Salisbury was the Salisbury *Independent*, established in 1872 by George H. Suhrie and Luther A. Smith. It was published for a year and a half and was then merged into the *Valley Independent* and printed at Meyersdale by the same firm.

The first paper published in Meyersdale was the Dale City *Record*, started in 1872 by Henry R. Holsinger, who continued its publication until August, 1873. Mr. Holsinger also published a religious newspaper called the *Christian Family Companion*, which attained a circulation of about six thousand copies. At the date given, Suhrie & Smith purchased the *Record* for one thousand dollars and combined it with the Salisbury *Independent*. The journal thenceforth appeared under the name of the *Valley Independent*. At that time there was a bitter factional fight as to what the town should be called. The *Independent* espoused the name Meyersdale, which was finally adopted. In 1874 Suhrie & Smith made an assignment to J. O. Meyers, who published the paper until January 1, 1875, when the stock was sold to the Independent Printing Company, consisting of Col. M. D. Miller, J. O. Meyers, Dr. W. H. Meyers, G. D. and E. M. Lichty. Under this management L. A. Smith was editor and business manager. The paper was enlarged to eight columns, and its name changed to the Meyersdale *Independent*. In May, 1877, Mr. Smith retired from the editorial management and was succeeded by George H. Suhrie, who continued in charge until the following September. The establishment was then sold to Tillman Hawes, and the publication was discontinued until February, 1878. It was then revived and continued until the following May. Mr. Hawes then went to Connellsville to establish the Connellsville *Chronicle*, and the *Independent* ceased to exist.

In 1846 the Berlin *Republikaner*, a German newspaper, was established in Berlin. It was a small six-column folio, and its publisher and editor was Samuel J. Row, now of Indiana, Pennsylvania. It had a circulation of about eight hundred, but its publication was continued only three or four years.

The Berlin *Bulletin* was published by H. R. Holsinger during the political campaign of 1878. Afterward the material was merged into another paper published by Mr. Holsinger.

The first number of the *Times*, a new Somerset county journal, with central office at Rockwood and permanent agencies at Somerset and Meyersdale, was issued October 20, 1883. It is published every Saturday by a stock company consisting of prominent business men of Somerset, Meyersdale and Rockwood. In size it is a standard sheet of twenty-eight columns. Non-partisan in politics and furnished to subscribers at the rate of one dollar per year, it started out under the editorial management of Edward H. Werner, with a subscription list approximating one thousand names.

CHAPTER LV.

THE SCHOOLS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.*

A General View of the Educational Interests of the County — The Past Condition of Schools Contrasted with the Present — Illiteracy in 1830 — A School in Turkey-Foot in 1776 — General History of the Schools in each Township and Borough — Log Schoolhouses — German Teachers — Opposition to Free Schools — Friends of Education — Statistics.

WHILE schools were maintained only by subscription the cause of education made but little progress. Many people were compelled through poverty to let their children grow up without education. Others were opposed on principle to more than the simplest elementary training. According to the United States census of 1830, there were about three

*This chapter is mainly from an article in the report of the state superintendent of public instruction for 1877, by J. B. Whipkey, county superintendent.

thousand five hundred persons in Somerset county, or about one-sixth of the entire population, who could neither read nor write. Four years later the state made provision for the maintenance of free public schools. The law was bitterly opposed, and in several townships of the county the enemies of popular education were in a majority and prevented the adoption of the system. On the other hand, liberal-minded and wise citizens worked earnestly in behalf of the cause, and at length convinced their opponents of their error. Today the public schools throughout the county are generally wisely managed and almost universally befriended. As a consequence, Somerset county will compare favorably in point of intelligence with other sections of the state.

The earliest school in the county, so far as can be learned, was conducted under the auspices of the New Jersey settlers in Turkey-Foot township as early as 1776. Probably the Baptist settlers of that neighborhood supported a school in connection with the church which they founded in 1775. About the year 1800 an Irishman, whose name is lost to history, taught a school in an old, dilapidated dwelling, which stood near the Turkey-Foot church. About 1828 Mr. Cox and David Roderick commenced teaching in Turkey-Foot. The first schoolhouse in Lower Turkey-Foot was built in 1830, near the old Jennings farm, and David Roderick was the first teacher in the new house. The free-school system was accepted in 1836. Henry L. Holbrook and Abraham Collins were members of the first school board. Up to 1848, when the township was divided into Upper and Lower Turkey-Foot, Hugh Connelly, Elijah Younkin, John Lichliter, Jackson Mitchell and A. J. Colborn were efficient teachers.

John Drury taught a school near Kingwood, in Upper Turkey-Foot, in 1812. William Kilpatrick taught in a private house near Paddytown in 1815. A schoolhouse was built near John Cramer's in 1820, and Bernard Conrad was the first teacher.

The first school in Addison township was taught in a private house near Petersburg, in 1792. The first schoolhouse was built in 1800, near the Casselman river, on land now owned by William Hanna. Adam Bowlin, a better hunter than teacher, was the instructor. The township promptly accepted the free-school law in 1834, and under such earnest school directors as Gen. Ross and Judge Hanna, the schools soon became efficient.

Ursina borough has one of the best schoolbuildings in the county, and supports a well graded school. Confluence also has a prosperous school, well graded and wisely conducted. Both Ursina and Confluence are new towns, built since the opening of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad.

The town of Berlin maintained schools from a very early date. The Reformed and Lutheran congregations each had schoolhouses and schools as early as 1780. The schoolhouses were built of round logs; the benches were made of slabs and the tables of rough boards. A stone schoolhouse was built near the Reformed church in 1825, and about the same time a new frame building took the place of an old schoolhouse which stood on the present site of the Lutheran Sunday-school building. Berlin formed an independent school district in 1836, and the following year adopted the free-school system. Schoolhouses have since been erected in 1837, 1857 and 1876. The present schoolhouse is of brick, of ample size and provided with the best furniture. Philip Smith, Rev. John Brubaker and I. F. Rodabaugh were efficient teachers in this town, and brought the schools to a standard unsurpassed by any in the county. An old church was converted into a seminary in 1853, and was kept open five terms.

In Brother's Valley township German schools were taught very early. The people were opposed to the free schools, and did not accept them until 1849. Prior to that time few buildings were erected solely for schools, and in 1850 but six schools were maintained in the township. Steady progress has attended the schools, and they are now thriving and prosperous.

In Summit township the early schools were taught in private houses and deserted dwellings. A schoolhouse was erected on the Kensinger farm as early as 1795, but it is not known that a school was ever taught in it. A German school was taught in an old dwelling on the Harrick farm in 1796. Common schools were adopted with great difficulty in 1844. Guns were loaded to shoot the tax collector. Fortunately no blood was shed, and the schools became popular.

A schoolhouse of round logs, furnished with benches made of split logs, was built, where Meyersdale now stands, in 1812. William

Shocky, Peter Engle and others were early teachers. In 1822 a larger school-building was erected, and in 1842 it was refitted. Gen. William H. Koontz, C. G. Stutzman, George Knee and C. C. Musselman were among the teachers in this house. The present school-building was erected in 1861. (Further notice of the schools of Meyersdale is given in the history of that borough.)

Peter Fahrny taught a German school in Elk Lick township in 1794, in a log house on the Christopher Garlitz farm. Jackson Griffith probably taught the first English school in 1810. The schoolhouse was an old dwelling which stood on the present John J. Keim farm. Afterward a man named Turney taught here. The old house had no desks, and the citizens made a few of rough boards and placed them in the room; but when the teacher came, he was indignant and threw the furniture out, stating that desks had a tendency to make lazy pupils. The first schoolhouse was built on Samuel Lichty's farm, about 1830. Free schools were accepted in 1844. There has since been good progress.

In Salisbury, a round-log schoolhouse was built on a lot of land donated by Joseph Markley, about 1800. The first teacher was named Warfield; McConnell was his successor. Peter Welfley taught several terms successfully. Jost J. Stutzman was the next teacher, and on account of his proficiency in grammar he was called the "Grammar King." His home was in Salisbury, and under his efficient management the school of the town attained a high grade from which it has never fallen. Mr. Stutzman devoted forty-five years of his life to the teacher's profession. L. A. Smith and J. D. Meese have also been efficient teachers in the town.

The people of Quemahoning township gave little attention to education until 1840, when the free-school system was adopted. Early private schools, both English and German, were maintained by English and German settlers for the benefit of their own families. A few schoolhouses were built as early as 1825. The township now stands among the first in the county in the number and character of its schools.

About the year 1798 Henry Staufer taught a school in a church which stood near the old cemetery at Stoystown. He also taught in an old dwelling in 1808. A round-log schoolhouse was erected in 1810 and torn away in 1828. The third schoolhouse on the same site was erected in 1860. Henry Staufer and Samuel Pearson were among the best teachers prior to the opening of free schools. Stoystown borough was incorporated in 1838 and adopted free schools the same year. Prof. Frederick Grof had charge of the borough school for several years, and raised it to a high standard of excellence.

In Milford township log buildings were early erected, which served both as churches and schoolhouses. A Mr. Wilkinson taught in an old church near Jacob Critchfield's present residence, in 1807. There were few schoolhouses until 1834, when the free-school system went into effect in the township. Col. Will, of Milford, a member of the legislature when the act was passed, was much censured for voting for the bill. The free schools, however, soon became popular, and under good directors and efficient teachers have been most successful.

A schoolhouse was built where New Centreville now is, in 1798. A small house joined to it served as the temporary residence of the teacher. Here Jacob Weimer resided and taught the school for several years. The third schoolhouse on the same site was completed in 1874. It contains two large and well furnished rooms. The school has been under able management for several years, and is in a prosperous condition.

An Irishman named James Kennedy was the first teacher in Somerset township. He had been bought by Herman Husband, at Baltimore, for money to pay his passage-fare across the ocean. It seems that he had escaped from an Irish monastery, and knew little of the outside world. After it was found that his services as a laborer were of no value, it was decided to make him a schoolmaster. Accordingly he was set to work in an old cabin in 1777. He tried to teach his pupils the Catholic doctrine, and failed. He also utterly failed as an instructor, and left his school, declaring that it was useless to attempt to teach children who knew nothing. A schoolhouse was built near the present site of Samuel's church in 1798. Israel Bailey taught here in 1804. A teacher named Youngman opened a school in the same house in 1805, but died before finishing his term. Schoolhouses were built at Casebeer's church and near Will's church early. The greater number of the early schools were held in

private houses. Free schools were accepted by only a small majority in 1841. Among the most efficient teachers prior to that time were Robert Laughton and Dr. Patterson.

The first schoolhouse in the town of Somerset was built on the southwestern corner of the Lutheran cemetery. A Frenchman named Costell, a fine scholar, was the teacher. The second school-building was erected on the lot where the Union schoolhouse now stands. This lot was donated to the town for educational purposes by Peter Ankeny, one of the original proprietors. The schools of the town are six in number, and have ample accommodations. Sylvester Collom, F. J. Kooser and William H. Sanner were efficient teachers of the town. The schools have generally been well conducted, and their condition is highly creditable to the citizens.

About 1812 Gen. Alexander Ogle, then state senator, succeeded in getting a state appropriation of two thousand dollars for the erection of a county academy at Somerset. The building was erected the next year, and Mr. Costell, a master both of German and French, was placed in charge. Mr. Blood was afterward principal, and organized the first Latin class ever taught in the county. Henry L. Holbrook, a faithful and popular teacher, was principal from 1826 to 1838. Col. J. R. Edie, while principal in 1842, introduced the first blackboard ever used in the county. Subsequently the academy building was devoted to the use of the common schools. In 1882 the old academy was torn down, and in its place a public school-building, costing about ten thousand dollars, has been built.

A school was taught in a private house near Bakersville, in Jefferson township, in 1801. James White, an inebriate, taught in 1815. William Scott and Henry Weimer were later teachers. Jefferson township was included in Somerset until 1847.

Middle Creek was a part of Milford until 1853. The first schoolhouse was built near Barron's church, in 1815. David Tedrow, George Tedrow and George Lenhart were early teachers. Jesse Moore and John Boucher were active and energetic members of the first school board. Josiah Pile and Evan Scott were among the best qualified teachers when the township was formed.

A few German schools were taught in Conemaugh township as early as 1800. Education, however, received little attention. After the common-school law was passed, it was evaded by electing directors who refused to enforce it. This state of affairs continued until 1869, when the friends of the common-school system made complaint to the court and the directors were made to discharge their duties. Since then the schools have made good progress and opposition has died out.

In Jenner township, Moses Fream taught the first school, in his own house, in 1804. The first schoolhouse was built in 1814. A second was erected near the Quaker church in 1816, and in it Samuel Boyles taught school. The schools are now well conducted and efficient. Jennertown borough has maintained a good school since its incorporation in 1874.

The early schools of Stony Creek township were German, and were generally taught in private houses. A schoolhouse was built on the Joseph Glessner farm in 1795. Henry Stauffer taught near Shanksville, in 1807. A schoolhouse was built at this place in 1820. Free schools were accepted in 1838. The schools are now in excellent condition.

The first schools in Shade township were taught in private houses by Caspar Statler, William Nool, Samuel Pearson and others. A schoolhouse was built near the present home of Samuel Statler, in 1810. Prior to the acceptance of the free schools in 1837, there were few schools in the township, and some pupils were obliged to walk six miles to attend.

The first school in Paint township was taught by M. Seese, in a private house on the Jonas Weaver farm. The first schoolhouse was erected on the A. D. Weaver farm, and here a teacher named Schultz taught both English and German. The present school system was accepted in 1861 through the earnest efforts of Joseph Lehman, Peter Berkey and other friends of education. There were but four schoolhouses in the township prior to 1861.

Henry Zufall taught a school near Wellersburg, in Southampton township, in 1796. The first schoolhouse was built a short distance south of Wellersburg in 1802. John Knox McGee taught an English school in 1803. Peter Wilhelm and Jacob Ketring taught German schools at different times. The township

adopted the present system in 1835. Wellersburg has a graded school, which is well conducted.

A school was taught at Shaffer's church, Allegheny township, by Mr. Appleman, in 1810. Early schools were held in private houses. Little attention was then paid to education. Free schools were adopted by the township in 1835.

At New Baltimore the first school was organized in the Catholic church, in 1830. A schoolhouse was built in 1863. S. M. Topper was the first teacher in this building. The citizens of the borough generally are interested in the school.

Peter Engel taught the first school in Greenville township, in the old Greenville church, in 1810. The present system was adopted in 1835.

Hiram Finley, Esq., and Peter Engel were members of the first school board, and deserve much credit for their labors in behalf of the schools. Solomon Engel was also an efficient member of the school board for many years.

In Northampton township Charles Peterson taught a German school in 1796, in the house of Philip Poorbaugh. The first schoolhouse was built on the Valentine Bridigum farm, and in it a German school was taught in 1816. The township (then included in Southampton) adopted the free schools in 1835.

The first school in Larimer township was taught at the White Oak church in 1824, by Daniel De Haven, who was then pastor of the congregation. At the time of the adoption of the common-school system in 1835, there were but two schools within the present limits of the township. The citizens have since shown commendable interest in school matters.

In early times debating societies were supported in many neighborhoods with good results. They have long since passed away, but in their place almost every township has organized literary societies, which have been most successful. The first teachers' institute was held in 1855. The sessions of this institute have since been under the control of the county school superintendents, and have had an important influence in improving methods of instruction.

The following statistics from the last report of the state superintendent show the present condition of the schools of the county:

TABULAR STATEMENT FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 5, 1882.

Districts.	No. of schools.	Average No. of months taught.	No. of male teachers.	No. of female teachers.	No. of pupils attending school.	Total expenditures.
Addison	12	5	10	2	227	$1,891 45
Allegheny	9½	5	6	3	205	1,815 09
Berlin	8	5	1	2	152	1,532 07
Brother's Valley	12	5	11	1	283	1,728 87
Conemaugh	11	5	11	....	278	1,670 38
Confluence	2	5	1	1	82	943 80
Elk Lick	11	5	11	....	255	2,833 87
Greenville	5	5	4	1	122	849 44
Jefferson	6	5	6	....	144	1,585 99
Jenner	15	5	15	....	390	2,469 28
Jennertown	1	5	1	....	27	159 09
Larimer	4	5	4	....	133	587 86
Middle Creek	4	5	4	....	104	670 65
Milford	14	5	10	4	339	2,741 27
Meyersdale	6	7	3	3	239	2,026 28
New Baltimore	1	5	1	....	32	144 44
New Centreville	1	5	1	....	31	204 52
Northampton	7	5	7	....	155	1,535 27
Paint	10	5	10	....	195	1,673 35
Quemahoning	10	5	10	....	218	1,662 40
Salisbury	3	5	3	....	117	781 87
Shade	11	5	8	3	223	1,524 72
Somerset borough	6	5	1	5	263	1,477 61
Somerset township	24	5	23	1	644	4,322 56
Southampton	6	5	2	4	80	699 78
Stony Creek	11	5	10	1	352	1,740 95
Stoystown	2	5	2	....	64	462 06
Summit	11	5	11	....	352	2,856 84
Turkey-Foot, Upper	9	5	9	....	210	1,213 26
Turkey-Foot, Lower	6	5	5	1	93	724 30
Ursina	2	5	1	1	40	3,843 10
Wellersburg	1	5	1	....	34	221 60
Total	236½	5.05	203	33	6,078	$48,594 02

Average wages of male teachers, per month, $28.92; female teachers, $23.75; number of male scholars, 4,789; female scholars, 4,153; average per cent of attendance, 79; state appropriaton, $6,277.69; total receipts, $54,983.32.

CHAPTER LVI.

BOROUGH OF SOMERSET.

Its Location and Population — Fragments of the History of this Vicinity Prior to 1795 — Made the County Seat — Name Changed from Brunerstown to Somerset — Original Limits — Names of its First Inhabitants — Made a Borough — Its Inhabitants at that Time — Gradual Progress — A Church and an Academy Built — Residents of 1814 — Prominent Citizens in the Years 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1883 — Borough Officers — Conflagrations of 1833, 1872 and 1876 — Bankers — Secret Associations — Churches.

THE borough of Somerset, with a population of about twelve hundred, is pleasantly situated in the central part of the county, of which it has been the seat of justice since September, 1795. It also enjoys the proud distinction of being the highest county-seat in the

commonwealth of Pennsylvania.* By reason of the great period which has intervened since its establishment, the disappearance of its founders and first settlers, and the disastrous results of conflagrations, which by thrice sweeping across its site have destroyed all, or nearly all, records, books, newspaper files, etc., bearing upon its early history, he who now essays to chronicle the important events of the past one hundred years will necessarily labor under many and peculiar disadvantages.

Prior to the beginning of the revolutionary war, this vicinity, then forming part of Quemahoning township, of Bedford county, was sparsely settled. But before the conclusion of the long struggle for independence, nearly all of the widely scattered inhabitants of Quemahoning were driven by Indians, under pay of the British government, into the more thickly populated districts at Bedford, Conococheague and Ligonier. Immediately after the cessation of hostilities, many of the original settlers returned to their "claims." At the same time their numbers were rapidly increased by the constant flow of immigration pouring westward over the Allegheny mountain.

The men of Quemahoning, of that period, lived lives of great toil and hardship, and uncomplainingly endured many privations, yet the names of but few of those who settled in the vicinity of the site of Somerset prior to the year 1795 have been preserved. Among them, however, were John Penrod, a hunter, Harmon Husband, Henry Bruner, George Bruner, Ulrich Bruner, Jonathan Buck, Peter Ankeny and Adam Schneider. It appears that Husband was the original owner of part of the town site. At an early day he transferred one hundred acres to the Bruners, who, before the year 1787, laid out town lots, streets, etc., and named the locality "Brunerstown." Subsequently Adam Schneider became the owner of Brunerstown. Respecting the transfer from Husband to Bruner, and from the latter to Schneider, the transactions are partly explained in the following copy of an old document which was found several years ago among papers in the possession of Adam Schneider's heirs :

Articles of agreement made this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, between Woolrick† Bruner, of Milford township, in Bedford County and State of Pennsylvania, of the one part, and Adam Snider, of Washington County, in the State of Maryland, of the other part. Witnesseth: That the said Adam Snider hath agreed with, bought and bargained with the said Woolrick Bruner, for a certain tract and parcel of land whereon the said Woolrick Bruner now lives, containing two hundred acres of land and upwards by estimation, be the same more or less; it being that part of the said Bruner's dwelling-place which lays on the north side of a big road* along the main street of a town which the said Bruner laid out into lots some years ago, which said whole land included about one hundred acres that the said Bruner bought of Harmon Husband, with another survey of about three hundred acres warranted in the name of George Bruner, and patented to him the said Woolrick Bruner, that part of which whole land being before sold to one Jonathan Buck, which lays south of the said big road and Main street of the said town lots; and for which said two hundred acres of land the said Adam Snider agrees to pay him, the said Woolrick Bruner, the sum of one hundred pounds current money of the State of Pennsylvania, in money, and one house and lot in Baltimore town, on Howard street, joining the widow Bankles, and occupied by Jacob Reader; and pay the said sum of one hundred pounds in two payments, that is, fifty pounds on the first day of October next and fifty pounds more on the first day of May next.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties, that the said Woolrick Bruner excepts and reserves to himself, out of the said two hundred acres, one of the said town lots, being the second lot in number on the plan; and it is further agreed, that if the said land, when it comes to be measured, should fall short of the said two hundred acres more than ten acres, that then there shall be an abatement in the price in proportion to such want; but in case it shall measure more than the two hundred acres, ever so much, that there is to be no addition to the price; and it is further agreed that the said Woolrick Bruner shall make over and convey the said two hundred acres of land, more or less, to him the said Adam Snider, his heirs and assigns forever, clear of all costs, by good and lawful deeds of conveyance, as soon and on the payment of the last gale of fifty pounds, or give a sufficient bond of performance to complete the same as soon as the said Harmon Husband shall procure his patent to the said one hundred acres, according to the agreement made between the said Woolrick Bruner and Harmon Husband, and when at the same time the said Snider shall make the like title of the aforesaid lot and house in Baltimore town to him, the said Woolrick Bruner, his heirs and assigns forever, and for the due performance of the above agreement the parties above do bind themselves and each of their heirs, executors and administrators unto each other in the sum of two hundred pounds current money aforesaid, to be paid by the party failing. In witness

* Its altitude is nearly 2,200 feet above the sea level.

† Doubtless a misspelling of the name Ulrich.

* Now Main street in the town of Somerset.

whereof, the parties above said have put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

ULRICH BRUNER. [L.S.]
ADAM SCHNEIDER. [L.S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered, in the presence of us:
HARMON HUSBAND.
HENRY BRUNER.

The foregoing is the article of agreement by which the transfer of Bruner's Town (or the present borough of Somerset) and adjacent lands was made by Ulrich Bruner to Adam Schneider. The signatures, with the exception of that of Harmon Husband, were written in German. The agreement itself was prepared by Husband in a plain, legible style.

Thereafter it is to be presumed the Schneiders, and the few other people congregated in and immediately around Bruner's Town, lived on in an even, uneventful manner until the autumn of 1795, when their hitherto unpretentious hamlet at once arose to importance by receiving a new name — Somerset — and being made the seat of justice of the recently created county of Somerset. This matter was determined on the 12th day of September, 1795. (See a preceding chapter entitled "Organization and Erection.") On the same day, Adam Schneider, proprietor of the lands lying on the north side of the "great road" — the Main street of today — and Peter Ankeny, proprietor of the grounds on the south side of the same highway, caused a plot of the town of Somerset to be made.

It is not known whether the street and lot lines of Brunerstown were followed in this survey and mapping of the town, or not; but it is most probable that they were conformed to and maintained. However, the original map of the town of Somerset, which was executed upon parchment by Josiah Espy, Esq., under date of September 12, 1795, defines the original limits of the town; its boundaries were Catharine street on the north, Race street on the south, Pleasant street on the east and Rosanna on the west. Each lot, originally, was sixty-six feet wide by two hundred and sixty-four feet in length, except the four central ones, which were but two hundred and thirty-one feet in depth. Espy's map also indicates Central square — the place frequently designated "the diamond," court-house square, German church and burial-grounds, English school grounds, church and burial-grounds where the Reformed church edifice now stands, and Garbage square. The last-mentioned locality being bounded by Patriot, South and Main Cross streets, and the alley running parallel to the last-mentioned street on the west. Alexander Ogle, afterward widely known as Gen. Ogle, was then mentioned as the owner of five or six town lots. The names of several other individuals were also written upon this map as original owners of lots, but use and the many passing years have rendered them illegible. As was customary in the time of which we write, ground rents* were entailed and collected for a long term of years, upon all lots sold by the proprietors within the original limits of the town.

After its establishment as the county-seat the town increased rapidly in numbers, and five years later — 1800 — men bearing the following well-remembered names were classed as its citizens: Peter Ankeny; John Armstrong, Sr., mason; Emanuel Brallier, joiner; John Campbell; William Campbell; Conrad Beymer; Josiah Espy, Esq., attorney, etc.; Dr. William Gore Elder, the first physician to settle in the town; Adam Flick, Sr.; Abraham Faith; Gabriel Forsythe, merchant; William Findley; Henry Glessner, joiner; Jacob Glessner, joiner; Rev. Henry Giesey, D.D.; Valentine Haupt, joiner; Christian Hipple, caterer; Valentine Haupt, Jr., joiner; Michael Hugus, clockmaker; Thomas Kennedy, the first sheriff, also saddler and innkeeper; Peter Kimmel, farmer, also tanner and blacksmith; John King; John Kurtz, hatter; Rev. Frederick William Long, D.D.; Thomas Leech, tailor; Alexander Lynn, blacksmith; Abraham Miller, tanner; Abraham Morrison, attorney-at-law; John Mong, wheelwright; Alexander Ogle, Esq., politician and attorney; Robert Pearson, jobber; Jacob Saylor, tinner; Adam Schneider, farmer; Jacob Schneider, farmer and merchant; Henry Schneider, merchant; Henry Shaffer, wagoner; Henry Schneider, farmer; Michael Tedrow, joiner; Rudolph Ulrich, watchmaker; Joseph Weigley, Esq., attorney-at-law; John Weimer; John Wells, Esq., magistrate, and Capt. John Webster, inn-keeper.

Peter Ankeny, one of the founders of the town, was a descendant of the French Huguenots. He was born on the Conococheague, near

* As late as 1826, John Wells, Widow Armstrong, George Ross, John Lichtenberger, Daniel Baird, John Armstrong, Abraham Morrison, George Parker, Philip Herman, Alexander Ogle, Masonic Lodge, Jacob Bonnett, George Chorpenning, John Patton, Isaac McKeim, Isaac Bricker, Keller's estate and the widow Parker paid ground rents to the heirs of Adam Schneider.

Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1751. Peter and his brother, Christian Ankeny, came to Somerset county (then Bedford) not later than 1773. Christian settled southwest of the town. Peter owned about two-thirds of the present site of the town. He gave lots for school, cemetery and church purposes. He died in 1802. His wife, Rosanna Bonnet, was also a native of the Conococheague settlement, and a sister of Hon. Jacob Bonnet, of Bedford. She died on the old homestead in 1835. The children of Peter and Rosanna Ankeny were: Peter, John, Jacob and Henry (twins), Isaac, Joseph; Catharine, who married Frederick Meyers; Elizabeth, who married Michael Hugus; Rosanna, who married George Shaver, and Susan, who became the wife of Andrew Stewart. All are now dead. John removed to Illinois and became prominent.

Soon after the Ankenys came to this county, they were driven away by the Indians and returned to the Conococheague. About a year later they returned, built a blockhouse on their property, and thenceforth remained here.

Michael Hugus, another early and prominent resident of the town, came here from Westmoreland county, about 1799. He was a clockmaker, but during a part of his life engaged in farming and hotelkeeping. He died November 25, 1825. His widow (*née* Elizabeth Ankeny) died November 25, 1863. Their children were: Margaret (Neiswander), Maria (Connelly), Rosanna (Walter), Lydia (wife of Samuel Gaither, Esq.), Elizabeth R. (single), Peter, John, Isaac, Henry W. and Jacob A. The surviving members of this family are Peter, Isaac, Lydia and Elizabeth.

On March 5, 1804, by an act of the general assembly, the town was made a borough, and its corporate officers were thus empowered to assume the title of "the burgesses and town council of the borough of Somerset in the county of Somerset." An assessment separate from the township, however, does not seem to have taken place until some two or three years later. The first borough assessment roll, at least the first one that we have been able to find, bears the date of 1807. At that time the town contained seventy-two dwelling-houses, stores and shops, while its resident tax-payers were mentioned as follows: John Armstrong, Sr., mason; Jane Armstrong, widow; Joseph Armstrong, brewer; Jacob Ankeny, clockmaker; Peter Ankeny; Rosina Ankeny; Hon. Alexander Addison; Isaac Bucher, carpenter; Henry Benford, tanner; Frederick Beigle, tailor; Emanuel Brallier, joiner; Conrad Beymer's heirs; James Carson, attorney; George Chorpenning; Samuel Koontz, blacksmith; John Crook, wagoner; Griffith Clark, joiner; William Campbell; Henry Chorpenning; Christian Cugle, wagonmaker; James Clark, innkeeper, distiller and postmaster; John Campbell, borough assessor; Clark, Campbell & Shrader; John Drolly, barber; Josiah Espy, Esq., attorney; William G. Elder, merchant and physician; William Findley; Adam Flick, Sr.; Abraham Faith, deputy-sheriff; Gabriel Forsythe, merchant; John Fletcher; John Forsythe, merchant; Jacob Graft, butcher; Rev. Henry Giesey; Rachel Griffith, widow; John Griffith's heirs; Aaron Garretson, farmer; Jacob Glessner, joiner; Henry Glessner, joiner; Jacob Heffley, weaver; Andrew Hyrsh, potter; Valentine Houpt, Sr., joiner; John Hays, saddler; Valentine Houpt, Jr., joiner; Christian Hipple, caterer; Joseph Hollis; Peter Huston, joiner; Michael Hugus, clockmaker; John Houpt, wagonmaker; Emma Husband; Harmon Husband's heirs; John Kelly, schoolmaster; Peter Kimmel, farmer, also owner of tannery and blacksmith-shop; Abraham Kimmel, wagoner; John King; Thomas Kennedy, sheriff, saddler and innkeeper; Henry Keller, carpenter; John Kurtz, hatter; Thomas Leech, tailor; Alexander Lynn, blacksmith; Thomas Logan, laborer; George Lichtenberger; Rev. Frederick William Long, D.D.; Widow Catharine Lint, baker; Samuel W. Leeper, attorney; John Mong, wheelwright; John McKim; Jacob Meyers, wheelwright; Christopher Murray, tanner; Abraham Miller, tanner; Peter Miller; Henry Mavis, shoemaker; Abraham Morrison, attorney and prothonotary; Frederick Neff, innkeeper; Alexander Ogle, attorney and assemblyman; Agnes Parker, widow; Robert Philson; Elizabeth Probst, widow; Robert Pearson, jobber; Barbary Penrod; William Ross, weaver; Samuel Rhodes, blacksmith; Samuel Selby, attorney; Adam Schneider, farmer, also owner of an oilmill; Jacob Schneider, farmer; Philip Shaffer, innkeeper; Jacob Schneider, merchant; Henry Schneider, merchant; Leonard Stahl; Henry Shaffer, wagoner; Jacob Saylor, tinner; Jacob Swartz; Otho Shrader, attorney; John Tantlinger, saddler; Michael Tedrow,

THE EDGEWOOD SUMMER RESORT— S.S. SCHROCK, PROPRIETOR.

joiner; Rudolph Ulrick, watchmaker; John Wiemer; Joseph Weigley, attorney; John Wells, Esq., magistrate; John Whysong, butcher; Conrad Will, innkeeper; John Webster, innkeeper; Elizabeth Winters.

The single freemen at the same time were: William Armstrong, blacksmith; John Barrett, saddler; Archy Cambridge, joiner; David Campbell, postrider; George V. Cartell, schoolmaster; Samuel Cash, stage-driver; George Hartzell, tanner; Leonard Lamberson, joiner; George Maurer,* printer; John Nickle, blacksmith; Moses Noble, stage-driver; John Nox (probably intended for Knox), shoemaker; William Russell Schrivener; Henry Schneider, farmer; John Stull, blacksmith; James Still, shoemaker; Henry Umburn; Michael Wagoner, blacksmith; Francis Ward, shoemaker; Daniel Perkey, blacksmith; Samuel Wall, hatter; and Christopher Murray, tanner.

Frederick Neff, whose name is mentioned in the foregoing list of residents, removed from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, to Somerset in 1805. He was first known here as an innkeeper, subsequently as a merchant. He also served as sheriff and treasurer of the county. He died in 1814, while holding the office of treasurer. His children were: Jacob (who was born in Franklin county in 1803), David, John, Frederick and Eliza Ann. Jacob is the only survivor, and is now one of the oldest citizens of Somerset. He was first lieutenant of the "Somerset Independent Blues," a military company of which Alexander Ogle, Jr., was captain. He followed merchandising for twenty years, and kept public-house about the same length of time, retiring in 1848. Mr. Neff served as county auditor, 1827–9; county treasurer, 1828–31, and was elected register, recorder and clerk of the orphans' court in 1854. He married Mary, daughter of George Flick, Sr., in 1826. She is still living, and is the mother of four children.

In 1808 an act was passed by the state legislature, authorizing certain citizens of Somerset to institute a *lottery* for the purpose of raising $3,000, with which to build a *church*. The commissioners named to attend to the matter were: Abraham Morrison, Peter Kimmel, Abraham Miller, John Tantlinger, Jacob Schneider and James Clark. This, doubtless, was the beginning of the movement which resulted in the building of the Union "Stone Church" in 1810.

The year 808 also witnessed a memorable Fourth-of-July celebration in Somerset, an account of which was written at Somerset, July 9, 1808, and published a few days later in the Bedford *Gazette*.

The day which gave liberty to America and a nation to the world was celebrated at this place on Monday last in a manner truly patriotic; the day was ushered in by a discharge of musketry by the infantry, commanded by Captain Leeper. At 11 o'clock an oration was delivered at the court-house, by Abraham Morrison, Esq., to the general satisfaction of a large and respectable audience; after which the infantry, accompanied by a number of the citizens, marched to Pine Spring in sight of town, where they partook of a very appropriate and plentiful entertainment, prepared by a committee of the infantry. The young lads who had marched out in perfect order to martial music, to the number of sixty, dined at a second table, after which the following toasts were drank, each accompanied with a general discharge of musketry.

Seventeen regular toasts—one for each state then in the Union—were drank, entitled as follows: "The day we celebrate," "The memory of General Washington," "The United States," "The patriots who signed and supported the declaration of independence," "The patriots of '76," "The revolutionary armies of the United States," "The constitution of the United States," "The day that gave liberty to millions," "The freedom of the press," "Education to the rising youth," "Toleration," "The American Congress," "The plough," "Manufactures, agriculture and commerce," "The mothers, wives and daughters of the heroes and patriots who effected the American revolution," "National honor," seventeenth and last, "The American fair—may their Domestic labors produce good patriots." As volunteers, Capt. Leeper toasted the Somerset Infantry, and Gen. Saylor the memory of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

After which the company marched to town in regular and perfect order, where the infantry performed various firings with a regularity and exactness that did them great honor. The whole proceedings were conducted with an extraordinary degree of harmony and decorum; a small band of music concluded the entertainment of the day.

The Somerset Academy, another important adjunct to the town at an early day, was established by an act of the general assembly, passed March 9, 1810. It has been stated that Gen. Alexander Ogle, then state senator, secured the passage of the act and an appropriation of two thousand dollars. The building was completed about the year 1813 (upon grounds set apart for such purposes by Adam Schneider in 1795), and Mr.

*Probably the publisher of the Somerset *Gazette*, which, printed in German, was the first newspaper published in the county. See chapter relating to the press.

Cartell, already mentioned as a resident and "schoolmaster" in 1807, became its first principal. About the same time, 1812, the first newspaper printed in the English language was established by John Patton.

In 1814 all of the resident tax-payers of the town were mentioned in the following order:

John Armstrong, mason; Jane Armstrong, widow; Jacob Ankeny, innkeeper; Henry Ankeny, innkeeper; John Annewalt, carpenter; Isaac Ankeny, deputy sheriff; Levi Adams, wagoner; Philip Anthony, stage-driver; Ephraim Barns, hatter; Isaac Bricker, carpenter; Henry Benford, tanner; Frederick Beigle, tailor; Adam Black, blacksmith; Jacob Blucher, innkeeper; John Blucher, barkeeper; Norman M. Bruce, physician; Frederick Beymer, cooper; Charles Blish, schoolmaster; Henry Clark, tanner; John Cummins, drover; James Carson, attorney; James Clark, postmaster; Samuel Crook, wagonmaker; John Coffroth,* merchant; Archibald Cambridge, cabinetmaker; S. Cooper Cunningham, wagoner; William Cooper, merchant; James Dunlap, wheelwright; Robert Douglass, wagoner; William Gore Elder, physician and merchant; Michael Evert, blacksmith; Abraham Faith, laborer; John Fleming, innkeeper; Jacob Faith, joiner; Robert Findley, attorney; Isaac B. Falkerson, shoemaker; Jacob Graft, butcher; Aaron Garrison, stage-driver; Jacob Glessner, cabinetmaker; Frederick Goeb, printer; Levi Grible, shoemaker; John Graft, tailor; Valentine Houpt, joiner; Joseph Hollis, sugarmaker; Frederick Huff, blacksmith; Peter Huston, joiner; John Hemminger, blacksmith; Daniel Houpt, joiner; John Houpt, joiner; Samuel Hoover, tailor; John Hemminger, schoolmaster; John Hoon, tailor; James Johnston, merchant; John Kurtz, hatter; Samuel Kuntz, blacksmith; Samuel Kennedy, hatter; Conrad Lichtenberger, tanner; Thomas Ledwith, tanner; Thomas Leech, tailor; Alexander Linn, blacksmith; John Lichtenberger, tanner; Thomas Logan, laborer; J. Peter Leahr, tailor; Catharine Lind, widow; Catharine Lang, widow; Samuel McAnulty, printer; Jacob Meyers, wheelwright; Abraham Miller, tanner; Henry Mavis, shoemaker; Abraham Morrison, Esq., treasurer and attorney; George Meese, saddler; Jacob W. Mouse, carpenter; Joseph McCulloch, silversmith; Asa Moore, combmaker; Arthur Nelson, shoemaker; Elizabeth Neff, widow; John Nickson, blacksmith; Alexander Ogle, prothonotary and attorney; Jabez Osborn, shoemaker; George Ogden, tanner; Redgrave Perry, joiner; Robert Person, laborer; Agnes Parker, widow; Elizabeth Probst, widow; Matthias Peck, hatter; John Patton, publisher of the *Whig;* George Pile, auctioneer; William Phillips, laborer; William Philson, merchant; William Quig, laborer; Hugh Richards, saddler; William Ross, weaver; John Rickard, joiner; John Risinger, barber; Charles B. Seely, attorney; Adam Schneider, farmer; John Smith, joiner; Jacob Schneider, merchant; John Schneider, farmer; Henry Schneider, merchant; Andrew Stewart, tailor; Thomas Sutton, saddler; Jonathan Stahl, saddletree-maker; John Tantlinger, saddler; Henry Tantlinger, joiner; Rev. Ernst Henry Teideman, preacher; Henry B. Trout, physician; Rudolph Ulrich, watchmaker; John Wells, Esq., surveyor; John Webster, innkeeper; John Wysong, carpenter; Barnett Willmore, bookbinder; Daniel Weedelaar, printer; Michael Wilson, barkeeper; John Webster, Jr., gentleman; John Waggoner, wagoner.

At the same time the negroes and mulattos residing in the borough were designated as follows:

Yellow Charles, aged 6 years; Black Patrick, 17 years; Jack Lickit, 23 years; Black Sally, 15 years; Black Catharine, 18 years; Black Phœbe, 5 years; Black Maria, 9 years.

Commencing with the year 1820, the number of dwellings, etc., the names of professional men, tradesmen and mechanics of the town (but not *all* taxables) are briefly alluded to, at intervals of ten years, in the following manner:

1820. Number of dwellings, stores and shops, 87. Prominent residents: John Armstrong, merchant; Norman M. Bruce, physician; George Chorpenning, merchant; James Carson, attorney; James Clark, postmaster and distiller; John Coffroth, merchant; William G. Elder, physician and merchant; Alexander B. Fleming, attorney; Chauncey Forward, attorney; Christian Fisher, hatter; Henry Gardner, baker; Michael Hughes, innkeeper; Joseph Imhoff, innkeeper; John Kurtz, hatter; Peter Kimmel, tanner; John Lichtenberger, tanner; Thomas Leech, tailor; John Lint, cooper; Jacob Meyers, wheelwright; Abraham Morrison, attorney; Abraham Miller, tanner; John Miller, tanner; Isaac Nisewanger, druggist; Gen. Alexander Ogle, attorney; Alexander Ogle, Jr., prothonotary; William Philson, merchant; John Parker, hatter; John Risinger, weaver; George Shaffer, merchant; Andrew Stewart, tailor; John Schneider, merchant; John Tantlinger, saddler; John Webster, innkeeper, and John Wells, Esq., surveyor.

Francis Kiernan, a native of Ireland, came from Franklin county to the town of Somerset in 1821.

1830. Dwelling-houses, etc., 95. Total population, 641. Pominent residents: Isaac Ankeny, innkeeper; Norman M. Bruce, physician; Henry Benford; Samuel G. Bailey, attorney; David Benford, tanner; Samuel Crook, wagonmaker; George Chorpenning, tanner;

* John Coffroth, the father of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, settled in Somerset about the year 1808. In early years his merchandise was brought in on packhorses. For a considerable length of time his wife possessed the only brass kettle in town. Hence it may easily be inferred that, during the seasons of pickle and apple-butter making, Mrs. Coffroth's invaluable article of household service was in great and constant demand. It was destroyed with the countless other relics of "ye olden time" during the great fire of May 9, 1872.

John Chorpenning, innkeeper; John Coffroth, gentleman; Joseph Cummins, tailor; Joshua F. Cox, merchant; Jacob Cunningham, tanner; John Chorpenning, merchant; William G. Elder, physician; George Foy, prothonotary; Chauncey Forward, attorney; Alexander B. Fleming, attorney; Frederick Gebhart, merchant; Henry L. Holbrook, teacher; Elizabeth Hughes, innkeeper; Moses Hampton, attorney; Joseph Imhoff, sheriff; John C. Kurtz, hatter; John Kurtz, Esq., hatter; Daniel J. H. Keiffer, physician; Adam Lichtenberger, saddler; Charles W. Michaels, merchant; Abraham Morrison, attorney; George Mowry, printer; Jacob Meyers, gunsmith; Henry Marteny, postrider; George Meese, innkeeper; Jacob Neff, merchant; John Neff, innkeeper; Alexander Ogle; Alexander Ogle, Jr., gentleman; Charles Ogle, attorney; George Parker,* merchant; William Philson, innkeeper; John Patton, printer; Parker & Co., tanners; Ross & Parker, merchants; John Sutton, coppersmith; John L. Snyder, druggist; Arthur Stewart, tailor; Samuel Stahl, hatter; David Updegraff, innkeeper; John Webster, innkeeper; Joseph Williams, attorney. Single men: John Campbell, merchant; William Calvert, printer; George Ross, attorney; Elias Stahl, merchant; Emanuel Shaffer, merchant; Horatio N. Weigley, attorney; William H. Postlethwaite, attorney; John Mong, millwright; Nelson Whiteside, watchmaker; James Armstrong, merchant; Jacob Glessner, Jr., editor; John T. Wilson, schoolmaster; William Lint, merchant, and Jeremiah S. Black, attorney-at-law.

1840. Number of dwellings, etc., 96; which, owing to the fire of October, 1833, was a gain of but one over the number reported in 1830. Residents: Isaac Ankeny, innkeeper; Jacob Ankeny, innkeeper; Cyrus Benford, merchant; Henry Benford, tanner; Michael Bridecom, brewer; John Benford, drover; Norman M. Bruce, physician; John Benford, tanner; Jeremiah S. Black, attorney; Joseph Cummins, magistrate; Joshua F. Cox, attorney; John Coffroth, school teacher; John R. Edie, attorney; Samuel Elder, register and recorder; Herman G. Ibbekin, clergyman; Alexander B. Fleming, attorney; Daniel Flick, merchant; Samuel Gaither, attorney; Simon Gebhart, attorney; Michael Harbough, innkeeper; Joseph Imhoff, innkeeper; John Kurtz, Sr., hatter; John Kurtz, Jr., hatter; Philip Kephart, physician; Gillian Lint, merchant; Lint & Schell, merchants; Chauncey F. Mitchell, printer; Jacob Neff, innkeeper; Charles Ogle, attorney; William H. Postlethwaite, prothonotary; Samuel W. Pearson, attorney; George Parker, tanner; Samuel J. Smith, innkeeper; John L. Snyder, merchant; Henry Schell, merchant; Tredwell & Miller, merchants; John Witt, Sr., surveyor; Daniel Weyand, postmaster and attorney. Single men: John Cover, merchant; Abraham Dull, brewer; Isaac Hugus, attorney; Samuel Kurtz, druggist; Francis M. Kimmel, attorney; John Newcomer, merchant; Samuel Pile, millwright; Michael A. Sanner, merchant.

1850. Number of dwellings, etc., 120. Prominent residents: George Armstrong, machinist; John H. Benford, tanner; Henry Benford, gentleman, and owner of tavern and tanyard; Benford & Sanner, merchants and tanners; Michael Berkey, physician; Jeremiah S. Black, president judge; Cyrus Benford, merchant; George Chorpenning, associate judge; Robert P. Cummins, apothecary; Joshua F. Cox, attorney; Abraham Dull, brewer; Daniel Flick, merchant; Ross Forward, attorney; Samuel Gaither, attorney; Joseph Herr, watchmaker; Joseph Imhoff, gentleman; Samuel Kimmel, owner of tavern; John Kurtz, hatter; John O. Kimmel, merchant; Francis M. Kimmel, attorney; Gillian Lint, justice of the peace; George Mowry, gentleman; Josiah Lichtenberger, gentleman; Abraham Morrison, attorney; John Neff and Jacob Neff, gentlemen; Neff & Flick, tanners; Andrew J. Ogle, attorney, also owner of foundry; Samuel W. Pearson, attorney; William H. Postlethwaite, attorney; John D. Roddy, attorney; John A. Snyder, farmer; Michael A. Sanner, merchant; Joseph Stutzman, attorney; Nicholas Snyder, merchant; William Snyder, hatter; John J. Schell, gentleman; Henry F. Schell, merchant; Miller Tredwell, merchant; John Witt, surveyor; Daniel Weyand, attorney, and John Walker, brewer. The foregoing were real estate owners. As tenants there were: Norman M. Bruce, physician; Andrew Bruce, physician; Joseph Cummins, postmaster; John Coffroth, gentleman; Joseph B. Earl, register and recorder; John R. Edie, attorney; Uriah Eberhart, preacher; John M. Holderbaum, merchant; Peter Hassinger, preacher; George Hay, innkeeper; Samuel Kurtz, apothecary; Solomon Knee, innkeeper; Curtis Kooser, wagonmaker; Robert Laughton, teacher; John Mong, millwright; Alexander Ogle, gentleman; William Picking, innkeeper; James Parson, innkeeper; Jonathan Row, county treasurer; Robert Stewart, prothonotary; Edward Scull, editor and attorney; William Uhl, preacher; John Weller, sheriff, and Abraham Younkin, tailor. As single freemen there were: William J. Baer, attorney; George Benford, printer; Isaac Hugus, attorney; Adam Long, teacher; John W. Patton, merchant; Robert R. Roddy, printer.

1860. Number of lots, 210. Number of freeholders, 160. Number of tenants, 52. Number of single men, 48. Total number of taxables, 260. Prominent residents as freeholders: Henry G. Baer, attorney; Solomon Baer, farmer; Henry Benford, gent; George W. Benford, druggist; Thornton L. Benford, merchant; Benford & Bro., merchants; William J. Baer, attorney; Baer & Colborn, attorneys; Boblitz & Casebeer, tanners; William B. Coffroth, cabinetmaker; Isaiah

*George Parker was born in Stoystown in 1795. The following year his mother, with four small children, settled in Somerset. Subsequently she became the wife of Capt. John Webster. George Parker, her youngest child, learned the trade of a saddler with John Tantlinger. He became a partner of Gen. George Ross (formerly of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania) in the mercantile business, and thereafter the firm of Ross & Parker existed for a period of about forty years. He married Catharine, a daughter of Adam Schneider, one of the proprietors of the town. The children born of this marriage were: Agnes, Martha, John W., Amanda, Ann, Almira and George R. The latter has been engaged in merchandising from boyhood. His brother, John W., was also known as a merchant until his death, which occurred in 1865. George Parker, the father, died in May, 1870.

Conley, merchant; Elias Cunningham, attorney; A. J. Colborn, attorney; A. H. Coffroth, attorney; John R. Edie, attorney; Ross Forward, attorney; Samuel Gaither, attorney; Joseph Herr, watchmaker; Peter Heffley, merchant; John M. Holderbaum, merchant; John O. Kimmel, attorney; William H. Koontz, attorney and prothonotary; Samuel Kurtz, druggist; George Knee, teacher; John C. Kurtz, justice of the peace; Knable & Sanner, merchants; Francis M. Kimmel, president judge; Edmund M. Kimmel, physician; Gillian Lint, justice of the peace; Robert Laughton, gent; R. R. Marshall, gent; C. F. Mitchell, printer; Jacob Mier, gunsmith; Jacob and John Neff, gents; William H. Picking, innkeeper; John W. Parker, merchant; Parker & Co., merchants; Barnet Picking, innkeeper; Rev. Graft M. Pile, minister; John D. Roddy, attorney; Henry F. Schell, attorney; Michael A. Sanner, banker; Andrew Stewart, gent; Edward Scull, editor and attorney; Alexander Stutzman and Daniel Weyand, attorneys. As tenants: Henry Brubaker, physician; A. J. Casebeer, merchant; Frederick Crook, saddler; Cyrus Elder, attorney; E. R. Haines, register and recorder; Perry Walker, sheriff, and Enoch D. Yutzy, county surveyor. As single men: John Altfather, miller; William F. Altfather, merchant; Rev. Walter Brown, minister; G. J. Beachy, dentist; Martin Conley, merchant; Sylvester Colborn, teacher; John C. Gaither, printer; Valentine Hay, attorney; Isaac Hugus, attorney; Hugus & Kimmel, attorneys; Rev. F. K. Lavan, minister; Lewis Lichty, attorney; Cicero Lawson, printer; John Meyers, teacher; Cyrus Meyers, attorney; Alexander Ogle, gent; William A. Ogle, attorney; Edward Pearson, printer, and John H. Uhl, student.

1870. Freeholders, 142; tenants, 49; single men, 46. Total number of taxables, 237; of whom were: William J. Baer, Herman L. Baer, Henry G. Baer, Elias Cunningham, A. H. Coffroth, A. J. Colborn, Samuel Gaither, Valentine Hay, John O. Kimmel, William H. Koontz, Cyrus Meyers, William H. Postlethwaite, Alexander Stutzman, Henry F. Schell, John H. Uhl, Daniel Weyand, Isaac Hugus, Francis J. Kooser and William A. Ogle, attorneys at law; George W. Benford, John H. Benford, A. J. Casebeer, Joseph Herr, John M. Holderbaum, George Parker, William H. Platt, John F. Blymeyer, George R. Parker, Josiah H. Pisel and Joseph Cunningham, merchants; Henry Brubaker, E. M. Kimmel and Samuel S. Good, physicians; Revs. James Darsie, J. P. Hentz, G. H. Johnson, Norcross and Mitchell, ministers of the gospel. Edward Scull, John J. Hoffman, Albert Johnson and Charles S. Rice, publishers and printers; Mrs. Harriet Ogle, postmistress; Michael A. Sanner, banker.

1883. The town of today has four hundred and thirty-three taxpayers, of whom two hundred and forty-six are freeholders, one hundred and fourteen are tenants, and seventy-three are single men. It also contains the public buildings of the county, two hundred and eight dwelling houses, one gristmill, one machine-shop, one foundry, two school-buildings valued at $14,000, one banking house, six church edifices,—Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist, Episcopal, Disciple, Evangelical Association and Presbyterian, valued at $15,000, $800, $6,000, $5,000, $600 and $6,000, respectively—and three spacious, well-kept hotels, known as the Somerset House, Glade Hotel and Central Hotel, which, with the Somerset and Cambria branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, afford excellent accommodations and facilities, for all who enter the town either on business or pleasure bent.

The following are among its present professional and business men:

Attorneys at Law.—Samuel Gaither, John R. Edie, Isaac Hugus, Henry F. Schell; William J. Baer, president judge of the sixteenth judicial district; Alexander H. Coffroth, William H. Koontz, A. J. Colborn, Herman L. Baer, John O. Kimmel, Valentine Hay, John H. Uhl, Francis J. Kooser, William H. Ruppel, John G. Ogle, James L. Pugh, Lewis C. Colborn, John R. Scott, Edward B. Scull, Harry S. Endsley, Samuel U. Trent, George R. Scull, Milton J. Pritts, Dennis Meyers, Parker Y. Kimmel and Frederick W. Biesecker.

Publishers and Editors.—Edward Scull and Edward B. Scull, of the *Herald*, and A. H. Coffroth, Jr., of the *Democrat*.

Physicians.—Edward M. Kimmel, Henry Brubaker, William Collins (dentist), Henry S. Kimmel, James O. Kiernan and William Rauch.

Clergymen.—J. B. Shearer, Hiram King, C. C. B. Duncan, Peter Vogel, D. K. Lavan, L. M. Boyer and W. L. McGrew.

Banker.—Charles J. Harrison.

Photographer.—William H. Welfley.

Postmaster.—A. C. Davis.

Merchants.—H. C. Beerits, George W. Benford, John H. Blymeyer, C. N. Boyd, Jonas M. Cook, J. R. Coffroth, William B. Frease, Henry Heffley, John M. Holderbaum, James B. Holderbaum, Josiah Keller, A. W. Knepper, John H. Miller, George R. Parker, F. C. Sample, John B. Snyder, Solomon Uhl, Alexander Benford, Thomas Barnett, Charles H. Fisher, Josiah H. Pisel, M. Reck, Charles F. Uhl, J. J. Berkeybile, Charles Holderbaum, Park W. Kooser, William M. Schrock and H. Zimmerman.

Hotel Proprietors.—George H. Tayman, of the Somerset House; Josiah Brant, of the Glade Hotel, and Jacob L. Picking, of the Central Hotel.

Among other well known residents are: E. McDowell, jeweler; E. W. Rhoads and Isaac Simpson, livery stable proprietors; George W. Pile, proprietor of meat-market; D. J. Horner, county commissioners' clerk; John H. Weimer, county treasurer; T. J. Picking, dealer in horses, etc.; Ed E. Patton, railroad ticket agent; George M. Neff, hotel clerk; Abraham A. Stutzman, county register and recorder; A. F. Dickey, deputy sheriff, and E. E. Kiernan, deputy prothonotary.

Having thus designated the founders of Som-

erset, etc., many of its first settlers, and their successors to the present time, we invite the attention of the reader to other topics which pertain to its history — its officers, conflagrations, physicians, bankers, secret associations and churches — all of which are herewith appended under appropriate headings.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

The town of Somerset was made a borough by an act of the general assembly passed March 5, 1804, yet it appears that it was not assessed as a separate district until some two or three years later. Conflagrations have destroyed the minutes of town councils, but from books and papers on file in the prothonotary's office, we learn that chief burgesses and school directors have been elected during the years indicated as follows:

Burgesses.—Jacob Schneider, 1816; John Kurtz, 1817; Jacob Glessner, 1818; Alexander Ogle, Jr., 1819; Chauncey Forward, 1820; Abraham Morrison, 1821; Alexander Ogle, Jr., 1824; Abraham Morrison, 1825; Alexander Ogle, Sr., 1826; Joseph Williams, 1827; Abraham Morrison, 1828; Frederick Gebhart, 1829; Alexander Cummins, 1830; George Chorpenning, 1831–2; Emanuel Shaffer, 1833; Charles Ogle, 1834; Robert Fletcher, 1835; Charles Ogle, 1836–7; Joshua F. Cox, 1838; Miller Tredwell, 1839; George Mowry, 1840; Michael A. Sanner, 1843; Andrew J. Ogle, 1844; Jeremiah S. Black, 1845; John L. Snyder, 1846; Samuel Gaither, 1847; Isaac Hugus, 1848; H. Chorpenning, 1849; John Cunningham, 1850; Robert P. Cummins, 1851; Isaac Hugus, 1852; Ross Forward, 1853–4; Charles A. Kimmel, 1855–6; Henry F. Schell, 1857; John Knable, 1858; Jacob Mier, 1859; Perry Walker, 1860; William H. Picking, 1861; Edward Bevins, 1862; Joseph Cummins, 1863; Josiah Keller, 1864; Curtis Kooser, 1865; Samuel Gaither, 1866; Andrew J. Colborn, 1867; John W. Patton, 1868; Andrew J. Colborn, 1869; Joseph Cummins, 1870; Andrew J. Colborn, 1871-2; George W. Benford, 1873; Harrison Trent, 1874; William H. Welfley, 1875–6–7–8; Alexander Stutzman, 1879; William H. Welfley, 1880–1–2; Lewis C. Colborn, 1883.

School Directors.—Chauncey Forward, John Neff, 1836; Andrew Stewart, Michael Shaffer, 1837; Martin Holderbaum, Samuel W. Pearson, 1838; Alexander B. Fleming, Henry Chorpenning, 1839; John C. Kurtz, William Philson, 1840; Jeremiah S. Black, John L. Snyder, 1841; John A. Snyder, Abraham Younkin, 1843; George Mowry, Joseph Cummins, Jacob Cunningham, 1844; Isaac Ankeny, Jonathan Row, 1845; Daniel Flick, John O. Kimmel, John Neff, 1846; Andrew J. Ogle, John C. Kurtz, 1847; John J. Schell, Samuel Huston, 1848; William B. Coffroth, Samuel Kurtz, 1849; Samuel Gaither, Alexander H. Coffroth, 1850; Joseph Herr, Daniel Pile, 1851; Michael A. Sanner, Robert L. Stewart, William J. Baer, 1852; John R. Edie, John D. Roddy, 1853; Aug. Babb, Robert Langhton, 1854; John Meyers, Cyrus Benford, 1855; Ross Forward, Jacob Neff, 1856; Gillian Lint, Curtis Kooser, John J. Schell, Jacob Boblitz, Samuel Gaither, John C. Kurtz, 1857; Ross Forward, Robert P. Cummins, 1858; George B. Fundenburg, Joseph Kerr, 1859; William A. Ogle, Robert R. Marshall, 1860; Ross Forward, John Knable, William H. Koontz, Robert P. Cummins, 1861; Curtis Kooser, David Knable, 1862; William H. Koontz, William B. Coffroth, Elias Cunningham, 1863; Charles A. Kimmel, John J. Schell, John Roberts, 1864; John W. Patton, John J. Schell, 1865; Elias Cunningham, William B. Coffroth, 1866; John H. Weimer, Henry G. Baer, 1867; A. Thomson Ankeny, Alexander H. Coffroth, 1868; Elias Cunningham, Charles A. Kimmel, 1869; Henry F. Schell, Curtis Kooser, 1870; William B. Frease, Isaac Simpson, 1871; Dennis Meyers, Jonas M. Cook, 1872; Ed. Scull, William H. Koontz, 1873; William H. Welfley, Josiah Shaffer, 1874; George M. Neff, J. R. Walter, 1875; William H. Koontz, Ed. Scull, 1876; Josiah Keller, William H. Welfley, Curtis Kooser, 1877; A. J. Colborn, William H. Welfley, 1878; Ed. Scull, Wm. H. Koontz, 1879; George W. Pile, Josiah Keller, 1880; Chas. J. Harrison, Jonas M. Cook, 1881; Ed. Scull, Wm. H. Koontz, 1882; John R. Scott, George W. Pile, 1883.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

The following graphic account of the great fire of October 16, 1833, is taken from the Somerset *Patriot* of that date:

This morning, about half-past two o'clock, the cry of FIRE! was heard by the citizens of this town. It was discovered in the house owned by Joshua F. Cox, Esq., and occupied by several families, and by several mechanics as shops. In a few moments it spread into an awful conflagration, second only to that which laid Cumberland in ruins a few months ago. With inconceivable rapidity it spread both east and west, and notwithstanding the most energetic exertions made by the citizens to subdue it, its progress was not sensibly arrested until every house between the street which crosses Main street at Judge Kurtz's and Main Cross street, were entirely consumed. About daylight, Capt. Webster's hotel on one side of Main street, and the house of J. Snyder, Esq., on the other, were enveloped in flames.

All chance of saving the remainder of the town was then seen to be desperate. But the citizens made one powerful effort of united strength and concentrated action, and although they were without fire hooks or ladders, the white frame house on the northwest corner of the square was razed to the ground, in a time unaccountably short.

The engine was then brought to play upon the house of Frederick Gebhart, and all the appliances that could be beneficial were used upon it, as well as upon the house of Ross & Parker. Finally those houses were saved, and the progress of the flames arrested by the most vigorous exertions that were, perhaps, ever made in a case of the kind. It was stopped

in the west without much trouble, owing to a steady breeze from that quarter.

We have no means of ascertaining the loss—it must be immense. Upwards of THIRTY FAMILIES are turned homeless into the streets. The part of the town which is now in ashes was the most business-doing and populous, as well as most valuable—stores, offices, shops, taverns—all have been consumed. Many of the store goods of Messrs. Neff & Stahl, Mr. Michaels and Mr. Snyder have been saved. Some private families have LOST ALL. Some have saved much of their furniture. We would suppose the whole loss not less than EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THE GREAT FIRE OF MAY 9, 1872.

The following is condensed from an account published immediately after the fire in the Cumberland *Daily News*:

* * * It is pretty well settled that the fire originated from sparks that flew from Keim & Co's foundry into the stable of Francis Weimer, close by, in which there were hay and straw. A bundle of straw first took fire. The owner of the stable, on discovering the fire in the mow, ran up and attempted to throw out the bundle, but as the band had been burned in two, he was unsuccessful, and the fire was scattered over the mow, and in a moment the contents of the stable were ablaze. When the fire first broke out, the wind was blowing a perfect gale, which was intensified by the fire. In less than five minutes from the time that the alarm of fire was first given, a dozen buildings were burning. With terrible effect the flames now leaped from building to building, and seized upon everything of a combustible nature. House after house went down with frightful rapidity, and the inmates were compelled to flee for their lives. Whole blocks were swallowed up in an instant in a terrible whirlpool of flames. All attempts to arrest the progress of the devastating fire proved powerless. Consternation and terror reigned supreme. The hearts of the stoutest men grew faint, and women and children were running for their lives, and screaming in the agony of despair. Men would rush to assist their neighbors in trying to save property, and on looking back would find their own dwellings in flames.

Homes with all their attractiveness, their valued contents, the fine shrubbery around, the product of years of toil and attention, were consumed like stubble before the fire. Nothing could be saved. The air above and the earth beneath were filled with the devouring element. Elegant furniture and household goods of every description were carried out in the streets, only to be licked up by the flames. Instances were frequent where goods took fire in the arms of persons attempting to save them, before they could be carried across the street. Persons who were worth their thousands in the morning, who had elegant homes for themselves and their families, were houseless and penniless by night, with not even a coat to shelter their backs.

The loss is variously estimated at from eight hundred thousand to a million dollars. It certainly cannot be much less. The wealth of the town is almost entirely destroyed. All the stores of every description, except one, all the hotels but one, two banking houses, all the lawyers' offices, the two printing-offices, two churches—the Presbyterian and Lutheran—are in ruins. Over one hundred and fifty buildings, fifty-two of which were dwellings and stores, and which covered an area of about thirty acres, are now a mass of ruins. It must be remembered, also, that comparatively nothing was saved from these buildings. This must be accounted for from the fact, testified to by all who witnessed the conflagration, that in less than thirty minutes from the time the fire broke out, *every building that was destroyed was on fire, and beyond redemption.* The amount of insurance is about one hundred thousand dollars. * * * Standing upon the west side of the diamond looking eastwardly, nothing was left but broken, blackened toppling walls, and charred trees and shrubbery.

The names of a majority of the sufferers and the principal buildings burned were mentioned in the same article as follows:

The dwellings of Huntsecker and Baer, the grocery store of W. W. Davis & Bro.; cabinetshop of William B. Coffroth, with his fine block on Main street, including Flick's Washington House, and the Odd-Fellows' Hall; D. S. Knee's hotel, Noah Casebeer's tinware establishment, store and dwelling of A. J. Casebeer & Co., Sayers & Conover's hotel, the Ross House, and the finest establishment in the place, that of Knable & Patton, J. H. Miller's store; the postoffice, kept by Mrs. Ogle; the banking house and dwelling of M. A. Sanner & Co.; the Glade House, a large hotel; the dwellings of Henry F. Schell, Francis J. Kooser, Dr. Edmund M. Kimmel, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Chorpenning, Neff, and George Chorpenning, drug store of Dr. A. G. Miller, Heffley & Bro's clothing store, George W. Benford's drug store, J. H. Zimmerman's shoe store; the Baer Mansard block, including the library and photograph gallery of W. H. Welfley, the large grocery store of C. F. Rhoads & Co., the banking house of Schell & Kimmel, G. R. Parker's store, and the entire block, ending with the Lutheran church; also the law offices of A. J. Colborn, Samuel Gaither, Valentine Hay, William H. Postlethwaite and others; Marshall's and Pisel's stores, and Goodchild's watch and jewelry establishment, the dwelling of Mr. Stutzman, the variety store of Mrs. J. S. Hinchman, A. Dennison's saddlery establishment; the dwellings of H. C. Beerits, John O. Kimmel, John Knable, Cyrus Meyers, Mrs. Ankeny and Mrs. Samuel Bricker; the fine large building occupied by Henry C. Beerits, J. F. Blymyer, A. H. Coffroth, J. L. Pugh, county superintendent of schools, and the elegantly furnished lodge rooms of the Masonic fraternity; Mrs. Tredwell's millinery store and a barber shop and Mr. Isaac Hugus' dwelling; both newspaper offices, the *Herald* and *Democrat*, with their presses and material, were destroyed, and the Presby-

terian church, and the dwellings of Michael Kiefer and Daniel Weyand, the engine-house and other buildings belonging to parties the owners' names of which could not be learned.

A volume could be written of this fire, of the many incidents (some very grotesque and ludicrous in their nature, and observed and duly appreciated, even in the midst of the general alarm) and hairbreadth escapes, of the heroic deeds of brave men and women, and of the spontaneous generosity of the citizens of Berlin and other surrounding towns, but the space allotted us in this work forbids further enlargement. We merely add, therefore, that no lives were lost and that Isaac Simpson, Esq., was the first man to put up a new building after the fire. In less than forty-eight hours after the conflagration had ceased, his house was ready for occupancy.

THE FIRE OF 1876.*

* * * It is probable that if there is ever a history of Somerset written, the month of May will come in for a good share of the attention of the historian. Most of our readers will remember — we are sure all that live within the limits of Somerset county will — that on May 9, 1872, a large portion of our beautiful but old-fashioned town was destroyed by the agency of fire. Our citizens, with commendable energy, immediately commenced the erection of new homes and business houses of a more modern style, and on Thursday morning last there were but *three* of the lots that had been denuded of their buildings that were vacant. At 1:10 P.M. on Thursday last (of course it was Thursday — we were burnt out on Thursday in 1833 and on Thursday in 1872) a fire broke out in the pattern-shop of the foundry of Davis, McCoy & Co. [very near the place where the fire of 1872 started]. The alarm was sounded, and soon there was a crowd of earnest, determined men on the ground ready to risk life and limb to stay its progress. The origin remains a mystery, though the most probable supposition is that it originated from a spark from the forge in the blacksmith-shop in the foundry. The wind was blowing a regular gale from the southwest at the time, and the flames immediately spread to the adjoining shops, the wind bearing them far in advance. The shed between the pattern-shop and the residence of Prof. George Schaefer was torn down, but before the fire could be got under control it leaped across the street to the carriage-shed and stables attached to the Somerset House.

The buildings were as dry as paper, and burned as readily. Though the wind carried the fire directly before it, it also by its gusts and eddies extended it, and a number of stables on Patriot street were soon on fire. Huge masses of burning material were taken up by the wind and carried far in advance, and wherever they fell they produced a fire. One of these torches lit on and ignited the residence of Frank Weimer, and another fired a frame building attached to the residence of George Holderbaum almost simultaneously. The Somerset House was soon on fire at the east as well as at the west side, and the men who had been trying to save it turned their attention to saving the goods.

Although the men of Somerset fought this conflagration stubbornly, and contested its advance from every fancied point of vantage step by step, yet, by reason of the high wind, the lack of fire apparatus and an adequate water supply, the devouring element pushed on in a general northeast course until its force was spent in destroying the Hay block and Mrs. Ogle's residence, on the northwest corner of Union and Main Cross streets. Thus the foundry and the square bounded by West, Main and Patriot streets and Church alley were destroyed. Also all the buildings on the square bounded by West, Main and Union streets and Church alley, except those owned by Jacob Neff and Jonas Crook. On the square next east of the one last mentioned, the imposing Baer & Coffroth block alone was saved.

According to the account above referred to, the names of the sufferers by this fire and the losses sustained by each were as follows:

Davis, McCoy & Co	$20,000
Somerset House, Mrs. E. A. Flick, proprietress	20,000
Francis E. Weimer	4,000
Ezra Griffin	6,000
C. & G. Holderbaum	12,000
Herman L. Baer	13,000
George R. Parker	10,000
Solomon Baer	5,000
H. A. Flick	10,000
Flick & Kreger	3,000
Valentine Hay	15,000
John H. Uhl	12,000
Dr. Henry Brubaker	4,000
Barnet House, B. Picking, owner	12,000
John Cessna, Esq	2,500
J. W. Patton	5,000
Barnet Picking, dwelling-house	5,000
Mrs. Emily Ogle	4,000

Besides those mentioned, there were a considerable number of others who lost personal property of much value. However, the district last burned over has been largely rebuilt, and spacious hotels, elegant private residences and stately business houses have now taken the place of nearly all spaces made vacant by the fires of 1872 and 1876.

* From the Somerset *Herald*, May 10, 1876.

BANKING.

About 1853, John T. Hogg, of Fayette county, established the first banking-house in the town of Somerset. William Roddy, who still resides at Petersburg, in this county, was the manager. This house continued business some five or six years, and then closed up its affairs without loss.

George Ross & Co. started another banking institution about the year 1860. After two or three years Michael A. Sanner & Co. succeeded to the business, who failed in 1877.

Tredwell (M.) & Schell (Henry F.) also started a banking-house about 1860. After some time Mr. Schell sold out his interests to Tredwell. Finally the latter was robbed of an amount claimed to be $20,000, which ended his career here as a banker.

In 1866, Schell (Henry F.) and Kimmel (John O.) established a banking-house, which was afterward conducted by John O. Kimmel & Sons. This firm likewise met with reverses, and failed in 1878.

The present *Somerset County Bank*, Capt. Charles J. Harrison, president, and Milton J. Pritts, Esq., cashier, was established by Capt. Harrison, October 1, 1877. This house is now doing a business of about $80,000 per annum.

Capt. Harrison is a native of Wheeling, West Virginia. Before removing to Somerset he resided for some years in Cumberland, Maryland. During the war of the rebellion he served over three years in the 6th W. Va. Vols., under Gens. Kelly, Schenck and others, in West Virginia, Maryland and the valley of Virginia. He came to Somerset from Cumberland, Maryland, in 1872, and subsequently married a daughter of Michael A. Sanner.

SECRET ASSOCIATIONS.

MASONIC.

About the year 1819, a masonic organization, known as Somerset Lodge, No. 84, A. Y. M., was organized in the town of Somerset, of which, at one time, the following named gentlemen served as officers: Chauncey Forward, W.M.; — Ankeny, S.W.; John Patton, J.W.; Harmon Updegraff, S.D., and Jacob Graft, Tiler.

For years, or until the inauguration of the powerful anti-masonic movement throughout the country, this lodge flourished and owned a property in the borough, on Union street,* worth more than two thousand dollars. Just before so much bitter feeling had been aroused against the Masons, a prominent resident of the borough sought admission to this lodge as a member, but without avail, for he was blackballed. He then endeavored to become a member of lodges at Greensburg and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and at Washington, D. C., but again failed, being rejected at all points. As a result, he became terribly incensed against all Masons — those composing the Somerset Lodge in particular. Therefore, taking advantage of the excitement attendant upon the disappearance of Morgan in Northwestern New York, he rode through the county of Somerset inciting the people to arise and disperse the lodge in their midst. Soon after, on a regular night of meeting, the lodge-rooms were surrounded by a body of about three hundred men (armed with guns, knives, pistols, pitchforks and clubs), who had assembled with the avowed intention of breaking up the lodge and maltreating its members. It is related by the only survivor of the original lodge, Frederick Gilbert, that but one of the crowd outside (an intoxicated individual) essayed a forcible entry, and he, being very warmly received, was soon glad to retire. The major portion of the assemblage seemed to content themselves in making the night hideous by shouts and threats against the Masons. Finally (with the exception of a few who secreted themselves and attacked individual members of the lodge on their way home) the crowd retired without attempting any very extreme measures. Yet the demonstration had its effect. The feeling against the masonic fraternity became very bitter and intense. They were ostracized socially, and those opposed refused to do business with them. At last, though they maintained their organization,† they ceased to work, and finally disposed of their property for some $2,200.

Somerset Lodge, No. 358, F. and A. M., was organized September 20, 1865. Its first W. M. was Andrew J. Colborn. His successors have been: N. P. Kerr, W. A. Garman, William H. Sanner, A. Thomson Ankeny, Elias Cunningham, Frank Stutzman, Henry C. Beerits,

*The lot upon which the masonic building stood is now occupied by the Lutheran parsonage.

†It is stated that Joseph Garman took the original charter with him when he joined the army; that he became a prisoner in Libby, where the charter was lost.

E. Kiernan

Lewis C. Colborn, Jonathan H. Fritz and William J. Baer.

The present officers are: James L. Pugh, W.M.; Charles P. Holderbaum, S.W.; Edward E. Patton, J.W.; Lewis C. Colborn, Treas.; John Bills, Sec'y; Martin H. Hartzell, S.D.; James A. Nichols, J. D.; John R. Scott, S.M.C.; George M. Holderbaum, J.M.C.; William S. Morgan, Chap.; Henry Keister, Purs.; Frederick Gilbert, Tiler.

One hundred and forty-three have become members of the lodge since its organization in 1865. The present members (eighty-five in number) hold regular communications Tuesday evenings on or before the full moon. Their names at the commencement of the present year were as follows: Geo. W. Benford, Henry Brubaker, Wm. J. Baer, H. C. Beerits, John Bills, Albert Barnes, A. J. Colborn, Elias Cunningham, A. H. Coffroth, John Cole, L. C. Colborn, Charles Caldwell, L. J. Coleman, C. B. Colborn, J. M. Cover, Park Dayton, E. F. Earl, W. P. Foust, J. H. Fritz, H. J. Friedline, John Friedline, R. Lee France, C. H. Fisher, Frederick Gilbert, J. Q. C. Gorsuch, Frederick Grof, J. S. Hartzell, W. W. Hartzell, M. H. Hartzell, Albert Heffley, G. M. Holderbaum, C. P. Holderbaum, H. H. Kuhn, Edmund Kiernan, Henry Kiester, H. F. Knepper, W. W. Knable, J. P. Kimmel, S. P. King, Edgar Kyle, N. B. Lichliter, R. C. Landis, S. H. Lichty, Wm. H. Miller, J. R. McMillen, Wm. S. Morgan, R. S. McMillen, S. J. McMillen, S. W. Miller, E. D. Miller, H. D. Moore, J. A. Nichols, J. L. Pugh, J. W. Patton, E. E. Patton, S. W. Pearson, J. C. Postlethwaite, John Roberts, John Reilly, Henry Schlag, Frank Stutzman, W. H. Sanner, J. F. Stanton, George M. Saylor, George Snyder, John R. Scott, G. J. Schmutz, G. W. Turney, G. H. Walter, J. R. Walter, Crampton Williams, W. H. Wilkinson, E. D. Yutzy, Jacob J. Zorn, J. H. Zimmerman.

I. O. O. F.

Somerset Lodge, No. 438, I. O. O. F., was first chartered June 10, 1851, and at the first election, which occurred on the 1st of July following, John D. Roddy was elected N.G.; Robert P. Cummins, V.G.; John H. Cunningham, Sec'y, and A. J. Long, Treas. In 1861 many of the members joined the Union army as volunteers, and as a result, the sessions of the lodge were discontinued and its charter surrendered.

On the 4th of January, 1871, a reorganization took place, and a firm, unshaken interest has been maintained to the present time. The officers of today are: Harry S. Kimmel, N.G.; Ed. L. Will, V.G.; A. C. Davis, Sec'y; William H. Berkey, Asst. Sec'y; William H. Welfley, Treas., and E. E. Patton, P.G.

Until the fire of May 9, 1872, meetings were held in the third story of William B. Coffroth's building. Subsequently several meetings were held in the "Academy building," after which the lodge secured the garret of the old Lutheran church on Union street, and there held its meetings until late in the year 1872, when it rented a hall in the Baer block, which is still occupied.

The first charter was destroyed by the fire of May, 1872. Another was issued June 1 of that year. To date two hundred and eighty-four members have joined this lodge. Its present members number sixty-nine, and hold regular meetings every Monday evening.

Somerset Encampment, No. 113, I. O. O. F., was chartered April 12, 1852. The officers first elected were: Robert P. Cummins, C.P.; William Roddy, H.P.; Alexander Stutzman, S.W.; John D. Roddy, J.W.; H. P. Snyder, Scribe; C. F. Beam, Treas., and William B. Coffroth, Guide. This encampment went down, but no data have been furnished of the time.

On the 30th of April, 1872, on the application of Patriarchs Alexander H. Coffroth, Josiah Keller, William B. Coffroth, William S. Harrah, John H. Uhl and Charles A. Kimmel, the encampment was reinstated. At the same time Alexander H. Coffroth, Jr., A. C. Davis, Ed. W. Rhodes, F. C. Sampsell, Jacob Fleck, H. J. Picking, H. F. Knepper, F. A. Smith, M. A. Rulter and George M. Holderbaum were initiated. The present membership is forty-one.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

R. P. Cummins Post, No. 210, G. A. R. (named in honor of Col. Robert P. Cummins, of the 142d regt. Penn. Vols., who, while in command of his regiment, was mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, and died July 2, 1863), was organized June 16, 1881, by comrade George F. Randolph, of Emory Fisher Post, No. 30, Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

The first officers elected and installed were: Col. John R. Edie, Commander; Capt. William M. Schrock, S.V.C.; John Bills, J.V.C.; R. R.

Sanner, Chap.; George H. Tayman, Q.M.; A. C. Davis, Adjt.; Charles J. Harrison, O.D.; J. B. Tredwell, O.G.; George M. Holderbaum, S.M.; John H. Huston, Q.M.S.

Their successors, the present officers, are: Capt. Charles J. Harrison, Commander; Capt. Wm. H. Schrock, S.V.C.; H. G. Cunningham, J.V.C.; J. M. Cook, Chap.; A. C. Davis, Q.M.; F. F. Koontz, Adjt.; John H. Huston, O.D.; Michael Kiefer, O.G.; Alexander H. Huston, S.M.; John Griffith, Q.M.S.

Since its organization the following named gentlemen, who served as officers and enlisted men in various companies and regiments during the war of 1861–5, have been enrolled as members of the post. A. C. Davis, George H. Tayman, C. C. Orton, John C. Pile, Chas. J. Harrison, George M. Holderbaum, Solomon Uhl, H. G. Cunningham, Moses Trent, Isaac Jones, S. R. Pile, D. S. Knee, John R. Edie, F. F. Koontz, D. J. Horner, W. H. Sanner, John Bills, R. R. Sanner, William Heilman, William H. Schrock, John H. Huston, Michael Kiefer, George Snyder, H. F. Knepper, Wm. P. Huston, Daniel Trent, J. M. Cook, A. H. Huston, James E. Pugh, James B. Tredwell, Edgar Hyle, Charles Hoffman, A. J. Spangler, W. P. Foust, C. F. Rhoads, W. H. Berkey, Abraham Faith, John A. Griffith, Jerome Bowman, W. Frank Gaul, A. F. Dickey, Jacob Zigler, J. J. Hoffman, Cyrus Shaulis, S. A. Deitz, Wm. S. Mountain, Rudolph Ferner, Andrew Buick, Hiram King, John S. Wilkenson, John A. Friedline, C. A. Brant, Wm. M. Hochstetler, Abraham Howard, Joseph Stull, Elias Stutzman, Mesheck Beam, John Zufall, Henry Stutzman, Martin F. Seigle, M.V. Sorber, Noah Keefer, Solomon Lenhart, C. H. Miller, Ed M. Shaulis, W. H. Tayman, W. W. Davis, Irwin W. Pile, Jefferson Spangler, Frank Bennett, George Hemminger, Heter Pritts, Jacob Will, F. A. Bullman, Adam S. Shaffer, A. J. Saylor, Henry Fisher, Valentine Rapp, John D. Baker, John Winters, D. P. K. Lavan, John Pew, John J. Spangler, Olive Knepper, A. W. Knepper, George H. Love, Jacob Ross, Franklin Barnhart, George H. Smith, J. L. Berkey, Herman Stahl, Ludwick Gardner, Wm. H. Bowman, Peter Auman, H. F. Barnett, Chas. T. Hunter, Tobias Yoder, Henry Atchison, Jacob Shown, David Dunmyer, Francis Hoover, Noah S. Miller, Henry Lambert, Joseph Tressler, William Beard, Samuel Baldwin.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Somerset County Agricultural Society was first organized in 1853, and the first fair was held on September 25 and 26 of that year. The following year three and one-half acres of land were purchased and five hundred dollars expended in buildings, and fairs were held until 1861. From that time until 1873 the grounds were unoccupied. On February 18, 1873, the society was reorganized and a charter obtained, and a very successful meeting was held in the autumn of that year. The following year (1874) was also highly successful, and six acres were added to the grounds and five hundred dollars expended in improvements. The fairs of 1875, 1876 and 1877 were unsuccessful, owing to unfavorable weather, and as a result of this unfortunate condition of affairs, the grounds of the society were sold in February, 1882. In July, 1883, a stock company was formed with a capital of two thousand dollars, and the society is again in a flourishing condition.

CHURCHES.

The *Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church*, of the town of Somerset, was organized prior to the year 1800 by Rev. Frederick Long. Among the original members were Adam Snyder and family, John Kurtz, Sr., Frederick Neff, Sr., George Pile, Sr., Frederick Beigle, George Chorpenning, Jacob Snyder, Henry Snyder and families.

The first house of worship, a log structure, stood on a corner of the cemetery grounds. It was torn down about 1810. The next, a frame building, below the parsonage on Union street, was burned about 1824. A brick church was then built on or near the same site — below the parsonage. In 1857–8 a church edifice was built on Kreiger's corner lot, which was occupied until its destruction by fire during the conflagration of May 9, 1872. The present handsome brick structure was commenced in 1874, and cost about twenty-one thousand dollars.

It appears that Mr. Long officiated as pastor for a number of years. His successors have been, Ernst H. Tiedeman, during the years 1813–18; John Rebenach, 1819–20; Peter Schmucker, 1821–4; C. F. Heyer, 1824–8; D. Heilig, 1829–31; C. F. Heyer, 1832–6; Peter Reizer, 1838–47; William Uhl, 1848–52; Augustus Babb, 1852–6; Charles Witmer,

1857–9; Graft M. Pile, 1860–1; Leonard Gerhart, 1861–6; J. P. Hentz, 1866–71; J. A. Tomlinson (supply), 1871; A. M. Whetstone, 1872–81, and J. B. Shearer, the present pastor, since 1881. Present membership about two hundred.

St. Paul's Reformed Church of Somerset was organized by Rev. Henry Giesey* in 1810. Michael and Elizabeth Hugus, the Ankenys, George Shaver and Rosanna his wife, Daniel Stahl and wife, Peter Huston and wife, and Henry Keller and wife were among the original members.

In 1810 a union church edifice, a stone building, was erected by the Presbyterian and Reformed congregations upon a lot donated by Peter Ankeny. This was torn down and replaced by the present building in 1855.

Among other early pastors were Revs. D. J. H. Kiefer, H. G. Ibbekin, D. B. Ernst and C. F. Hoffmeier, but there are no records, and no complete list can be given. Rev. Hiram King is the present pastor of a congregation numbering sixty-six.

Salem Reformed church at Lavansville, with about eight members, and Ursina, a recently formed congregation, are parts of Somerset charge.

Methodist Episcopal Church, of Somerset.—The date of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church in Somerset cannot be accurately ascertained. Its first members were Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Elder, Mrs. Phythian and Mrs. McCarty, who held their meetings in private houses for several years. Their first preachers were Revs. Tudor and Little. Their immediate successors were Revs. Coleman and Keismiller.

The first quarterly meeting ever held in Somerset was about the year 1823. Rev. Monroe was the presiding elder on that occasion. Revs. Tudor and Little were then the preachers in charge. This quarterly meeting was followed by a revival, during which a considerable number of persons were added to the society. This meeting was held in the old stone church which was owned jointly by the German Reformed and Presbyterian churches. The mode of conducting the revival not suiting these churches, the Methodists were excluded, and moved their meeting to the court-house. Subsequently they worshiped in the Masonic Hall for some years. After the fire of 1833, when the great part of the town was destroyed, the first Methodist Episcopal church edifice was erected, in which they continued to worship until 1876, when a new building was erected, the old one having been sold to the Evangelical association. Rev. Thorne was the preacher at the time of the fire. The society, before the fire of 1833, had attained a degree of prosperity which it has never had since. It was then a station, now a part of what is called Somerset circuit. The records of the church having been destroyed by the fire of 1872, and all the older members deceased, it is impossible at this late day to obtain anything like an accurate history of the church, or the regular succession of its ministers.

Somerset Presbyterian Church.—Matters of the early history of this organization, by reason of the lack of records, are vague and unsatisfactory. It appears that some Presbyterian ministers preached here and at Jenner (then called Quemahoning) as early as 1797. It also appears that the Presbyterian and Reformed people, acting together, built a stone church edifice in 1810, yet Rev. John Ross (the first pastor of whom we have definite knowledge) was not installed until in July, 1817. It is probable, therefore, that an organization of the Presbyterian church in Somerset did not take place until about the time of Mr. Ross' installation.

Among the early members of this church were: Andrew Stewart and Jacob Glessner elders; John Armstrong and Abraham Morrison. Messrs Stewart, Morrison, Ross and Mrs. Ogle organized a sabbath school in 1817.

As mentioned in the sketch concerning the Reformed church, the Presbyterian and Reformed organizations built a union house of worship in 1810. This was torn down soon after 1850, and about 1854 the Presbyterians completed a building of their own at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. The latter was destroyed by the fire of May 9, 1872. In 1876, the present church edifice was built. It cost about seven thousand dollars, and is one of the neatest structures of the kind in the county.

Mr. Ross continued as pastor until October, 1819. Various ministers then exercised their office here until July 7, 1830, when Rev. S. Howell Terry was ordained and installed pas-

*Mr. Giesey preached here for several years before an organization was effected or a house of worship was built. He had served as chaplain and surgeon in a Hessian regiment during the revolutionary war.

tor. He continued such until some time in 1833. Thereafter, until 1861, the church was supplied by members of the Presbytery (among them Revs. Finley, Hassinger, B. F. Myers, Baine and Agnew), when Rev. L. Y. Graham became pastor. He remained until 1866. His successors have been Revs. William Edgar, S. S. Bergen, C. B. Wakefield, and the present incumbent, C. C. B. Duncan.

The membership of this church has at times reached almost one hundred, and again and again been much reduced by death and removals. The present members number only thirty-nine, yet, with their beautiful church building and auspicious surroundings, its best friends still entertain hopes that this small congregation will yet become a large, vigorous church. Messrs. George W. Benford, William Stahl and C. N. Boyd are the present ruling elders.

The history of the Jenner church is very similar, except individual names, as both have always been under the same pastors. The present ruling elders there are: Abraham Biesecker, William Kline and W. F. W. Picking. They have a house of worship worth one thousand dollars.

The *Disciple* or *Christian Church* of Somerset borough was organized as a Baptist church in the summer of 1817, by Dr. Estep, of Mount Pleasant, and Prof. Charles Wheeler, of Washington, Pennsylvania. As a Disciple church in 1829, by Thomas and Alexander Campbell.

Among the charter members, in 1829, were Chauncey Forward and William H. Postlethwaite, elders; Jacob Graft and Samuel Trent, Sr., deacons; Mary Ogle, Mary Morrison, Mary F. Graft, Jacob Graft, Isaac Husband and wife, Sarah Leichtenberger, Mary Strain, Kate Carr, Susan Stuart, Sally Plowman, George Probst and wife, Barbara Loehr, Clarissa Loehr, James Younkin and wife, Eleanor Bruce, Julia Johnston, Katie Tantlinger, Nancy Carson, Adeline Stahl, Samuel Trent and wife, Alexander Hunter and wife, Jacob Criley and wife, Charlotte Ogle, David Plowman, Miss Eliza Plowman, Samuel Stahl, Miss Mary Husband, Miss Margaret Foust, Mrs. Chauncey Forward, Charles Ogle and Emily, his wife, Jane Carson, Horatio Weigley, Miss Julia Weigley, Mary Ann Postlethwaite, Cephas Gillet, Alexander Fleming and wife, Dr. Norman M. Bruce, William Philson and wife Agnes, Samuel Huston, Peter Huston and wife Bettie, and John Hamilton and wife Bettie.

As a Baptist church it had only occasional preaching in the court-house by the organizers and a few others. As a Disciple church, Hon. Chauncey Forward, one of the elders, and a lawyer, did the regular preaching for a number of years, being relieved on special occasions by such traveling ministers as Wesley Lamphear, Dr. Young, David S. Burnet, Samuel Church, Pool, Harrison Jones, James Lamphear, David Kintner and others, including the Campbells. The first settled pastor from abroad was Prof. L. C. Loos, for a term of years in the thirties. Later came Leroy Norton, in the fifties. About 1867, James Darsie located here and remained several years. In 1870–71, Peter Vogel officiated as pastor. He was succeeded by L. F. Bittle, and the latter in turn by W. H. Woolery. Peter Vogel returned in April, 1883, and now serves as pastor in charge.

The first house of worship was built in 1845. It was of brick, and cost four thousand dollars. In 1871, its walls were considered dangerous, and the whole structure was torn down. The present church edifice, also of brick, was erected in 1873, at a cost of six thousand dollars. A fine frame parsonage is now under construction. It will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1883, and will cost about two thousand dollars. The lot was donated by Judge Jeremiah S. Black, who continued as a member of this congregation until his death.

The present members of this organization number two hundred and fifty. The sabbath-school attendants one hundred and seventy-three.

The *Evangelical Association* of North America have an organization and house of worship in the town of Somerset, in charge of Rev. D. K. Lavan. Its history, however, as well as that of the other churches forming the Somerset circuit, will be found in the chapter relating to Somerset township.

HERMAN HUSBAND.

This pioneer, the first permanent settler west of the Negro mountain, was of English extraction. His parents came from England to this country during the time that Penn was colonizing his domain. They probably first settled in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, where Herman was born in 1711. He was educated at Baltimore, Maryland, where he was married to a Maryland lady, by whom he reared a family

Samuel Snyder

JUDGE SAMUEL SNYDER.

Judge Snyder was born January 29, 1834, in Brother's Valley township. His great-grandfather, Dewalt Snyder, was of German birth, and settled in Turkey-Foot township about the close of the revolutionary war. But little is known of his history further than that he was a man of sturdy habits and a thrifty and successful farmer. His eldest son, Michael, was born in Turkey-Foot in 1787. He removed to Brother's Valley, where he died in 1871. He married Catherine Hay; two sons were born to them, Peter and George. Peter was born in Brother's Valley, in 1811, where he died in 1836, at the age of twenty-five years. His wife was Elizabeth Meyers. They reared a family of four children, the eldest of whom was Samuel, the subject of this sketch. At the time of his father's decease Samuel was a lad of five years. He was reared by his paternal grandfather, Michael Snyder, with whom he remained until he was seventeen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith. In 1853 he removed to Frieden's, where he now resides, and established himself in business. Four years later, 1857, he was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Valentine Shaffer, one of the prominent farmers of the township. Since coming to Frieden's Judge Snyder has led a quiet, uneventful life, devoting himself wholly to his business and the cares of his family. While he has taken a proper interest in political matters, he has never been an office-seeker, although he has been called upon to fill several positions of trust and responsibility. For ten years he served his fellow townsmen as magistrate, and in 1881 he received the republican nomination for associate judge, and was elected by a handsome majority. In this position as in others he has discharged the duties of his office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all. Deprived of an education in books, he has nevertheless proved an apt pupil in that other school in which the teachers are observation and experience, and is in every way well qualified for the position he holds. Social, genial and courteous, he is highly esteemed as a man and citizen. He is an exemplary member of the Lutheran church.

of children. How long he was a resident of Baltimore is not known, but presumably for quite a number of years. Here his first wife died, and after her decease he removed to North Carolina, where he was again married to a lady by the name of Allen. By this union there were eight children—four boys and four girls, Isaac being the third son.

The elder Husband took a prominent part in matters of public import, and identified himself with an organization known in history as the "Regulators," who were opposed to Gov. Tryon in his efforts to collect exorbitant taxes. Although of Quaker proclivities, he was an influential member in this body. He was several times arrested and imprisoned, and after the battle of Alamance, in which the Regulators were defeated, he escaped in disguise to Maryland. Vigorous efforts were made to capture him, and large rewards were offered for his apprehension, but owing to his shrewdness and daring were unsuccessful, and he reached Hagerstown in safety. Not feeling secure, he soon took his departure for the "far west." Several years previous to this time an old friend and schoolmate, by the name of Isaac Cox (a hunter), had come to this section; and although Mr. Husband had no definite idea as to his precise location he determined to find him. By good luck he learned of his whereabouts, and after a long and tedious journey, without a companion or arms of any description save a hunting-knife, he reached Buffalo creek in safety, where he found a man by the name of Good, who had built a cabin and made some slight improvements. From this individual he learned of a party of hunters of whom his friend Cox was a member. After a few days' rest he again started out, and was rewarded by finding a hunter by the name of Sparks, whose cabin was about a half mile north of Somerset. From him he obtained information of his friend Cox, whom he found without difficulty. He built a cabin in the near vicinity of Cox's camp, where he remained until his return to Hagerstown some two years later. This was in June of 1771. Being favorably impressed with the country to which he had in such an unexpected manner found his way, he soon began to purchase the claims of the hunters, and in this way became the original proprietor of all the lands immediately north of the present borough of Somerset. In 1773 he returned to Hagerstown, and the following year returned with his family and settled on what has since been known as the "Husband farm." During the revolution he was a member of the supreme executive council of the province. He made the second assessment of the township of Brother's Valley, which then embraced the present county of Somerset. During the "whisky insurrection," although he counseled submission to the laws, he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Philadelphia, where he died in 1795. At the time of his decease he was a large landholder and one of the most prominent citizens of the county, and his name is attached to nearly all the initial events in its history. His will, in which he bequeathed his property to his family, is the first one on the county records.

He reared a family of eight children, four boys and four girls, all of whom excepting Isaac (who was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1771) removed to different states. The widow and her daughters and her son John emigrated to Kentucky, where they died. Isaac, at the time of his father's demise, was a young man of twenty-four years of age. By the conditions of his father's will he came into possession of a tract of land of about four hundred acres, situate about one and a half miles south of Somerset. In company with his brother John he built a mill on this tract. John, however, soon disposed of his interest and, as before stated, removed to Kentucky with his mother. Isaac, like his father, was an active, energetic man, and identified himself largely with the interests of the county. His decease occurred in 1856, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He married Miss Ann, daughter of Phillip King, and reared a family of seven children: Mary, Emma, Phebe, Herman, William, David and Phillip. Of the daughters, all are living with the exception of Mary. Of the sons, all are deceased excepting David and Phillip. The latter resides in Iowa; the former is a prominent farmer in Somerset.

EDMUND KIERNAN.

Among the many prominent citizens who have lived and died in Somerset county no one is more justly entitled to a conspicuous place in these biographical sketches than Edmund Kiernan; yet perhaps no one among them all cared less or strove less for what men commonly call fame. He was emphatically a man of affairs,

and one of the most prominent and singularly successful business men in this section of the state. He made business a study, and life and experience were a constant development of business capacity. He did not wait for opportunities; he created them. Out of the unpromising materials of an inland rural village he developed sources of income, thrift and enterprise. He seemed to be predestined to succeed, and whether his field of labor was limited or extended, success was assured; and he was as certain, in the end, to embrace all that his circumstances and surroundings would admit of, even if a whole community must be built up to accomplish that result.

He was the eldest of eight children, and was born in Strasburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1815. In 1820 the family removed to Somerset, where the parents passed the remainder of their days.

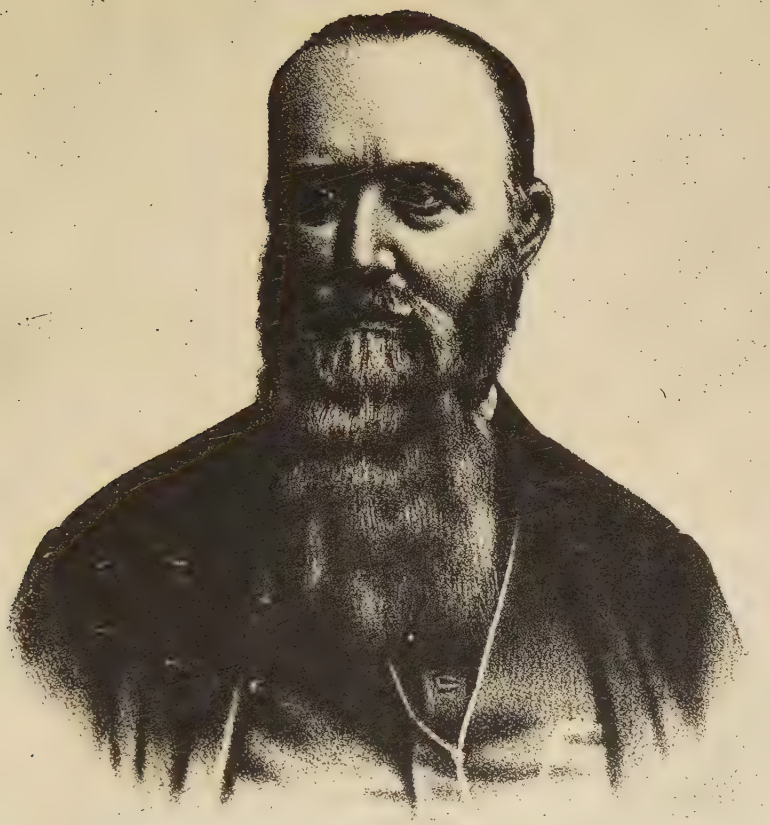
By the death of his father he was thrown wholly upon his own resources; and although in his minority and without educational or other advantages, he evidenced the possession of those traits of character that in after years became prominent factors in his successful career. He commenced life at the bottom round of the ladder, as clerk in the store of Samuel Elder, at Jenner's Crossroads. A condition of success in any pursuit in a majority of cases is adaptation. This, in the individual instance of Edmund Kiernan, was peculiarly true. He was admirably adapted by natural inclination and talent for the duties which he had undertaken; and in a short space of time the boy became the sole proprietor of the business, which he conducted with signal success for a period of forty years, during which time, by reason of the probity and integrity of his character, he enjoyed the unlimited confidence of all who knew him.

In 1853 Mr. Kiernan was married to Rebecca S., daughter of Joseph Biddle Earl; to them were born four children—two sons and two daughters. In 1875 he disposed of his mercantile interests and removed to Somerset borough, where he resided until his decease, which occurred on March 17, 1883.

Throughout his life he was a great student, thoroughly conversant with history, English literature and politics. His interest in politics was no more nor less than that of the citizen desirous of promoting the best interests of the state, and his earnest convictions, fearlessly maintained, exerted a wide influence. It was in private life, however, and in the familiar intercourse of friends, that he is best remembered. His courtesy to all, joined to the natural dignity of the man, stamped him at once in the minds of all with whom he came in contact as a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, while his well-stored mind and fine conversational powers lent a charm to his acquaintance that drew around him a circle of warm and admiring friends. Thus not only his successful career in business, but his clear judgment and broad common sense, his kindness of heart, his integrity and force of character, his extensive information, and his general worth as a citizen, made him conspicuous among the people of Somerset county.

ABSALOM J. CASEBEER.

Absalom J. Casebeer, for many years one of the prominent and successful merchants of Somerset, was born in Somerset township, February 15, 1829. The family are of German extraction, and were among the first settlers in this region. The date of their immigration is not known, but was undoubtedly soon after or during the revolutionary war. Absalom Casebeer, the father of the subject of this memoir, was born near Somerset in 1783. He was a weaver and farmer; his death occurred in 1853. Absalom J. was reared on the farm of his father, and received a good English education, which he made practically useful to himself and others by teaching. In 1852 he commenced merchandising in company with J. O. Kimmel. Two years later Mr. Kimmel retired. Several changes were subsequently made, but in 1877 Mr. John K. Nable became a partner, and this partnership continued until the death of Mr. Casebeer, which occurred January 15, 1882. Mr. Casebeer was a man of good business capacity; he was possessed of those elements of character which combine to make a man successful in almost any calling in life. Keen discrimination, sound judgment and strict integrity were the salient points in his character, and no one perhaps possessed the latter trait to a greater degree than he did. Throughout his whole career as a business man he was everywhere known as one strictly honorable in all his dealings. Like most self-made men, he started in life with a mere pittance; and although for many years in ill health, he accumulated a well earned competency and an untarnished reputation. He



A. G. Casebeer

was a man of inflexible purpose and strong convictions, and his opinions, when once formed, he adhered to with great tenacity. He never desired political preferment, but always exhibited a marked interest in political matters. During the war of the rebellion he was a stanch friend of the government; and had it not been for the fact that he was incapacitated for military service by reason of a severe gunshot wound received in early manhood, and from which he never recovered, he would probably have entered the service, but he gave liberally of his means for the prosecution of the war, and to rebels or their sympathizers he was an implacable enemy. It is related of him that on one occasion during the war he was buying goods in Baltimore, and overhearing a conversation between some members of the firm, in which they expressed themselves as being in sympathy with secession, he immediately settled his bill with the remark that he never should buy another dollar's worth of goods in Baltimore.

He was a great reader, and his mind was stored with a rich fund of general information. Among his friends he was extremely social, and by them highly esteemed for his generosity and public spirit.

In 1853 Mr. Casebeer was married to Miss Mary, daughter of John A. Snyder, of Somerset, where she was born. The result of this union was ten children, all of whom are living.

CHAPTER LXVII.

SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.

Its Residents at the Beginning of the Century — Names of a Few Pioneer Families — Personal Mention of Present Residents and their Ancestors — Villages — Religious History.

THIS township was formed in the early part of 1796 from Quemahoning and Milford. Its territory has since been considerably reduced by the formation of other districts; still it is the largest township in the county, and the most densely populated. In 1880 its inhabitants numbered three thousand two hundred and seventy-six, exclusive of those in the borough of Somerset, and in 1882 its tax-payers were eight hundred in number. It is a healthful region, and famed for the excellence of its dairy products. The people are chiefly engaged in the pursuits of agriculture.

In 1800, four years after the organization of the township, the taxables of the village* and township were mentioned as follows: *Peter Ankeny*, John Althouse, David Ankeny, *John Armstrong, Sr.*, Christian Ankeny, who settled southeast of the town in 1773; Adam Adams, Abraham Ankeny, George Anderson, James Allen, John Anewalt, Samuel Benford, Jacob Beam, Jacob Berkey, John Barron, George Barron, Joseph Buatt, Christian Brallier, Emanuel Brallier, Philip Barron, Adam Berkey, Samuel Berkey, Christopher Beam, John Bell, John Bricker, Benjamin Brown, Daniel Baer, *Conrad Beymer*, John Baker, Jacob Bruner, Dewalt Bonebreak, Michael Baker, Jacob Beigle, James Black, Jacob Brindle, James Boyd, *Conrad Beymer, Jr.*, Jacob Berkey, Charles Bush, Peter Cupp, Michael Cover, Jacob Cover, John Chorpenning, *John Campbell*, Samuel Clark, Solomon Casebeer, *William Campbell*, Mary Cross, Adam Cundle, Christian Casebeer, Adam Cline, Abraham Carver, Christian Carver, Alexander Cummins, Jacob Craff, Jonas Cline, Henry Darr, James Dunning, George Dorne, Mary Emmert, George Emmert, *Josiah Epsy, Esq., Dr. William Gore Elder*, Ludwig Fisher, Ernst Fisher, Peter Friedline, Ludwig Friedline, *Adam Flick*, Joseph Francis, Daniel Ferner, *Abraham Faith*, Abraham Fox, George Fackler, George Flick, *Gabriel Forsythe*, Nicholas Ferrence, Conrad Frank, *William Findley*, Peter Fox, John Fisher, Jacob Faith, Samuel Fleming, Henry Grindle, Mary Gehr, *Henry Glessner, Jacob Glessner*, Abraham Good, John Good, Jacob Good, John Grindle, *Henry Giesey, D.D.*, Killian Gehr, Matthias Gorsht, Abraham Hess, Peter Hess, Abraham Hess, Adam Horner, John Herring, George Hemminger, Ludwid Hart, Jacob Hicks, Adam Hurraw, Simon Hogle, *Valentine Houpt, Jr.*, Jacob Huff, Andrew Hemminger, John Hager, Conrad Hoveny, Walter Hughes, Nicholas Hull, David Howard, Benjamin Hull, Cornelius Henline, John Hipple, *Christian Hipple*, Henry Hipple, Isaac Husband, *Valentine Houpt, Sr.*, Jacob Hoover, Andrew Hipple, *Michael Hugus*, Thomas Johnson, William M. Jones, Lewis Keifer, John Keiser, Adam Kerper, Polly Kooser, George King, *Thomas Kennedy*, Conrad Keiser, Kennedy Keller, Daniel Keiser, *Peter Kimmel*, *John King*, *John Kurtz*, Peter Lenhart, Christian

*The names of those who are known to have been residents of the village at that time are printed in italics.

Lint, Jacob Leamer, John Lint, John Lyberger, Conrad Lint, Jr., Jacob Loud, Conrad Lint, Christian Livingstone, Henry Lint, Henry Logwood, Jacob Lowman, *Rev. Frederick William Long, D.D., John Leech, Esq., Thomas Leech, Alexander Lynn*, Killian Lichtenberger, Christian Livingstone, John Letman, Henry Lephandt, Jeremiah Miller, Peter Millhouse, John Millhouse, Henry Millhouse, Henry Metzger, Abraham Money, *Abraham Miller*, John Marteny, Frederick C. Mooke, Daniel Moore, Marcus Metzger, John Murrow, Fredrick Mostoller, *Abraham Morrison*, George Miller, Peter Metzger, *John Mong*, John Noftziger, John Neil, Abraham Neff, Adam Ney, Henry Omweg, *Alexander Ogle, Esq.*, Samuel Oats, John Putnam, Sarah Penrod, Michael Pile, Casper Pile, Martin Phillips, Isaac Penrod, Joseph Parks, Esq., Henry Pence, Peter Pisel, Israel Penrod, Fletcher & Philson, *Robert Pearson*, James Pugh, George Pile, John Peterson, Henry Pile, William Read, George Ray, John Roan, Philip Rinehart, Christian Rice, Christian Rosendale, Morgan J. Rheese, Esq., *Jacob Saylor*, Melchoir Sees, George Stickler, James Smith, James Shanks, John Stickler, John Shaw, John Schrock, David Showman, *Adam Schneider, Jacob Schneider*, Godfrey Stahl, Jacob Switzer, Simon Shaffer, John Shaffer, Henry Shaffer, David Simpson, Henry Swager, Adam Swager, Jacob Schmucker, John Schmucker, Henry Shaffer, Thomas Swank, Casper Swank, Jacob Swank, Michael Saylor, Philip Smith, Jacob Shaffer, *Henry Shaffer, Henry Schneider*, Christopher Speight, Peter Smith, Frederick Shenaman, Daniel Shilling, John Shull, Henry Stahl, Michael Stein, Jacob Shaffer, Sr., Jacob Switzer, Jr., Henry Shaffer, Nicholas Smith, Matthias Scott, Alexander Smart, Peter Switzer, Peter Schneider, George Siderberger, Peter Switzer, Jr., John Thomas, Benjamin Thomas, George Tedrow, *Michael Tedrow*, James Trent, George Thorn, John Taylor, *Rudolph Ulrick*, Christian Umburn, *Joseph Weigley, Esq.*, Abraham Whipkey, *John Weimer*, George Weimer, John Washabaugh, David Wright, John Wright, Andrew Woy, Thomas Wright, Jacob Williard, Jacob Weldy, *John Wells, Esq.*, John Winters, *John Webster*, John Whipkey, Abraham Walter, George Young, Ludwig Young, John Yorty and Jacob Zimmerman.

The Ankenys, Adamses, Browns, Bruners, Bells, Campbells, Flicks, Glessners, Johnsons, Husbands, Hunters, Millers, Penrods, Reads, Rices, Switzers, Trents, Wellses, Walterses and Wrights were all very early settlers, and are known to have been residents in the central part of the present county of Somerset before the beginning of the revolutionary war.

James Trent (the grandfather of Samuel and Urias Trent, present residents of Somerset township) was a native of England, and settled in what is now Somerset township just before the beginning of the revolutionary war. His sons were Samuel, James, Stephen, Nathan, William and George. Samuel, the eldest son of James, was born in this township in 1792. He followed farming; was also a contractor during the building of the Bedford and Somerset turnpike. He died in Maryland in 1858. Early in life he married Miss Mary Knupp. The children born of this marriage were Harrison, Samuel, Daniel, Urias, Aaron, Moses, Nancy, Sarah, Mary and Barbara E. During the late war Daniel and Moses served as volunteers in Somerset county organizations. Samuel and Urias are well-known farmers in the township at the present time.

John Chorpenning, a descendant of the French Huguenots of North Carolina, came here from Hagerstown, Maryland, during the revolutionary war, and settled on the farm where Samuel C. Livengood now resides, about one and one-half miles southwest of the town of Somerset. His children were Henry, George, Michael, Jacob, David, Rosanna and Catharine.

Daniel Miller came (with his father Henry) from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, to this part of Bedford county in 1784. He settled on or near the site of the present town of Meyersdale. His trade was that of a wagonmaker. He died in Summit township at the age of sixty-six years, in 1848. His wife, before marriage, was Miss Mary Long. Their children were Jacob D., Gabriel, Daniel D., Josiah, Ephraim, Manasseh, Rachel (Lichty), Lydia (Meyers), Susannah (Lichty), Mary (Meyers) and Magdalena (Saylor). Jacob D. Miller was born in what is now Summit township in 1809. He learned the wagonmaking business with his father and followed that occupation, as well as farming, for many years. He now resides in Somerset township. His wife was Miss Barbara Saylor. The children born to them were Edward S., Joseph and Daniel (twins), Eli,

C. C. Musselman

HON. CHRISTIAN C. MUSSELMAN.

Hon. Christian C. Musselman was born December 23, 1826, in Summit (then Elk Lick) township, on the homestead of his grandfather, Frederick Walter. The latter then owned the site of the present town of Garrett, known at an early day as "Dumb Corner." Mr. Musselman commenced life on the lowest round of the ladder. At the age of fourteen years he went to learn the trade of a shoemaker, but the vocation was not congenial. The country was not then favored with a free-school system, and he had to educate himself as best he could. At the age of seventeen years he began teaching, alternating a term in winter by labor on the farm during the remainder of the year. After having taught successfully twenty-seven terms, he abandoned the schoolroom and returned to his favorite vocation — farming. He married Miss Eliza, daughter of Christian Saylor, and is the father of nine children. Harvey C., his youngest son, graduated with honor at the Indiana State Normal School, and assumed the principalship of the Ursina schools, where he died. Three sons and five daughters are still living, and, like their father, nearly all have been engaged, at various times, in teaching. He was one of the original members of the first county agricultural society, and held every office in the gift of the organization. At the present time he is the general superintendent of a new association called the Somerset County Agricultural and Industrial Society, and is the sole owner of the Fair grounds and buildings. His public and official career has been a successful one. He officiated as the presiding officer of the first teachers' association and institute held in Somerset county. The institute referred to was convened at Friedensburg by the first county superintendent of schools, Joseph J. Stutzman. Mr. Musselman was also chosen moderator at the time of the great debate on the subject of baptism, etc., held at Mechanicsburg (now Summit Mills), in 1849, between ministers of the Lutheran and Brethren or German Baptist denominations. He was a whig while that party existed, but when it became a thing of the past, his ideas of right and wrong very naturally carried him into the ranks of the republican party, and by that party he was elected assessor and school director of Somerset township. In 1863, he was the candidate of his party for the office of assemblyman, and, though his opponent—Chauncey F. Mitchell, editor of the Somerset *Democrat*, and a soldier—made an extraordinary run, was elected. He was again nominated, without opposition, for the succeeding term, and triumphed over A. J. Colborn, Esq., the democratic candidate, by a majority of twelve hundred and fifty-one. He also represented the republicans of his county in the state convention held at Harrisburg in 1864. During his legislative career he made himself conspicuous by the firm and decided stand taken in opposition to unnecessary adjournments, extravagant appropriations, and his advocacy of measures for economy and retrenchment, even to the extent of opposing the increase of his own salary, as was proposed. In the famous repeal of the charter of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad, he was one of the few who stood firm against repeal, and the great power used to influence legislation, standing almost alone, even in that section of the state through which this great thoroughfare was then located and partly constructed. In 1877 he was elected associate judge of the county, and served five years. In 1878 he was elected one of the directors and made treasurer of the Somerset & Cambria Railroad Company. The following year the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company purchased the above mentioned road, and Mr. Musselman was the only member of the old board of directors retained, Gen. William H. Koontz and himself being chosen as the directors, under the new management, from Somerset county. In 1877, also, he was elected by the Somerset County Agricultural Society to represent them in the State Board of Agriculture for the term of three years. He was reëlected in 1880, and again in 1883. His practical knowledge of agriculture has made him a very prominent member of this board. Through his instrumentality six extensive cheese and butter factories were recently established in this county. He was one of the incorporators of the "Buffalo Valley Lime Company, limited," on the Buffalo Valley railroad, near Garrett, of which he became the first chairman and general superintendent. But perhaps the most commendable deed yet performed by Judge Musselman was the donation of five hundred dollars to the Somerset County Home for the Poor, the interest of which is to be applied annually to the purchase of useful and interesting books and newspapers, for the use of the inmates of the Home. This was the first and, to this time, the only donation made to Somerset county for benevolent purposes. In conclusion, it might be added that Mr. Musselman is emphatically a self-made man, for he has raised himself by his own efforts from poverty and insignificance to wealth, honor and distinction.

P. Heffley

PETER HEFFLEY.

Peter Heffley was born in Berlin, Somerset county, November 15, 1833. His father, George Heffley, was the second son in the family of Peter Heffley, who was the progenitor of this branch of the Heffley family in Western Pennsylvania. The elder Heffley followed mercantile pursuits, and for many years was prominent in the affairs of that portion of the county. He was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and came to Somerset early in the present century. He died in 1846, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He reared a family of six children—five sons and one daughter.

George Heffley, the father of the immediate subject of this biography, was born in Berlin, where he still resides. He married Miss Julia A., daughter of Henry Poorbaugh; ten children were born to them. Peter was the eldest of the family; his early life was spent in his native village, and until he was seventeen years of age he was a clerk in the store of his uncle, Annanias Heffley. It was the custom, in those days, for every youth to acquire a trade, and at the age of seventeen young Peter was taken from the store and apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith and carriagemaker. After the completion of his indentures, he engaged in merchandising in company with a gentleman by the name of Coleman. After several years of successful business, he disposed of his interest and removed to Nebraska City, where for five years he was in the employ of his uncle Annanius as manager. At the expiration of this time he concluded to again embark in business on his own account. "Freighting," although extremely hazardous on account of the Indians, was at this time regarded by young men of push and energy as one possessing many inducements; and purchasing what was called an "outfit"—teams, wagons and supplies—he began freighting between Nebraska City and Helena, Montana. In this venture he was not only successful, but fortunate, as many trains had their stock stampeded, and attachés murdered by the Indians, although no train was allowed to pass the forts without a hundred well-armed men. The price, twenty-five dollars per hundred, soon enabled him to accumulate a competency, and he resolved to go back to his native county, which he did in 1877. Previous to this time he had purchased the farm on which he now resides, and on his return engaged in farming and stock-growing. In this vocation, as in others, he has been eminently successful, and is regarded as one of the most thorough and prosperous farmers in the county. It is but justice to Mr. Heffley to say that no one has done more to advance the stock interests of the county than he. He imported the first English draft-horse, at an expense of fifteen hundred dollars, and was the first to introduce the Alderney breed of cattle.

In 1856 Mr. Heffley was married to Miss Rebecca, daughter of John G. Walker, son of Squire Walker, who for so many years was the magistrate and arbiter of that section of the county.

Mrs. Heffley was born in Brother's Valley township. Four children have been born to them: Walter, Lizzie (deceased), Harry and Lucy.

The Heffleys are a race of democrats, and Mr. Heffley has never forsaken "the faith of his fathers." He has never been an aspirant for political preferment, preferring to devote his energies to the advancement of his business interests.

Mahlan, Christian, Jacob J., Lydia, Eliza, Mary and Margaret. During the late war Joseph and Mahlan served as soldiers. The latter died in service. Christian is now farming on the place formerly owned by his father, one mile west of Somerset borough.

John Horner, a native of one of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, settled in Quemahoning township about the year 1800. He was twice married and lived to the age of seventy-nine years. His children were John J., Solomon, Michael, David, Elizabeth, Leah (Beeghley), Nancy (Lambert), Sarah (Beeghley), Susan (Flickinger), Catharine (Schrock) and Rachel (Forney). John J. Horner was born in Quemahoning township in 1813. He was a carpenter by trade, also a farmer. His death occurred in Somerset township in 1859. His wife was a Miss Elizabeth Beeghley, and their children were Joseph, Abraham, Daniel, John J., Ephraim, Catharine and Sarah. Joseph, the eldest son of John J. Horner, was elected commissioner of Somerset county in 1881. He is also one of the prominent farmers of Somerset township. Only one other member of the family (Daniel) resides in this county.

Adam Snyder, a native of Germany, was one of the early settlers in Turkey-Foot township. He married Christina Fetter. The children born to them were Michael, Jacob, Dewalt, Catharine, Maria, Peter, Henry, Margaret, Jonathan, Adam and Eve. Michael, the eldest child of Adam, was born in Turkey-Foot in 1787, where he remained for a number of years. Subsequently, he located in Brother's Valley township, where he died in 1871. He married Catharine Hay, and their children were Peter and George. Peter was born in Brother's Valley township and resided there until his death, which took place in 1836, at the age of twenty-five years. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Meyers. They were the parents of four children, the eldest being Samuel Snyder, who was elected associate judge of this county in November, 1881. Judge Snyder is a blacksmith by trade and resides at Friedens.

John George Stahl was born in Germany in the year 1800. He continued as a resident of the "Faderland" until 1834, when he immigrated to America. Landing at Baltimore, he remained there three years. In 1837 he settled in Quemahoning township, where he still resides. He married Catharine Snyder. The children born to them were Frederick, George, John, Herman, Joseph, William, Nathan, Henry, Bertram, Catharine (Lape) and Margaret (Specher), all of whom are living except William. During the war of the rebellion, Herman, William, John, George and Joseph served in the army. William died in service. Harman was a member of Co. G, 93d Penn. Vols., from September, 1864, to June, 1865. He has followed wagonmaking at Friedens since 1865.

The father of John N. Coleman, who was born in Germany, settled in Brother's Valley township at a very early day. Daniel, Jacob J., Joseph, William and Samuel were children of John N. Coleman. Samuel was born in the above-mentioned township in 1804; he followed farming, and died in 1855. He married Sarah Long, who still survives. Their children were Samuel J., John A., Agnes (Pile), Susan (Horner), Belinda M. (Bitner) and Lavina (Fox). Both sons served in the army during the late war. John A. died as a prisoner at Danville, Virginia. Samuel J. served from September, 1864, until June, 1865, in Co. E, 61st regt. Penn. Vols. He is now engaged in farming near Friedens.

Michael Mowry, a native of Germany, settled at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1775. Some years later he removed to this part of Bedford county, and located upon a farm in what is now known as Somerset township. Thereafter he was engaged in farming and milling until his death, which occurred in 1833. He married Mary Baker. Their children were Peter, Michael, George, Henry, Nancy, Christina, Mary, Susan, Eve (Fritz), Elizabeth and Sarah (Mostoller). George became a very prominent resident of the county. He served as a soldier during the war of 1812–15. Subsequently, September 16, 1828, he founded the Somerset *Herald*, and published English and German editions under that title for a number of years. He also officiated as county treasurer, sheriff and a member of the state legislature. Michael, a brother of George Mowry, was born in Somerset township in 1789, and died near the place of his birth in 1872; was a carpenter by trade, but followed farming principally. He married Rose Mostoller. Their children were Josiah, Louisa (Wigle) and Lavina (Long). Josiah was elected associate judge of this county in October, 1871, and served as such until 1876. En-

gaged in farming, he still resides upon the family homestead, the place of his birth.

Abraham Rhoads was born in Brother's Valley township. He was a farmer, and after living the period usually allotted to man, died in the same township, in 1866. He married a Miss Wingard, and the children born to them were: Daniel, Jefferson, Philip, Joseph, Samuel, William, Lydia, Maria (Shaffer) and Harriet. Jefferson Rhoads was born in 1812, and has followed farming all his lifetime. His first wife was Mary Coleman, his second Elizabeth Weyand. His children, all of whom are living in Somerset county, are John P., Alexander, William, Jeremiah, Franklin, Edward, Civilla, Mary, Elizabeth and Clara. John P. Rhoads was elected county auditor in 1881.

Jacob Bowman,* of German parentage, was born in Brother's Valley township in 1785. He followed farming until his death, which took place in 1846. His wife's maiden name was Nancy Horner. The children born to them were: Daniel, Solomon, Jacob J., David, Noah, Isaac, Mary (Winters), Judith (Winters) and Catharine (Hipple). During the late war, Jacob J. (as a member of Co. G, 93d Penn. Vols.), David, Noah and Isaac served as volunteers in the army. Isaac died in service. Noah died after returning home, from disease contracted in service.

Philip Shaver, born of German parents, came from the vicinity of Hagerstown, Maryland, and settled in the locality now known as Snyder's Mills, soon after the year 1800. He was a miller by occupation, and followed that business for many years. He died in this township in 1878, at the great age of ninety-four years. His wife's family name was Winters. Their children were: Philip, George, Samuel, John, Elizabeth (Cupp), Rosa (Shaffer), Rachel (Snyder) and Laura (Kimmel). Samuel, the son of Philip, was born in this township in 1815, and from early manhood until his death, in 1861, followed the trade of house-building, etc. He married Catharine Snyder. The children born to them were: Charles I., Maggie, Frank M. and Amanda. Charles, also, is a carpenter by trade, but at the present time is engaged chiefly in the nursery business in this county.

Jacob Baer, of German parentage, removed from Northampton county, Pennsylvania, to this county about the year 1800, and settled in Southampton township. He was a tailor by trade, also a farmer. He was twice married. The names of his children were: Nicholas, John, Jacob, Daniel, Adam, Peter, Solomon and Diana, all of whom are dead. John, son of Jacob Baer, was born in that part of Northampton now known as Lehigh county in 1787. He came to this county with his father's family when about thirteen years of age. He followed farming throughout life, and died in 1868. His children were: Daniel, Solomon, Jacob, Barbara (Rhoads) and Elizabeth (Fike). Daniel, the oldest son of John Baer, was born in what is now Summit township in 1819. He has been a farmer, and now resides in Somerset township. His wife's maiden name was Susannah Berkey. They are the parents of six children — three sons and three daughters.

Nicholas Barnett was a native of Germany. After residing near Hagerstown, Maryland, for some years, he became a resident of Brother's Valley township about the year 1800, and thereafter engaged in farming. His children were John, Jacob, Nicholas, George, Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine, and another daughter whose name was not remembered by our informant. Of these children George was born in Brother's Valley township in 1811. A farmer all his lifetime, he died in 1878. He married Mary Barnhart. Their children were Noah, Henry F., David, Jeremiah, Adam, George E., John W., Charles, Josiah, Catharine, Mary and Sadie. The survivors all live in this county, except Jeremiah. During the war, 1861–5, Noah, Henry, David, Jeremiah, Charles and Josiah served as volunteer soldiers. Josiah died in service. Charles was killed on the cars while returning home.

The father of Absalom Casebeer was of German parentage, and one of the earliest settlers of the region now known as Somerset county. Among his children were Christian, Solomon and Absalom. The latter was born in this vicinity in 1783. He was a weaver by trade, also a farmer. His death occurred in 1853. He married Elizabeth Schmucker, and the children born to them were John, David, Jacob, Aaron, Sarah (Hoffman), Elizabeth (Walker) and Nancy (Weaver). All reside in this county except Absalom J., John and Elizabeth, deceased.

Peter Sipe was a native of Germany. About the year 1783 he settled in what is now Summit

*See history of Larimer township for sketch of the Bowman family.

township. He followed farming throughout his life, and died in Turkey-Foot township. The children resulting from his marriage to Barbara Troyer were Christian Peter, Jacob, Michael, Andrew, Catharine, Maria, Martha and Fannie. Michael Sipe, son of Peter, was born on the site of Meyersdale in 1795. A carpenter by trade, he also engaged in farming. He located in this (Somerset) township in 1816. From 1843 to 1852 he was engaged in merchandising. He married Susannah Betz, who, born in 1796, is still living. Their children were Lavina (Kring), Henry, Christian, Michael, Moses, John A., Lydia, Peter, Susan, Mary A., Diana (Mason) and Harriet. Peter Sipe, son of Michael, has been engaged in the mercantile business at Sipesville since 1853.

Christopher Beam, a descendant of an English family, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1761, and died in this county in 1825. He settled in the northwest part of the present township of Somerset about 1793. He was a farmer. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Crise. The children resulting from this marriage were Jacob, Christopher, Abram, Crise, John, Hiram, Margaret (Millhouse), Elizabeth (Bates) and Lydia (Pinkerton). Hiram Beam, above mentioned as the son of Christopher, was born where he now resides—the place upon which his father settled in 1793—in the year 1810. A tanner by trade, he has also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has served one term as county commissioner. His brother Abram, who was born in this township in 1797, has also held the office of county commissioner.

John Bell was born of English parents, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. About the beginning of the revolutionary war he settled upon a farm near the locality now known as Sipesville. Subsequently he removed to Quemahoning township, where he died at the age of eighty years. He married Mary Willis. The names of their children were: David, John, Hiram, Elizabeth (Fleck), Susannah (Kimmel), Lydia (Penrod) and Mary (Beam). David, the first-mentioned son of John Bell, was born in Somerset township in 1798, and is yet living in Jenner township. In early life he was known as a school teacher, also for many years as a farmer. He married Sarah Mickey, and the children born to them were: John W., William, Isaiah, Zachariah, Mary, Elizabeth (Sipe), Catharine J., Lydia (Sipe) and Susannah (Horner). During the late war Isaiah served as a member of Co. E, 93d Penn. Vols. He is now engaged in farming in this township.

Abraham Miller, of German parentage, came from Bedford county, and settled in the town of Somerset soon after it became the county seat. By trade he was a tanner. Elected sheriff of the county in 1804. He died in Somerset about 1827. The names of his children were: Peter, John, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Catharine, Elizabeth, Mary and Rachel. Abraham, Jr., was born (in Somerset, probably) in 1798. He also was a tanner, but during the last part of his life engaged in farming. He died in this township in 1868. He married Mary Rhoads, and the children born to them were: Jonathan, Abraham, Jacob, Daniel, Tobias, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Rachel, Susannah and Barbara. Abraham and Daniel, grandsons of Abraham Miller, Sr., served as soldiers during the late war.

William S. Larmer came to Somerset township in 1833. He afterward went west and was a county surveyor in Iowa. He is now living in Kansas. His eldest son, John W., was in the army, serving in a Somerset county company. Another son, Jeremiah S., is now farming in the eastern part of this township.

Frederick Cobaugh, a native of France, settled in the United States about the year 1783. His eldest son, John Cobaugh, came to this county about 1805, and settled upon a farm in Somerset township. He died in the same township, in 1874, at the age of eighty-five years. His wife, before marriage, was Sarah Good. Their children were George and Sarah (Lichty). George resides in this township at the present time; is a farmer.

John Long emigrated from Germany to Berks county, Pennsylvania, about 1790. Some eight or nine years later he removed from Berks to Somerset county, and located upon a farm in Milford township. He died in that township at the age of about eighty years. His children were: Farden, Benjamin, Henry, George and Mary, of whom Henry is the only survivor. The latter was born in Berks county in 1795, and came to Somerset county with his father, about 1798. He now resides at New Centreville. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Lewis, and the children born to them were: Jacob, John, Michael, Henry, Peter, Samuel, Lewis, Rebecca (Mason), Catharine, Sarah (Walker), Elizabeth (Tedrow) and Rosanna.

Henry is now farming about one mile north of the town of Somerset. The other surviving members of the family reside in Somerset county, except Lewis.

Jacob Shober, of German descent, removed from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, Maryland, to Somerset county about the year 1820. He first settled in Stony Creek township, but subsequently removed to Berlin. Finally he again changed his residence to Armstrong county, where he died in 1837. By occupation he was a school teacher, also a surveyor. He married Catharine Cable. Their children were George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe. The third son (James Madison) served as a soldier during the late war. George W. Shober was born in this county in 1826. For years he followed the business of a fuller. At present he is engaged in farming in Brother's Valley township. He married Leah Berkley. The children born to them, all of whom are living, are Samuel U., James M., Laura V. (Coleman) and Eximenia V. Of the sons, Samuel is a resident farmer of Somerset township, and James M. of Brother's Valley.

Philip Shaver came from Washington county, Maryland (near Hagerstown), and settled at Somerset, Pennsylvania, about the year 1805. He followed farming during the greater part of his life, and died in 1879, after attaining the remarkable age of ninety-two years. He married Sarah Smith. The children born to them were George, John, Samuel, Philip, Elizabeth (Cupp), Mary (Snyder), Rosanna (Shaffer), Rachel (Snyder) and Laura (Kimmel). George, the first son of Philip here mentioned, was born in this township in 1810. He was a weaver by trade, but subsequently adopted farming as an occupation. He married Sarah Haines. His children are Cyrus M. (now a farmer and carpenter in Somerset township), Elizabeth and Rosanna.

Lewis Smith was an early resident in Quemahoning township. The names of his children were Joseph, George, Lewis, John L., Henry, Catharine, Margaret, Elizabeth, Susan and Mary. John L. Smith, son of Lewis, was born in Quemahoning township in 1812 ; was a farmer, and died in the same township in 1878. Early in life he married Margaret Crissey. Their children were George H., David, Frank, John W., Jonathan, Josiah, Edmund, James R., Lewis E., Catharine and Julia A. During the late war George and David Smith, named above, served as soldiers in the Union army. All of the members of this family reside in Somerset county, except David and Frank.

Alexander Hunter emigrated from Ireland to America at the beginning of the revolutionary war. He immediately joined the armed forces of the Americans, and served as a private throughout the whole war. For a time he performed the duty of butcher for his brigade. Soon after the close of the struggle for independence, he settled in Quemahoning township, where for many years he was known as a farmer and fuller. He finally removed to Allegheny county, and there died. Among his children were James, William, Joseph, Samuel, Alexander, Jr., Elizabeth and Susan, and two others whose names are not remembered. Alexander, Jr., was born in Quemahoning township, and followed farming. He also served as major of a militia regiment. His wife's maiden name was Nancy Trent. Their children were Samuel, James, Alexander, William, Joseph, Charles T., Catharine, Susan, Nancy, Eliza, Sarah and Ellen. Joseph and Charles served as volunteer soldiers during the war of the rebellion. The latter served from August, 1862, to June, 1865, in Co. C, 142d regt. Penn. Vols. He was mustered in as corporal, and mustered out as first lieutenant ; was wounded by a piece of shell in the battle of Gettysburg ; taken prisoner near Petersburg, Virginia, and confined at Salisbury, North Carolina, for five months ; served three years as jury commissioner ; now a farmer in Somerset township.

William Tayman, a former resident of Baltimore county, Maryland, settled in Somerset township in the year 1832. His trade was that of a carpenter, but in this county he was chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Eliza A., daughter of David Lavan, Esq., of Lavansville. The names of the children born to them (all of whom are living) are : George H., David L. H., William H., Abraham A., Susan B. and Amanda E. The husband and father died in 1845, at the early age of thirty-nine years. During the late war, George, William and Abraham served in the Union army. For years Mrs. Tayman has been the proprietress of the widely-known Somerset House, Somerset, Pennsylvania, and George H., her son, its popular and efficient manager. David and William are well-known farmers of Somerset township.

RESIDENCE OF ALEX. WALKER,

STONEY CREEK TP., SOMERSET CO., PA.

David Lavan, a descendant of a French family, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1795. When but sixteen years of age — in 1811 — he came to this (Somerset) county. He learned the blacksmith trade, and for nine years succeeding the completion of his duties as an apprentice worked at his trade in the locality known since that day as Lavansville. Subsequently he engaged in farming and hotelkeeping in the same place. He was a successful business man, and as a result erected nearly all of the buildings now seen in the little town which bears his name. He married Magdalena, the youngest daughter of George Young, who was a representative of one of the first families to settle in this county. Their daughter is the present Mrs. Eliza A. Tayman, of the Somerset House, Pennsylvania. David Lavan died during the present year, 1883, thus attaining the age of eighty-eight years.

John F. Kantner was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1792. Early in life he removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he married Sarah Duble. His children were: Charles, John H. (born in Hagerstown, Maryland, 1825), Joseph, William, James, Lucinda, Margaret (Spealman), Sarah (Scott), Lizzie (Shaffer) and Ellen (Sidebottom). In 1836 the family removed from Hagerstown to Stoystown, in this county, where Mr. Kantner operated a woolen-mill until 1844. He then bought Judge George Chorpenning's woolen-mill, situated near the town of Somerset, and, removing there, at once assumed control. This mill (its original dimensions being 30×40 feet) was built by Chorpenning about the year 1832. Mr. Kantner managed it until 1867, when his son, John H. (the present proprietor), became its owner by purchase. In 1881 an addition to the original structure was built 25×30 feet in dimensions. The mill is now spacious, and furnished with the best and latest-improved carding, rolling, spinning, weaving and shearing machinery. It is kept in continuous operation The power is derived from water, and six hands are employed. The manufactures consist of stocking-yarn, doeskin cloths, flannels, carpets and blankets, but attention is chiefly directed to the production of yarn and carpets. John F. Kantner died in 1881.

The farm now known as the "Edgewood Farm" was entered by Peter Amhay, in 1773, who erected the first house on the property. His death occurred in December, 1804. The property next came into the possession of his youngest son, Joseph. He disposed of the property to Maj. Jos. Imhoff, the county sheriff, in 1832. Maj. Imhoff erected the present buildings from plans furnished by a Pittsburgh architect, and they were then considered the best buildings in the county. In the spring of 1882 ex-sheriff Oliver Kneper, being then owner of the property, remodeled and enlarged the house and converted it into a summer boarding-house. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Kneper disposed of the property to S. S. Schrock and G. M. Johnson, the present owners. The location is one of the most desirable in the vicinity of Somerset, now so well known as a summer resort. It is easy of access from the Somerset & Cambria and South Pennsylvania railroads.

VILLAGES.

The village of Lavansville is situated about four miles west of the county seat. Its name is derived from David Lavan, who owned the eastern part of the town site. The first building erected here, a hotel, was built by John Tantlinger, of Somerset, in 1803; the second and third being the shop and dwelling-house of David Lavan, who located here as a blacksmith about the year 1812. Martin Ross was the owner of the western part of the town site, but did not lay out lots, etc., until some time after Lavan had done so. About 1830 Isaac Friedline and Frederick Neff opened the first store. The first church edifice was erected by the Lutherans about 1848. At the present time the town contains two churches, two stores, one wagonshop, two smithshops, two shoeshops, two cabinetshops, one harness-shop, and one hotel.

Sipesville derives its name from Michael Sipe, who established a mercantile house here in 1843, and thus made it a local point of attraction. The lands were purchased by Michael Sipe from Henry Geiger. Levi Hoffman became the first postmaster at Sipesville, about the year 1851.

Friedens, a postoffice station and the site of two church edifices, Fairview, Pleasant Hill and Beams Mills, are the names of other localities in the large township of Somerset.

CHURCHES.

Friedens Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized about the year 1783, by Rev. Mr. Steck, whose labors extended over a vast region lying on both sides of the Allegheny mountains.

Among the original members (as heads of families) were: Frederick Mostollar, Andrew Woy, Casper Swank, Thomas Swank, Jacob Barnhart, Peter Barnhart, Joseph S. Miller, John Mostollar, George Mostollar, Michael Mowry, Sr., Christian Spangler, Henry Baker and Benjamin Gerfoss.

Of the pastors, Rev. Mr. Steck continued from 1783 until 1794; F. W. Long, during the years 1795–1808; Peter Schmucker, 1809–23; C. F. Heyer, 1823–8; Daniel Heilig, 1829–30; C. F. Heyer, recalled 1831–5; H. Haverstick, 1836–8; P. Rizer, 1839–43; S. B. Lawson, 1844–9; J. F. Williams, 1849–50; J. K. Miller, 1851–7; Peter Sahm, 1858–61; John Tomlinson, 1861–74, and J. J. Welch, the present pastor, since 1874.

The first house of worship was built jointly by members of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, about the year 1783. It was also used for educational purposes. The second edifice was erected by members of the same congregations in 1820. In 1858, however, the Lutherans built their present church edifice alone, at a cost of about four thousand dollars. They also own other valuable properties, including a parsonage, barns, etc., and thirty acres of land. The congregation now numbers two hundred and fifteen, a flourishing sabbath school has an average attendance of one hundred and fifty.

*Friedens Reformed Church** was organized by Rev. D. B. Ernst and Rev. J. D. Gackenheimer, in December, 1846. Rev. D. B. Ernst had previously preached to the people for one year. The first elders were: Jacob Snyder and Nicholas Zahnies; deacons, John Sudor and John Schmedt. Names of original members: Elias Crissy, Peter Wilt, Samuel Bender, Nicholas Apple, Abraham Good, Joseph Long, Daniel Wilt, Josiah Wilt, Elizabeth Crissy, Elizabeth Apple, Elizabeth Wilt, Sophia Wilt, Sarah Sudor, Mrs. Zahnies, Catharine Crissy, Catharine Zerfass, Rebecca Schmedt and Catharine Zahnies. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. D. B. Ernst, 1845; J. D. Gachenheimer (assistant to the above); C. F. Hoffmeier, 1852–6; Wm. Conrad, 1859–62; H. H. W. Hibshman, 1863–4; A. J. Heller, 1865–9; W. H. Bates, 1876–9; H. F. Keener, 1869–75; J. S. Wagner, 1879–83; W. D. Lefevre, 1883. The church edifice formerly belonged to the Reformed and Lutheran denominations, but is now the property of the Reformed congregation. It is worth about six hundred dollars. A thirty-acre tract of land belongs to it. The present membership is twenty-four; sabbath school, twenty-seven.

Will's Evangelical Lutheran Church, situated five miles east of Somerset borough, was organized in 1839, by Rev. Charles Rees. Of its original members were: Daniel Will and Michael Weyand, elders, and William Will and D. A. Rhodes, deacons.

The pastors have been: Revs. Charles Rees, Samuel B. Lawson, J. F. Williams, J. K. Miller, P. Sahm, John Tomlinson and J. J. Wech. The latter from 1874 to the present date.

In 1839 a church edifice was erected at a cost of four hundred and seventy-five dollars. It is still in use. The present members of the congregation number sixty-six; sabbath-school attendants, fifty.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Somerset township, was organized, in 1844, by Rev. Peter Rizer. Among the original members were Absalom Casebeer and wife, David Casebeer and wife, Jacob Baker and wife, Jacob Casebeer and wife, Philip Maurer and wife, Samuel C. Pile and wife, Jacob Kline and wife, Ephraim Pisel and wife, John Hess, Godfrey Stahl and wife, Peter Auman and wife, Joseph Good and wife, John Schmucker and wife, Jonathan Bowman and wife, Henry Baker, Conrad Davis, John Darr and wife, Abraham Pile and wife, George Bitner, Solomon Baker, Samuel Miller and wife, Jonas Shaulis and wife, and Alexander Landis and wife, of whom Absalom Casebeer and Philip Maurer were the first elders; David Casebeer and Jacob Baker, the first deacons.

The pastors in the order of their succession have been Revs. Peter Rizer, William Uhl, Charles Whitmer, Leonard Gerhart, J. P. Hentz, A. M. Whetstone and J. F. Shearer.

A house of worship was built in 1845, at a cost of nine hundred dollars. It has since been repaired to the amount of twenty-two hundred dollars. The congregation is out of debt and numbers at this time one hundred and seventy; the sabbath-school scholars one hundred and forty.

The *German Lutheran Church* in Somerset township was established in 1870, by Rev. Frederick Kohler. Its members were John

* This church was at first a Union congregation, composed of Reformed and Lutherans.

Bromm, William Bromm, Frederick Bingner, Daniel Shoemaker, Christian Schlickerman, Charles Kline, Ludwick Broseker, William Zinke, Christian Zinke and Frederick Habenicht. The wives of the above-named were also members, excepting Habenicht. The pastors were A. W. Mueller and Charles Lauderbach; Christian Zinke and Frederick Bingner served as trustees, and Charles Kline as deacon.

A church edifice was built in 1870 at a cost of seven hundred dollars. The organization has ceased to exist.

St. Peter's Reformed Church, of Somerset township, was organized from Beam's church, Jenner township, by Rev. William H. Bates, in 1880. Its original members were Jonathan Rhoads and wife, Israel Hemminger and family, George Geisel and family, Levi Berkey and family, John Freidline and family, Jonathan Miller and family, Samuel Berkey and family, Joseph F. Rhoads and family, Noah Brendel and family, David B. Ash and family, and John A. Moore and family.

Rev. William H. Bates, the first pastor, was succeeded by Rev. Moses Diffenderfer.

A church edifice was erected in 1882 at a cost of seventeen hundred dollars. The present members of the congregation number forty-five, and the sabbath-school scholars ninety.

The Salem congregation of the *Reformed Church* at Lavansville was organized in 1856, by Rev. Charles Hoffmire. Among the original members were Levi Knepper, David Lavan and wife, Jonas Hemminger and wife, Israel Herring and wife, George Kimmel and wife, John Thompson and wife, Levi Boucher and wife, Solomon Boucher, Simon Chorpenning and wife, Henry Hay and wife, Mary Stern and Israel Hemminger.

The successors of Mr. Hoffmire have been F. K. Lavan, E. R. Esbach, George H. Johnson, John Sykes, George H. Johnson, second term, A. E. Truxall and Hiram King.

A house of worship was built in 1856, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The congregation is out of debt and embraces a present membership of ninety.

The Somerset church of the *Brethren* or *German Baptist* denomination was formed in 1880, with seventy-five members. There is but one meeting-house in this district. Bishop, H. Holsinger; ministers, Michael Weyant, Solomon Baer, Alfred Syford.

The *Mount Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church*, of Lavansville, was organized as Samuel's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Bedford county, at a very early date, but the earliest records in existence do not show when the organization was effected. It was prior to the year 1784, however. The early records were written in German, and from a translation made by Rev. J. F. Kuhlman, the present pastor, we learn that "on April 17, 1791, after a public profession of her faith and the promise to live according to God's commandments, Rachel, a negress belonging to Peter Ankeny, was received into covenant with God and His church by baptism; and in order that she might have aid and protection in her Christian life, the elder, Peter Ankeny, and the deacon, Henry Stahl, took upon themselves the office of sponsors."

It is believed that a Rev. Mr. Long was the first pastor, a gentleman who was one of the first, if not the very first Lutheran minister in the county. Up to the time of the change of name, and for years after, the congregation belonged to the Somerset charge and was served by its pastors.

On August 15, 1846, the congregation determined to build a new church at Lavansville, and on April 5 of the following year, it was resolved to change the name from "Samuel's" to *Mount Calvary*. In 1848 the present church edifice was built at Lavansville, and in 1872 the congregations at Lavansville, Bakersville and the old Samuel's church were formed into a separate charge.

Those who served as pastors since the location of the church at Lavansville were: P. Rizer, who was succeeded by William Uhl, in 1847; A. Babb, 1852; C. Witmer, 1857; G. A. Pile, 1860; L. Gerhart, 1861; J. P. Hentz, 1866; and —— Winecoff, 1872. The first pastor after the separation from Somerset — Mr. Winecoff — was succeeded by Mr. Earhart, in 1873; he by L. L. Sieber, in 1876, and the latter by the present pastor, Rev. J. F. Kuhlman, in 1882. The congregation has a membership of one hundred and forty.

SOMERSET CIRCUIT OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following five churches and congregations constitute what is called "Somerset Circuit of the Evangelical Association of North

America," Rev. D. K. Lavan, pastor in charge, Rev. L. M. Boyer, presiding elder.

Emanuel Church, situated three and one-half miles north of Somerset borough, was organized in 1815 by Revs. A. Hennig and M. Walter. Among its original members were the families of the Emmerts, Boyers, Pauls, Metzlers, Zimmermans, Cobaughs, McQuillions and Ferners. The church edifice was built in 1848, and remodeled in 1873, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. Of those who have served as preachers on this circuit we mention the names of Revs. A. Hennig, M. Walter, J. Richel, J. Stambaugh, H. Weiand, J. Barber, S. Witt, A. Clingfelter, John Peters, M. Dehoff, D. Middlekauf, J. Baumgardner, J. Long, T. Buck, J. Stoll, F. Borauf, A. Beck, J. Hamilton, H. Wissler, J. Reich, J. Fry, D. Manweller, S. Tobias, J. Allen, J. Bruer, G. Mattinger, G. Brickly, S. G. Miller, W. Roehring, C. Kring, B. Bixler, G. Anstein, D. Kehr, J. Harlacher, D. Brickly, A. Fry, H. Bucks, G. Schneider, J. Lutz, G. Seger, M. J. Caroather, J. L. W. Seibert, G. W. Cupp, J. G. Pfeuffer, J. M. Zirkle, S. B. Kring, J. Pfeuffer, D. H. Long, W. B. Poling, B. L. Miller, H. W. Hampe, M. H. Shannon, S. Vandersal, G. W. Risinger, D. Strayer, H. B. Summers, J. A. Grimm, J. Esch, S. M. Baumgardner, F. Bone, T. Eisenhower, G. W. White, I. A. Smith, D. K. Lavan and W. A. Rininger. The names of preachers who traveled between 1836 and 1850 could not be ascertained. The circuit, being very large in earlier years, was served by two and three preachers at the same time. The present members of the congregation number seventy-seven; sabbath-school attendants, sixty.

Pleasant Hill Church is situated three miles east of the town of Somerset. In 1870 a house of worship was built at a cost of one thousand dollars. Its present members number twenty-seven, while seventy children are sabbath-school attendants. It has been served by the same pastors mentioned in connection with Emanuel church. There seems to be no record showing when the church was organized, or who were among its original members.

Mount Zion Church, standing two and one-half miles northwest of the town of Somerset, was built in 1863. In 1881 it was repaired by an expenditure of fifteen hundred dollars. For many years before the building of the church, devotional exercises were held in private houses. The present members of the congregation number twenty-seven, and the sabbath-school scholars forty-five. Most of the pastors whose names are mentioned in connection with Emanuel church preached here, but we have failed to learn when the congregation was formed, or who were its first members.

St. James church, located three miles southwest of the borough of Somerset, has a membership of thirteen, while thirty-five scholars attend its sabbath schools. The house of worship was completed in 1873, at a cost of $650. The congregation has been served by a number of the preachers named in the sketch of Emanuel church, but there are no records to show when the organization was effected, or the names of original members.

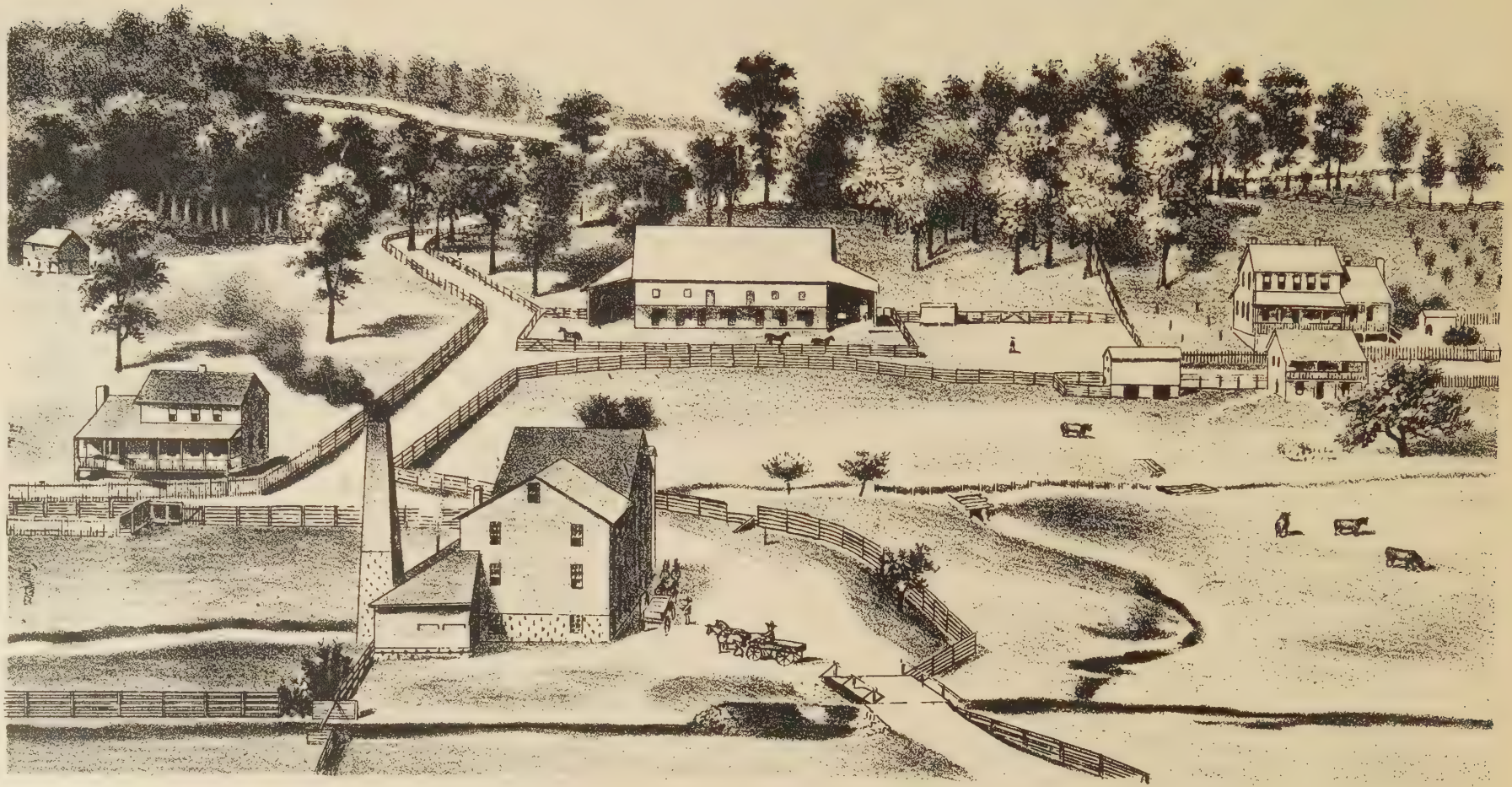
Somerset church is located in the town of Somerset. The congregation was organized in 1877, by Rev. I. A. Smith. Among its original active members were Jacob Lenhart, William and Henry Shaffer. The present members are twelve in number, and twenty-seven children attend its sabbath school. The house of worship is a very old one. It was purchased from the Methodist Episcopal society, and remodeled in 1879, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. Since its organization, this church has been served by pastors already mentioned. Revs. Boyer and Lavan are present residents of the town of Somerset.

CHAPTER LVIII.

BROTHER'S VALLEY.

Township Organized in 1771 — Then Included all of the Present County of Somerset west of the Allegheny Mountain — Origin of the Name — Early Settlers — Tax List of 1796 — Berlin — Early Settlement by Germans — The Town Laid Out by the Reformed and Lutheran Congregations — Growth — Incorporation — Industries — Prominent Citizens — Interesting Church Histories — Lodges.

BROTHER'S VALLEY was organized as a township of Bedford county, in 1771. It then included all of the present county of Somerset which is situated west of the Allegheny mountain, and extended northward into the present county of Cambria. Various explanations of the origin of the name of the township have been given, but the most probable theory is that the German Baptists, or Brethren, many of whom were among the first settlers, bestowed the name upon the settlement.



"MILLER'S MILL" RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY OF CALVIN HAY, BROTHERS VALLEY TP, SOMERSET CO., PA.

Land was not open to settlers until 1768. There doubtless were hunters, trappers and squatters within the territory prior to that date. To write the history of Brother's Valley, as originally formed, would be to write the history of Somerset county. Therefore, for matters not purely local and pertaining to the township as now constituted, the reader is referred to the general history.

Of the early settlers it can truthfully be said that they were generally poor but industrious. The dawn of prosperity did not begin until after the revolution, and even then it came so slowly that few lived to see its full brightness. Though possessed of little education, many of the pioneers held strong religious convictions, and amid the trials and hardships which beset them were sustained by a simple, unfaltering trust in God. Let all honor and reverence be paid to their memories, for to their heroic achievements the present generation is indebted for invaluable blessings.

George Walker, Sr., was among the earliest settlers of the township. Among his children were Philip, Jacob, George, Peter and Frederick. George, Jr., lived in this township and followed the weaver's trade. He owned several farms in this township.

George Walker, Jr., died in 1848, aged about seventy-five years. He married Catharine Coleman, and was the father of eleven children: John, Daniel, William, Jonathan, Lydia (Hay) and Catharine (Hay), deceased; Benjamin, Elizabeth (Mower), Mary (Brubaker), Dinah (Boger) and Caroline (Miller), living. Jonathan was born in 1816, died in 1874. His sons, Joseph and Ephraim, reside on adjoining farms, which are among the best in the township. Joseph was a soldier in the late war, and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. Benjamin, son of George, lives on a farm adjoining the old homestead. In 1880 he sold one hundred acres to his son Henry.

John Walker was born in this township in 1800. He purchased of his father the land on which Amos Walker now lives; died in 1874. He married Elizabeth Boger. Children: Henry, Amos, Mary A. (Coleman), Rebecca (Heffley) and Emeline (Hay).

Henry Musser, a native of this county, settled in this township early in life, and died here in 1879, aged about eighty-one years. His children were Alexander, Samuel, John, David, Henry, Elizabeth (Hay), deceased, and Mary (Coleman). Cyrus Musser, son of Henry, settled in Berlin about 1868, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he has since followed.

John Landis came to this county from Lancaster county, and brought with him wife and family, two sons and four daughters, about the year 1800. In 1802 he purchased a small tract of land from Peter Cober. This tract of land was known by the name "Hopewell" on the warrant issued to one Michael Ulrich, in the year 1796. He had started the improvement on this tract. Landis afterward purchased a larger tract of unimproved land adjoining this tract, and commenced to improve it. In time he put up a water-power sawmill on this tract. John Landis, Jr., purchased this tract with the first tract in June, 1819. He was married to Elizabeth Rushaberger, and had a family of ten children, six daughters and four sons. In time he put up another sawmill on this tract, also gristmill and carding-machine. He lived on this farm until his death, which occurred April 19, 1868, aged eighty-three years. His wife Elizabeth died in the year 1839, aged fifty years. John Landis, Sr., died April 19, 1838, aged over eighty-six years. His wife Elizabeth was born February 21, 1760, died July 19, 1818, in her fifty-ninth year. John Landis, Jr., and his sons were farmers and framers; they built a great many barns, etc. Henry Landis, son of John Landis, Jr., was born June 27, 1811, died May 13, 1883, in his seventy-second year. He was a farmer, framer and distiller. He distilled in Jenner township, this county, in the year 1840. He moved to this (Brother's Valley) township in 1852. In the fall of 1862 he put up a distillery about three miles from Berlin, that he ran until 1867, when it was purchased by his son, Rufus C. Landis. He then bought a farm on the mountain, and farmed until 1870. In 1873, he and his son, Rufus C., commenced to distill, in a building erected for milling and distilling, under the firm name of H. & R. C. Landis. In 1879 Rufus C. withdrew, and his father operated it until his death. He held a great many township offices, being justice of the peace for a great many years. Rufus C. Landis was born in Jenner township, this county, and moved with his father to this township in 1852. He taught a few terms of winter school before the war. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the first company that left this county; it

was made Co. A, 10th regt. P. R. C. He served over three years, and was mustered out at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1864, at expiration of term of service. In 1867 he purchased the distillery from his father, erected in 1862, and has since carried on distilling. Henry Landis had five children: Rufus C., Urias, Sylvester K., Joel and Obediah, who died in infancy. Rufus C. Landis married Miss Carrie L. Fisher, daughter of J. H. and E. Fisher, of Berlin, Pennsylvania. They have been the parents of five daughters, the two eldest deceased, and three sons.

Frederick Suder, a native of Berks county, settled in this township about 1798, on the farm now owned by his grandson, John Suder. He died in 1828. The name of his children, all of whom are dead, were: Daniel, Jacob, Jonathan, John, Solomon, Henry, Reuben, Catharine (Baughman), Margaret (Annawalt), Peggy (Keifer) and Hester. Henry Suder, born in 1789, in Berks county, died in this township, on the homestead, in 1875. His son John purchased the farm in 1860, and is the present owner. The farm is an excellent one, not only for agricultural purposes, but also contains valuable quantities of coal and limestone.

Simon Hay, one of the pioneers of this county, was born in Germany in 1742. He emigrated to America in 1763, and settled in Brother's Valley, where he died in 1841. He built a gristmill and a large fish-pond where Baker's mill now is. The names of his children were: Jacob, Michael, George, Peter, Valentine, Elizabeth (Weller), Catharine (Miller) and Susan (Baker). George, who was born in this township in 1782, was a farmer and manufacture. He died in 1845. He married Mary Countryman, and was the father of Simon, living; Benjamin, deceased; John and William, living; George, deceased; Harry, living; Herman, Jacob, Elizabeth (Hoyman) and Harriet (Shoemaker), deceased; Mary A. (Braugher), living.

Simon, born in 1807, succeeded his father on the farm. He is still living with his son, Benjamin, to whom he sold the property in 1882. Benjamin served in the late war in Co. F, 142d regt. Penn. Vols.; was taken prisoner at Gettysburg; wounded at Gettysburg, Hatcher's Run and Five Forks.

George Hay was an early settler on the farm now occupied by Rufus Hay. John G. purchased the farm of George Hay, his father. Allen Hay, son of John G., is a farmer in this township.

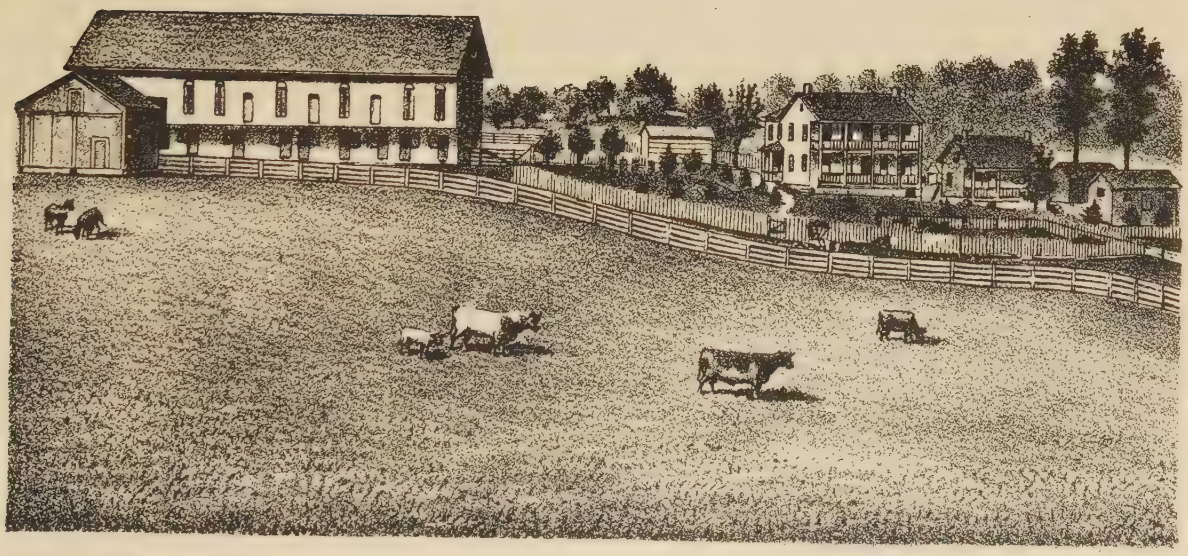
John Forney was born in Elk Lick township in 1777. In 1815 he settled in Brother's Valley, on the farm now owned by his grandson, S. S. Forney. About 1842 he moved to Conemaugh township, where he died in 1846. He married Susan Beachly. Children: Jacob (deceased), Samuel, Michael, John, Joseph, Daniel, Elias, Peter, Catharine (Horner), Sarah (Miller), and Elizabeth (Strauser), deceased. Samuel, now seventy-four years of age, lives with his son, S. S. The latter has held various township offices. In March, 1863, he enlisted in Co. A, 169th regt. Ohio Vols., and was mustered out October, 1863.

Edward Kimmel, son of Dr. John Kimmel, was born in 1803; has followed cabinetmaking, farming and stock-dealing. He has held various local offices, and was county commissioner two terms. A. G. Kimmel, son of Edward, purchased a farm of his father in 1881, for four thousand six hundred dollars. He has held various township offices. Mr. Kimmel has a fine farm, and raises abundance of fruit.

John Brubaker came from Lancaster county and settled near Berlin prior to 1791. His sons, John, Benjamin, Peter, Jacob, Daniel and Joseph, all lived in this county. John was an officer in the war of 1812. He also served as county commissioner. Dr. Henry Brubaker, of Somerset, is his eldest son.

Peter Brubaker was born in Lancaster county in 1780. Early in life he settled in Brother's Valley, where he died in 1830. Peter married Rosanna Cable, and was the father of Joseph, John P., Benjamin P., Peter, Mary (Kuhns), Leah (Miller), Elizabeth (Musser), Anna and Rose (Zimmerman). John P., born in this township in 1803, purchased a farm of Jacob G. Glessner in 1834; died in 1851. His wife was Mary Walker. Children: Herman W., Daniel J., Juliana (Musser), Catharine (Horner) and Sarah (Olinger). Daniel J. owns the homestead farm. He has followed the carpenter's trade over thirty years. Herman W. is a farmer in this township. He at present holds the office of county commissioner.

Adam Palm settled in this township at the close of the revolutionary war, on the farm where William Fritz, Jr., now resides. He had three daughters—Elizabeth, who married William Fritz, Sr.; Susan, who married Valentine Fritz, and Eva, who married Michael Hoover.



RESIDENCE OF S. F. RIEMAN,

BROTHERS VALLEY TP., SOMERSET CO., PA.

Christian William Fritz was born near Philadelphia in 1744. He served in the revolutionary war, and after losing the greater part of his property through depreciation of the continental money, at the instance of his son-in-law, Jacob Good, of Hagerstown, Maryland, he came to Brother's Valley township and settled on two hundred acres of land which had been warranted to Good in 1775. This land is now the farm of Daniel Fritz, grandson of Christian W. He was the father of five children: William, who married Elizabeth Palm; Valentine, who married Susan Palm; Eva, Dinah and Margaret. William Fritz was the father of eleven children: Adam, John, Elizabeth, Sally, George, Polly (married Rev. L. Gerhard), Henry, Rosanna, Daniel, Lydia and William. Daniel Fritz married Mary A. Chorpenning. Children: J. Harry, Josiah W., Uriah, Simon P., Eliza, Jerome F. and Franklin A. The eldest, J. H. Fritz, served three years as county surveyor; he was principal of the Somerset schools in 1871–2, and afterward principal of the twenty-fourth ward schools, Pittsburgh. Uriah Fritz was a private in Co. F, 142d regt. Penn. Vols.; mustered in August 29, 1862; captured at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; died at Andersonville, October 19, 1864.

Caspar Hoover was one of the earliest settlers of this township, and resided on the farm lately owned by Benjamin Hauger. His children were George, Catharine, Michael, Frederick, Daniel, Susannah, Eva and David. David Hoover married Polly Ernest, and was the father of William D., Samuel D., Jacob, David and Chauncy. Samuel and Jacob are dead. Their father died in 1856.

John Knepper, father of Rev. B. Knepper, of Wellersburg, was born in America in 1765. Early in life he came to Somerset county and settled in Brother's Valley, where he died in 1817. He was a shoemaker by trade. His wife was Anna Maria Glessner, who bore thirteen children: William, Jacob, John, Lewis, Peter, Jonathan, George, Simon, Henry, Benjamin, Elizabeth (Hauger), Catharine (Hay) and Polly (Haas). Still living: Lewis, Jonathan and Benjamin. The oldest son, William, was a soldier of 1812. He died at the age of eighty-eight years.

John Knepper was born in this county in 1795. He was the first abolitionist in Brother's Valley township, and the only voter who cast his ballot for the free-soil candidate. He died in 1857. His wife was Susan Stahl. Their children were John, Lewis, David, Solomon (deceased), Sally (Coleman), Elizabeth (Graham), Rebecca (Cover), deceased, and Polly (Smith). Solomon, born in 1820, was a German Baptist minister. He died in 1854. His son, John H. Knepper, railroad agent at Berlin, entered upon the ministry of the German Baptist church in 1880.

Josiah Miller emigrated from Germany in 1763, and afterward came to Brother's Valley, where he followed weaving and the mercantile business until his death in 1823. His children were George, Jacob, Daniel, Josiah, Catharine (Weyand), Rosanna (Lichteberger), Mary Ann (Alter) and Mesilda (Metzger). Jacob, who was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, came to this county when young, and followed the business of weaving until his death in 1860. He married Susanna Zimmerman, and was the father of Josiah, Hiram, Aaron, Rosanna (Conrad), Caroline (Ferner), Louisa (Crissinger) and Rebecca (Donor). Hiram, Aaron and Rosanna are dead.

The Cover family, of German origin, came early to this township and settled on the farm now owned by Samuel Cover. Here Peter Cover was born in 1775. He was one of the first German Baptist preachers in this part of the county. He married Elizabeth Landis, and was the father of Jacob, Peter, Jonathan and Polly (Forney), dead; John and Samuel, living. Jacob, born in 1801, on the old homestead, died in 1876. He married Susanna Berkley, and reared six children. Israel J., his son, lives on a farm of one hundred and forty-four acres, which he purchased in 1860.

Michael Meyers, a native of Lebanon county, settled in this township quite early. He died about 1838. His wife was Mary Beachly. Children: Jacob, Henry, Samuel, Michael, Martin, living; John, Barbara (Lichty), Susan (Kimmel), Elizabeth (Lichty), Polly and Nancy (Livengood). Samuel, born in 1803, died in 1879. His son, David L., lives on the place formerly owned by his father. He has an excellent farm which contains coal and limestone, both of which are worked.

Samuel F. Rieman, a native of Stony Creek township, came to Brother's Valley in 1865, and purchased a farm of Samuel Stutzman. Mr. Reiman's farm is an excellent one, well cultivated and productive. He has a good orchard and excellent buildings.

The following is a copy of the tax-list of Brother's Valley for the year 1796:

Henry Alder,
Jacob Albright,
Frederick Ambrosey,
Conrad Brand,
Frederick Blocker,
Henry Beakerly,
Henry Bouser,
Henry Boyer,
Henry Beaker,
John Brand,
John Bouser,
Jacob Bowman,
John Brewbaker,
Isaac Bennet,
Jacob Blough,
John Blough,
Jacob Biegle,
John Boldon,
Jacob Barnd,
Jacob Beaker,
John Beeghley,
John Berley,
Jacob Beeghley,
Joseph Beegley,
Ludwick Beaker,
Ludwick Bear,
Michael Boyer,
Michael Beeghley,
Peter Beaker,
Philip Beaker,
Adam Bower,
Christian Bersler,
George Burckher,
William Berkebill,
Peter Barnd,
George Bender,
Jacob Bingler,
Frederick Baker,
Abraham of Benj. Cable.
Benjamin Cable,
Christian Cable,
George Coalman,
Jacob Coalman,
John Coalman,
Jacob Caufman,
Jacob Countryman,
Jacob Creemer,
Jacob Cable,
Nicholas Coalman,
Michael Cable,
Jonathan Curtz,
George Countryman,
Abraham Cable, Esq.,
Jacob Cable, Jr.,
Ernst Deets,
George Donley,
Jacob Deetz,
George Dively,
John Drever,
Martin Dively,
John Etenire,
John Etenire, Jr.,
John Earich,
Christian Evel,
Peter Earick,
Adam Foust,
Christian Frits,
Frederick Fisher,
Henry Fox,
Jacob Fiock,
Jacob Fisher,
Martin Fickner,
Nicholas Foust,
Peter Fox,
Valentine Frits,
John Fletcher,
Peter Foreman,
Henry Foust,
Arnde Greensinger,
Henry Geeding,
Henry Glesner,
John Groner,
John Glass,
Jacob Good,
John Gibler,
John Geeding,
Martin Gudenger,
Peter Glesner,
Peter Greffe,
Henry Geasey,
Peter of H. Glesner,
John Glesner,
Abraham Horner,
Casper Hoover,
Frederick Hoover,
Frederick Hurabart,
Francis Hay,
George Hoover,
John Hoofman,
John Hidor,
Jacob Hile,
John Hess,
Jacob Hell,
Michael Hoover,
Philip Herman,
Simon Hay,
Walter Hile,
Jacob Hoover,
John Hoover,
John Hager,
Adam Hoover,
Adam Hile,
Joseph Johnston,
Matthias Judy,
George Johnston,
Ludwick Kistler,
Jonathan Kurtz,
Dr. John Himmell,
Conrad Knabsnider,
Emanuel Kuntz,
Frederick Kraft,
Jacob Kibler,
Jacob Keefer, Jr.,
Jacob Keefer,
John Knepper,
John Knop,
Michael Keefer,
Michael Kurtz,
Nicholas Kover,
Peter Kimmell,
Philip Kimes,
Peter Kover,
William Knepper,
Casper Keefer,
Jacob Katz,
Thomas Kennady, Esq.,
John Kuntz,
Michael Kuntz,
Benadick Laiman,
Nancy Lindensmithen,
Henry Long,
John Landis,
Mary Laiman,
Peter Labe,
Valentine Loud,
Frederick Long,
John Lowry,
Jacob Lowry,
Michael Lowry, Jr.,
Michael Lowry,
Henry Lore,
Henry Lindaman,
Peter Leabe, Jr.,
Abraham Miller,
Christian Moyer,
Christian Miller,
Frederick Matthews,
George Mantel,
George Matthews,
Joseph Miller,
John Miller, Sr.,
John Mosholder,
John Miller,
Jacob Matthews,
Michael Miller,
Michael Moyer,
Nicholas Miller, Jr.,
Nicholas Miller,
Philip Mowrer,
Peter Martin,
Peter Miller,
Rudy Moyer,
Adam Miller, Esq.,
Henry Marker,
Frederick Oldfather,
Henry Oldfather,
John Olinger,
Frederick Oldfather, Jr.,
George Pitner,
Philip Pitner,
Adam Polm,
Lawrence Queere,
George Raugh,
George Ringer,
Jacob Ringler,
Christian Rice,
John Russel,
Michael Ream,
Valentine Rinehart,
Bastian Shallas,
Casper Schrack,
Christian Stoner,
Conrad Shallas,
Daniel Shilling,
Dilman Sheetz,
Godfred Stall,
George Sheanafelt,
Henry Stom,
John Stutzman,
Jacob Seabalt,
John Schrack,
Jacob Stutzman,
Jacob Stom,
Jacob Swartz,
John Shir,
Ludwick Smith,
Ludwick Shietz,
Martin Suter,
Margaret Simmerman,
Nicholas Shultz, Jr.,
Nicholas Shultz,
Peter Switzer,
Peter Smith,
Isaac Stoner,
Peter Sipe,
Philip Smith,
Philip Smith, Jr.,
Philip Shultz,
Valentine Shalles,
Adam Stall,
George Swartz,
John Shot,
Jacob Simmerman,
William Short,
Simon Shunk,
Thomas Summers,
William Stall,
Godhardt Tresler,
Henry Troyer,
Jacob Troyer,
Michael Troyer, Jr.,
Michael Troyer,
Michael Ubrick,
Christian Wagaman,
Henry Wikel,
Jacob Winger,
John Wagaman,
Jacob Walker,
Jacob Wiant,
Martin Winebreck,
Peter Wengert,
Philip Wagerline,
Philip Walker,
Peter Walker,
John Washabaugh,
Frederick Weller,
William Wagaman,
Jacob Yoder,
Jacob Zrick,
Charles Zorn.

JOHN GRONER, Collector.

Total valuation, real and personal, $111,492. Amount of tax, $557.46.

BERLIN.

The town of Berlin was originally settled by Germans, who named it after the chief city of their fatherland. At what date the settlement commenced we have no means of ascertaining, but probably it was before the American revolution. The eastern portion of the town was laid out in 1784, by Jacob Keffer, on forty and one-half acres of land owned by the Lutheran congregations.* Between the years 1784 and 1787, Jacob Keffer, Jacob Fisher and Francis Hay laid out an addition to the town, comprising the western portion, which was given to

*See history of the Lutheran church in Berlin.

RESIDENCE OF J. J. WALKER, STONEY CREEK TP., SOMERSET CO., PA.

the Lutheran congregation by the proprietors of the addition. A third addition, known as Vietersburg, was laid out about 1838, by Jacob Kimmel, who purchased the land of James Platt, who settled in Berlin in 1823. This portion of the town was surveyed by Alexander H. Philson.

The first two-story house erected in Berlin was a log building, erected about 1785 on the northeastern corner of the original plat. This building was occupied as a tavern and afterward as a store by Jacob Alter. It is still standing, and is now owned by G. W. Grollier.

As is usual in all German settlements, a great variety of occupations was carried on in the town during its earlier years. So much time, however, has elapsed, that in only a few instances is it possible to trace the originators of certain branches of industry.

Martin Diveley came from the kingdom of Wurtemberg to Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1763. In 1770 he came to Bedford county and settled where Berlin now is. Shortly afterward he built a tannery, the first in the place. He died in Berlin, in 1830, at the age of eighty-two. Jacob Gull was also a tanner, and established his trade soon after Dively.

The first blacksmithshop remembered by the old residents was conducted by one Schmidtbarndt. The old shop stood on Main street, about the center of the second square east of the lower diamond. It became noted as the headquarters of ghosts and spooks. The graveyard of the Reformed church was near the shop on the opposite side of the street, and fantastic and spectral figures were seen to issue from the shop and flit about in the graveyard. The people at that day were superstitious, and the old shop soon became a spot to be avoided. Finally Mr. Robert Philson, who did not believe in ghosts, investigated the terrible phenomenon, and found that the "specters" were the result of light reflected through the windows of the shop upon the tombstones.

Early in the history of the town the manufacture of hats was quite an important industry. It was carried on by George Johnson, Michael Ream, Henry Lower and others. They carried their hats to Pittsburgh, thence shipped them by flatboats down the Ohio river and sold them to southern planters.

The town early received notoriety from the murder of Jacob Glessner by the Rev. Cyriacus Spongenberg in 1795.

The growth of the town was gradual but steady, and in a few years Berlin became the principal trading-place for a large portion of the citizens of the county.

In 1845 a fire occurred in the town, in which thirteen stables and twenty-six houses were on fire at one time. Owing to favorable conditions and active work on the part of the citizens only three buildings were destroyed.

About 1842 Charles Stoner established a foundry at Berlin, the first in the county, and for several years carried on an extensive business. At present the only foundry in the town is operated by Charles Krissinger.

The first brick house in Berlin was erected in 1823 by Jacob Lowry. It is now owned by J. O. Stoner. The first gristmill in Berlin was erected about 1872 by E. J. Meyers and Ephraim Cover. It was run by steam. It was destroyed by fire. The present steam gristmill was erected by Solomon Spangler in 1882. A planing-mill was built by Atchison & Pile in 1882.

The Berlin mines were opened by Thomas Price in 1875. They are now operated by B. D. Morgan & Co. The principal shipments are to Baltimore. These mines are not extensively worked at present.

The Standard Coal Works were started by Samuel Adams about 1876. The mines are situated near the Philson mine, on the Berlin branch railroad. They are not extensively worked at present.

The Philson Iron and Coal Company commenced operations in 1880 at a mine situated two miles southwest of Berlin. This mine is not now in operation.

The first cigars were made in Berlin about 1845, by Henry Floto. His manufactory was in the barn of Daniel Heffley. In 1882 C. D. Floto bought out the cigar manufactory of his father, A. D. Floto. He manufactures from five thousand to six thousand per week of the Berlin stogies, or "tobies," which have become widely known. Theodore Floto also carries on the same business, manufacturing two thousand to three thousand stogies per week.

The first schoolhouses in Berlin were also used as churches. Schools were conducted by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations many years before any public schools took their places. The present graded school building was erected in 1876, at a cost of $5,700. Milton J. Baer was the first principal.

Berlin was incorporated as a borough in 1837.

The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants of Berlin borough in the year 1837: John Autchbaugh; John Atcheson, Jr., weaver; Thos. Baldwin, wagonmaker; Ludwick Baker; John Brubaker, innkeeper; Elizabeth Burkhart; Solomon Baer, justice; Fred. Bedker, shoemaker; Henry Baker; John and Geo. Beighley; Elias Ball, cooper; John S. Crawford, shoemaker; Sarah Conrad; Arch. Compton, tailor; Sam. Conrad, gunsmith; Geo. Conrad, carpenter; Polly Crawford; Martin Dively, tanner; Ph. Dorn, tailor; Mich. Dively, mason; Geo. Dively's estate; Wm. F. Dively, Esq., tanner; Solomon Denius, clergyman; Ph. Dorn; Jas. Duncan; Clement Engle; John Flick's estate; Jac. Flickinger, innkeeper; Jas. Ferrell, mason; Adam Flamm; Peter Foust's estate; Geo. Fogle, mason; Andrew P. Finfrock, physician; John J. Finfrock, laborer; Wm. Fields; Herman Gross; Caspar Gerhart, basketmaker; Sol. Glessner, tinner; Henry Giesy; Fred. Gary, weaver; Thos. Greenwood, teacher; John Gombert, laborer; Ludwig Glessner; Nich. Hull's estate; John Heffley, tanner; Dav. Hartzel, saddler; Sam. Heffley, tailor; Jac. Ham, shoemaker; John L. Hook, wheelwright; Peter Heffley; Sam. Hofford, clockmaker; George Heffley, blacksmith; Jos. Heffley, tailor; Henry J. Haneky, silversmith; Henry Hoelwig; George Johnson, Esq.; John Johnson, joiner; Henry Johnston, joiner; Edward Kimmel; Aaron Kriessinger's estate; Peter Knepper, merchant; Jac. Kimmel, merchant; Sam. Kidner, wagonmaker; Simon Knepper, carpenter; widow Lehmer; Peter Lane, saddler; Daniel Landis, shoemaker; John Lane, weaver; Dav. Landis, shoemaker; John P. Lane, mason; Sarah McBee; widow Millhouse; Messersmith's estate; Jos. Metzger; Jac. G. Miller, merchant; Isaac Miller, hatter; James Platt's estate, merchant; Alex. H. Philson, justice; John Probst, saddler; Sam. Philson, merchant; Henry Rink; John Reel, cooper; George Rubright; Mich. Ream, hatter; Charles Rheese, clergyman; Charles Stoner, blacksmith; Henry Shoemaker, tailor; Jac. Sheetz; Frederick Swope, shoemaker; John H. Smith, cabinetmaker; Caspar Stiernagle, cooper; Jonathan E. Stauffer, teacher; Henry Statler, joiner; William Stahl, laborer; George Weigle, mason; John P. Walker; Jas. Weigle; Daniel Weyant; Sam. Waters, tanner; Henry Young; Charles Zorn's estate; Jac. Zorn, mason; Mich. Zorn, mason. Single freemen: John Autchbaugh, chairmaker; John Baldwin, wagonmaker; Nelson Clay, clerk; Samuel Dively, mason; John Duncan; Adam Hoelwig; Dan. Heffley, watchmaker; Annanias Hiffle; George Johnston, tinner; John O. Kimmel, merchant; George W. Kennedy, saddler; Charles Kriesinger, clerk; Joseph Kriesinger; George Rink, tinner; Noah Stoner, blacksmith; Fred. Suter, shoemaker; Levi Schoomaker, tailor.

Hon. Robert Philson was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county in early years. He was born in Ireland about 1759, and in 1785 emigrated to America and settled in Berlin. His uncle, John Fletcher, who had come to America two years earlier, accompanied the young man to his destination, the two traveling as peddlers. Arrived here, they set up a store and carried on the mercantile business in partnership for seventeen years. In 1793, during the whisky insurrection, Mr. Philson was arrested, tried and acquitted. In 1795 he was elected to the state legislature. John Fletcher, his uncle, was elected the succeeding term. Mr. Philson was one of the early associate judges of Somerset county. In 1821–2 he represented this district in congress. He was brigadier-general of militia a number of years. He died in 1831. His wife was Judith Lowry. They had eleven children: William, John, Robert, Alexander H., Michael, James, Thomas, Samuel, Isabella (Parker), Judith and Agnes (Conrad). Only Samuel is living. He was born in 1812, and for forty-six years followed the mercantile business, retiring in 1875. In 1866 he commenced the banking business with his son-in-law, C. A. M. Krissinger, establishing the banking-house of S. Philson & Co. Since 1881 Mr. Philson's sons, Robert and Horace B., have been sole owners of the bank, but by desire have retained the old firm name. In 1869 Mr. Philson and his son-in-law, James S. Black, started a bank in Meyersdale under the name of Philson, Black & Co. In 1882 the name of the house was changed to The Citizens' Bank, and the business is now conducted by S. B. Philson, son of Samuel. Mr. Philson was captain of the Lafayette cavalry in 1835–9. He has always had a taste for farming and stock-breeding, and has managed a farm of three hundred acres for twenty-seven years.

Alexander H. Philson, son of Robert Philson, was born in Berlin in 1801. He was engaged in clerking several years, and afterward in the mercantile business for himself. He was also a noted land surveyor. He served as justice of the peace for about thirty years. Mr. Philson died in 1873. He married Nellie, daughter of Rev. Jacob Crigler. Their children were Samuel A., Jacob C., Emeline (Mrs. Dr. Brubaker), Judith A. (Heffley) and Ellen (Davis). Samuel A. and Jacob C. constitute the firm of S. A. & J. C. Philson, and have been engaged in the mercantile business in this town for twenty-two years.

William Philson, a native of Berlin, served as sheriff of this county and as representative to the legislature. He moved to Johnstown, and thence, in 1846, to South Carolina, where he died, aged about eighty-five years. His eldest son, John P. Philson, was born in Somerset. In 1836 he came to Berlin, where he carried on the mercantile business about five years. He is still a resident of the town. From 1876 to 1878 Mr. Philson served as county commissioner.

Samuel S. Shaffer was born near Friedens, in Somerset township, where his ancestors were early settlers. Mr. Shaffer came to Berlin in 18—, and kept the National Hotel until 1882, when he retired from the business and was succeeded by the present proprietor.

John Musser, a native of Stony Creek township, came to Berlin in 1848. Under Alexander Brubaker he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he still follows. In 1854 he bought out Brubaker's shop.

E. H. Fiscus, a native of Westmoreland county, came to Berlin in 1882, and has since been keeping the National House.

Frederick Garey, a native of Cumberland, Maryland, born in 1787, was one of the early settlers of Berlin and followed the weaver's trade. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Garey married Catharine A. Stull, and was the father of John, Nelson, Cornelius, Henry, Samuel, Albert (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Mary A. (Woodsworth), deceased, Eleanora and Belle (Benford).

John Heffley, a native of Berks county, settled in Berlin in 1815. He followed the tanner's trade; died in 1873. He married, first, Barbara Swartz; second, Elizabeth Keffer, and reared fourteen children. Capt. Albert Heffley, who carries on his father's trade, was captain of Co. F, 142d regt. Penn. Vols., mustered into service in August, 1862; mustered out at the close of the war. Capt. Heffley was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and held a prisoner for twenty months, being confined in prisons at Libby Prison, Danville, Macon and Charleston.

George Dively, a native of Germany, was among the first settlers of Berlin. Among his children were Michael, Samuel, Nancy (Millhouse), Polly (Fire), Sarah (Bender), Lydia (Sease) and Margaret (Boon).

Abraham Bender, a native of Adams county, settled early in life at Berlin, where he died in 1860, aged sixty-six. His son, George W., a carpenter by trade, has worked at his trade about forty years. He is still a resident of the town. W. H. Bender, son of George W., has followed carpentry principally since 1855. He served in the late war in Co. E, 21st Penn. Cav., from March, 1863, to July, 1865.

Michael Zorn, who was born in 1800, settled at Berlin early in life and followed the potter's trade. He died in 1850. He married Louisa Domm, and reared five children: Charles, Jackson, Jacob J., Mary L. (Johnson) and Michael; all living but Charles. Jacob J. Zorn served in the late war in Co. F, 142d regt. Penn. Vols., from August, 1862, to June, 1865. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and held one month at Belle Island. Mr. Zorn followed the plasterer's trade twenty-five years. Since 1880 he has kept a grocery store in Berlin.

CHURCHES.

Reformed.—Berlin congregation of the Reformed church is doubtless the oldest church of that denomination in Somerset county. This place was visited by ministers from the eastern part of the state as early as 1770. The congregation was organized in 1777. The records, which begin with that year, do not mention the name of the minister who organized it. At this early date the congregation had no house of worship; but, according to the records, it was resolved during the year 1777 to build a schoolhouse, which was to be the common property of the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. For a time this building served both as church and schoolhouse. The first ministers of the Reformed church who labored in Somerset county were no doubt pastors of congregations in the East, who left their charges and journeyed on horseback to this distant region to preach

to the settlers. The first record of a baptism bears the date, October 9, 1777, when Sophia, daughter of Heinrich Glessner, was baptized. Among the original members and first officers of the congregation the following names are mentioned: John Gibler, Jacob Keffer, Jonathan Nicholas Foust, Peter Cover, Valentine Landt, Peter Loebley, Jacob Fisher, Francis Hoff, Walter H. Reil, Jacob Glessner, Henry Glessner, Peter Glessner, Frederick Altfather, Peter Sweitzer, Michael Berger, Godfried Knepper.

The first regular pastor of the Berlin congregation was Rev. John William Weber, who, on May 1, 1782, was appointed by the coetus of the Reformed church, then in session at Reading, to visit the congregations west of the Alleghenies, "in the back part of Pennsylvania." He resided in Westmoreland county while serving the Berlin congregation. His successor, Rev. Cyriacus Spangenberg, was pastor from 1788 to 1794. Rev. Henry Giesey came next, and for twenty-three years was the only Reformed minister in Somerset county. He probably continued as pastor of Berlin church for over thirty-five years. Succeeding ministers have been as follows: Rev. Jacob Siegmund Ringier, 1833–4; Rev. Solomon R. Denius, 1835–41; Rev. William Conrad, 1841–59; Rev. F. A. Edmunds, 1860–3; Rev. William Rupp, 1866–77; Rev. S. R. Bridenbaugh, 1877, now in charge.

The old church erected in 1777 was a log building. Two edifices have since been erected. The third building was built in 1843, at a cost of $3,000. Its corner-stone was laid July 4, 1843. In the spring of 1883, during the pastorate of Rev. S. R. Bridenbaugh, the Reformed congregation at Berlin was induced to undertake the erection of the present beautiful edifice. Although the houses of worship previously built by this congregation were located on one of the back streets of the town, and while some of the older members persistently sought to have the new building erected on the same ground, an overwhelming majority of the congregation possessed sufficient foresight and wisdom to change the place of building. The present eligible location was chosen, being a corner lot near the center of the town, and fronting both on Main street and Vine street.

Ground was broken for the new building in the early part of June, 1883, and the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on July 27th following.

The plan or design, which is the work of the well-known architect, D. Knox Miller, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is truly unique and beautiful. The style of architecture is Gothic, that form of Gothic known as Early English. In the building are clearly visible many of the beautiful and peculiar characteristics of this type of architecture. Its strength and solidity, as exhibited in the walls and buttresses; its gracefulness of form, as seen, indeed, in the whole exterior and interior of the building; its beautifully formed windows, its arches and pinnacles, all are embodied in the structure, and are so combined as to produce an effect at once striking and pleasing. The entire length of the edifice, including pulpit recess, is eighty-seven feet. The width of the nave is forty-five feet, while in the transept the width is sixty-four feet. The pulpit recess is 32×14 feet, spanned by a massive arch. Adjoining the recess is the sacristy, a neat room, 16×14 feet. Midway along the front, at the corner of the north transept, stands the graceful tower, culminating in a beautiful spire surmounted by a large cross, reaching a hight of one hundred and twenty-five feet. In the erection of the building regard was had not alone to beauty, but to durability as well. The foundation is massive and is built of gray sandstone. The walls are of pressed bricks. They contain a large amount of ornamental brickwork. The other ornaments in the walls are of white marble and gray sandstone. Without any redundancy of ornaments, they are in sufficient numbers and so combined as to add greatly to the beauty of the edifice and leave a pleasing effect upon the beholder. In both the north and south transepts are a group of windows, consisting of two small ones near the ground, then a row of five neat arched windows, above which is a large circular or rose window with an accompaniment of two smaller ones, all of which are surmounted by a graceful arch, which springs on each side from the extreme portion of the space occupied by these windows. The windows in the nave are long and narrow, all having the pointed arch. Five large heavy trusses support the slate roof. On the first floor is a commodious lecture and Sundayschool-room, connecting with which is a neat primary Sundayschool-room. Although at this writing the audience-room is not yet com-

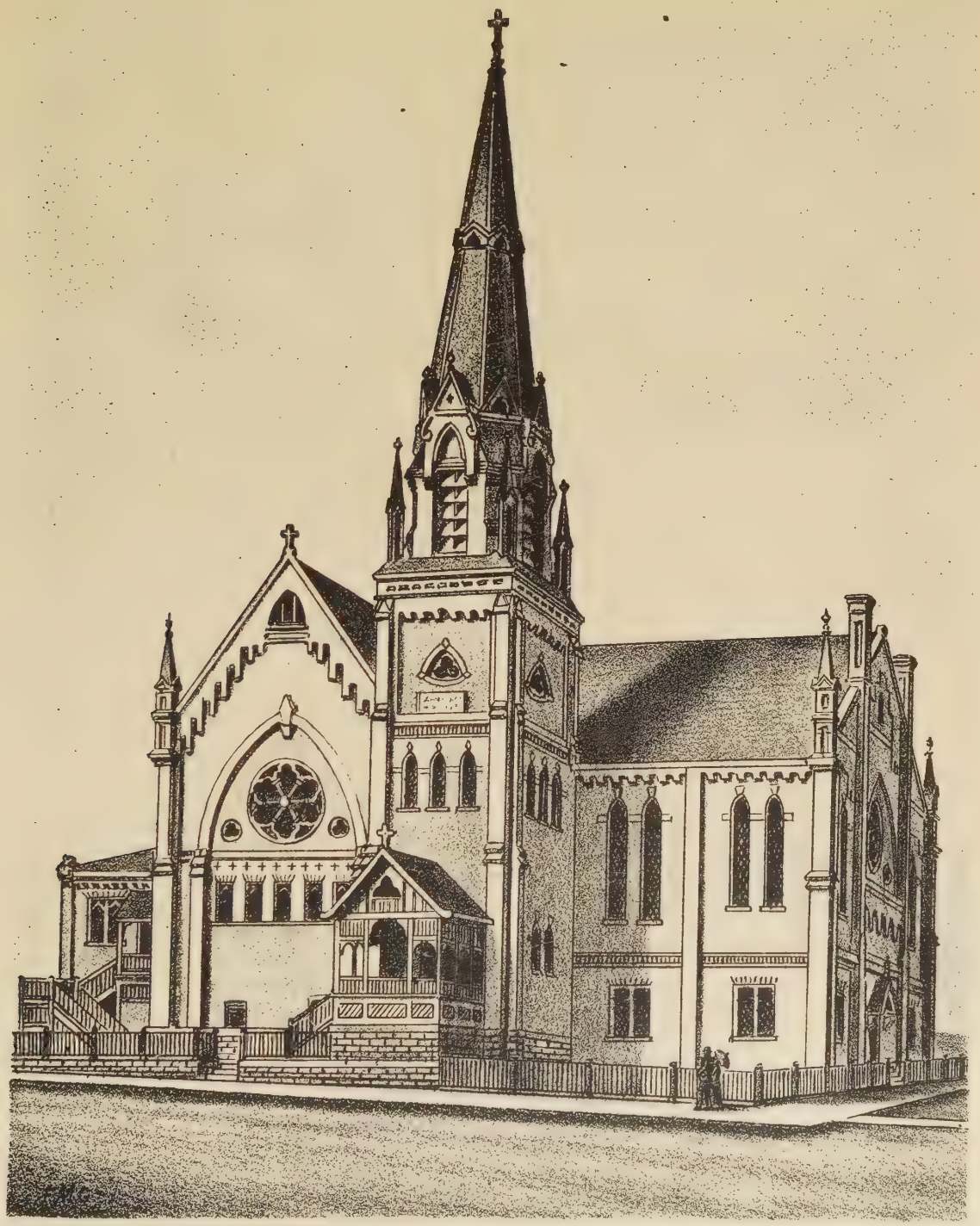
Joseph. P. Brubaker

JOSEPH P. BRUBAKER.

Joseph P. Brubaker was born in Brother's Valley township, in 1801. His great-grandfather, John, came to Somerset county in 1784, and settled on the farm now owned by Samuel Musser. One of John's sons named Peter, and his wife Elizabeth, became the parents of Joseph P. Brubaker, the subject of this sketch. Having reached manhood's estate Mr. Brubaker moved to Berlin to learn the tanner's trade, where he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Koontz. Soon after his marriage he purchased the farm of his father-in-law, where he resided until his death in February, 1883. Mr. Brubaker was received into the Reformed church in infancy through the sacrament of baptism, and at an early age renewed the baptismal vows in the rite of confirmation. During his life he served the congregation in the offices of trustee, deacon and elder. Thus was Mr. Brubaker connected with this congregation for over one-half a century, and during quite a portion of this time held the most prominent positions that could be conferred upon him, and now that he has passed to his final reward, as a mark of respect to his memory, he has been selected as the proper person to be represented in connection with a history of the Reformed church at Berlin, and a view of the elegant structure now in process of completion — which is a most fitting memorial.

He was the father of three children, viz: Samuel, Elizabeth (Mrs. Dennis Hay), deceased, Rosanna (Mrs. John Musser).

Samuel Brubaker was born in 1829, and has all his life been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is now one of the prominent farmers of Brother's Valley township. In 1854 he was married to Susan, daughter of John and Elizabeth Landis, and they have one child, named Lizzie A. Brubaker.



REFORMED CHURCH

BERLIN, PA.

pleted, it is proposed to finish it in such style as will be in keeping with the remainder of the building. The wood used will be chiefly cherry and black-walnut. The walls are to be beautifully frescoed, while elegant stained-glass windows, many of them memorial ones, will admit a mellowed light. Although the exact cost of the building cannot be known before its completion, it is safe to assume that it will not fall far short of twenty thousand dollars. Taken as a whole, it is a building which will bear very favorable comparison with churches in much larger places, and by reason both of its size and beauty has perhaps been justly denominated the cathedral of Somerset county. The congregation now numbers three hundred members. The number of sabbath-school scholars is two hundred.

Mount Zion Reformed church in Brother's Valley township was organized March 30, 1848, by Rev. William Conrad. The original officers and members were: Elders, Jacob Hanger and Daniel Bowman; deacons, Jacob Bowman, Jonathan Knepper and David Hay; Philip Hay, Simon Hay, Henry Rumiser, Gideon Bowman, Francis Countryman, John Bowman, Henry Bowman, Cyrus Bowman, Benjamin Hay, William Bowman and Peter Martin. The pastors have been Revs. William Conrad, H. Knepple, F. A. Edmonds, F. Wall, William Rupp and H. F. Keener. The first church edifice (brick), in which the congregation still owns one-half, was erected at Pine hill in 1848. The present edifice was dedicated October 10, 1858. Present membership of the church, ninety-five; sabbath-school scholars, fifty.

St. Paul's Reformed church in Brother's Valley township was organized January 15, 1860, by Rev. F. A. Edmonds. The original officers and members were: Elders, Jacob Hanger and Nicholas Smith; deacons, Frederick R. Knepper and William Hanger; Peter Stahl, Simon Hanger, Henry Coleman, John Brant, Jesse Brant, Rosanna Weimer, Hannah Brant, Julia Hoover, Mary Hanger, Rebecca Coleman and Elizabeth Brant. The pastors have been Revs. F. A. Edmonds, F. Wall, William Rupp and H. F. Keener. The house of worship was erected in 1860, at a cost of six hundred dollars. The church has sixty-two members and the sabbath school thirty-five.

Berlin Lutheran Church.—The Berlin charge of the Evangelical Lutheran church comprises four congregations—Berlin, St. Michael's, St. Matthew's and Stony Creek. Sketches of each will be found in the history of the townships in which the churches are situated.

There seem to have been Calvinistic and Lutheran congregations founded in the locality of Berlin as early as 1775 to 1780. We find that on April 4, 1786, the supreme executive council of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted to Jacob Keffer (in trust) for the Calvinistic and Lutheran churches, for the support of schools, a tract of land comprising forty and one-half acres of land, on the headwaters of Stony creek, upon which said Calvinistic and Lutheran congregations had laid out a town, calling it Berlin. The name of the tract of land upon which Berlin is built was Pious Springs.

On April 22, 1789, a charter was obtained from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, signed by Gov. Thomas McKean, for the addition to Berlin, whereby the proprietors of said addition gave the ground rent of one Spanish milled dollar yearly to the Evangelical Lutheran congregation, of Berlin, forever. We find from the early records that Rev. Michael Hey was pastor of the Berlin charge from 1789 to 1793, and was succeeded by Rev. F. William Lange, who commenced his labors in 1794. During the above-named pastorates the congregation worshiped in a log schoolhouse located near the site of the present Sunday-school building. During the pastorate of Rev. Lange in the years 1800 and 1801, a log church was erected on the northeast corner of the Lutheran burial-ground. In 1795, the Berlin pastorate comprised the following extended territory: Berlin, Pine Hill, Cumberland, Will's Mountain, Will's Creek, John Miller's, Quemahoning, Barron's and Bucher's. Rev. Lange continued in the Berlin charge until 1813, and was succeeded by Rev. Ernest H. Yedeman, who continued as pastor until 1819. In 1819 Rev. Jacob Crigler, of Madison county, Virginia, became pastor and continued as such until 1834. While Rev. Crigler was pastor the territory of the charge was somewhat changed, and consisted of Berlin, Pine Hill, Comp's, Will's Creek, Shafer's, Mull's, Stony Creek, Gebhard's and Sanner's congregations.

At a meeting of the West Pennsylvania synod of the Lutheran church (of which Rev. Smucker was then president), held in Berlin, September 10, 1826, the Berlin pastorate was received into the West Pennsylvania synod.

In January, 1825, through the efforts of the pastor, Rev. Jacob Crigler, and John Fletcher (layman), the Lutheran sabbath school of Berlin was organized. John Fletcher, a member of the Berlin congregation and sabbath school, who died June 6, 1838, left a balance of his estate to be equally divided between the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, and to be safely invested by first mortgage in real estate, the interest thereof, collected annually, to be applied to the purchasing of religious reading matter for the use of said schools, and that each scholar shall receive the present of a bible as soon as he or she is able to read. The estate when settled left a balance of over two thousand dollars for each school. Up to this date the Lutheran sabbath school, according to bequest, has presented five hundred and fifty-three children with morocco-bound bibles.

Subsequently, by an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, eight hundred dollars of said fund was diverted and applied to the erection of a Sunday-school building. After Rev. Jacob Crigler, the succession of pastors has been as follows: Rev. George Leiter, 1834–5; Rev. Charles Reese, 1836–40; Rev. Louis Geistiniani, 1841–2; Rev. Charles Reese, 1842–3; Rev. Jesse Winecoff, 1843–6; Rev. Charles Young, 1846–51; Rev. Eli Fare, 1852–6; Rev. Philip Sheeder, 1856–64; Rev. Jesse Winecoff, 1864–72; Rev. A. M. Strauss, 1872–5; Rev. J. W. Poffinberger, 1875, present pastor.

In 1846 a brick Sunday-school building, which is still used, was erected. It is worthy of note that the sabbath school has held two sessions each sabbath for nearly sixty years. December 11, 1852, the congregation took preliminary steps toward the erection of the present church edifice. Soon after Col. Jacob Zorn contracted for the erection of a brick building, 45×65 feet, with an audience-room eighteen feet in height, for the sum of two thousand one hundred and forty dollars. The church was completed and dedicated the following year. During the year 1873 the north wing of the Sunday-school building was erected. At present the membership of the congregation and Sunday school is about five hundred.

St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran congregation, located at Pine Hill, Brother's Valley township, has always been a part of the Berlin charge. The earliest record we have of this congregation is a book containing names of communicants, beginning with the year 1790. The first list of names numbers sixty. This number of communicants justifies us in believing that the congregation was organized some years previous to 1790. It seems this congregation did not have a church edifice before the year 1798, and that up to this time they worshiped in a schoolhouse which stood near where St. Michael's church now stands. From an old deed we learn that the old graveyard at Pine Hill, containing one acre of ground, was purchased by Michael Keefer and Michael Miller (in trust) for the Lutheran congregation, of Nicholas Coleman, for the sum of twenty shillings. It is generally supposed that during 1798 the first Lutheran church was erected at Pine Hill, on the above-named piece of ground, where the congregation worshiped until 1848. Among the documents belonging to St. Michael's congregation is a grant dated February 9, 1818, by which "the German Lutheran and German Presbyterian congregations" became the joint owners of a piece of land containing over twenty-three acres, George Walker and George Hay acting as trustees for these congregations. In 1848 the old brick church, which is still standing at Pine Hill and occupied by the Missouri Lutherans, was jointly erected by the Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed congregations at a cost of $1,400, and was used as a place of worship by these jointly until 1856, when the Reformed erected a house for themselves. In 1860 the Lutheran congregation erected their present house of worship at a cost of eleven hundred dollars. The membership of St. Michael's congregation and Sunday school at present is one hundred and twenty-five.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Brother's Valley township, was organized May 4, 1842, by Rev. Charles Reese. The original membership numbered fifty-eight. The first officers were: Elders, Jacob P. Walker, William Fritz, Sr.; deacons, John Fritz, Peter P. H. Walker, Frederick P. Walker. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. Charles Reese, 1842–3; Jesse Winecoff, 1843–6; Charles Young, 1846–51; Eli Fare, 1851–6; Philip Sheeder, 1856–64; Jesse Winecoff, 1864–72; A. M. Strauss, 1872–5; J. W. Poffinberger, 1875–9; J. Milton Snyder, 1879, present pastor. The first church was erected in 1842, and dedicated by Rev. J. Winecoff. Its cost was about nine hundred dollars. The present church, built in

1875, is of brick, two stories, $40 \times 62\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with stained glass, tall spire and bell. Its cost was eighty-six hundred dollars. The present membership of the church is one hundred and twenty; sabbath school, ninety.

Methodist Episcopal.—George Johnson, the founder of the Methodist Episcopal church of Berlin, emigrated from Shepherdstown, Virginia, to this place about the year 1786. He was then a member of the Reformed church, but always cordially treated the Methodist missionaries that visited the county, and opened his house for public meetings, as there was no other place, and the Methodists met with great opposition. The people were very superstitious, and many of the more ignorant class believed that the Methodists had the power of bewitching people. After the execution of Spongenberger, Reformed minister, Johnson joined the Methodists in 1799. He was also made class-leader and local preacher. The meetings of the church were held at his house for many years. After he had abandoned his trade, hatter, he turned his shop into a place for worship, about 1822. Here meetings were held until 1835.

In 1834 James Platt donated the society a lot of land on which to erect a meeting-house. Through Mr. Johnson's efforts, four hundred dollars was raised by subscription, and a small church was erected. The board of trustees consisted of Geo. Johnson, Frederick Garey, Daniel Landis and Daniel Weyant. Mr. Johnson was class-leader at the time. He was succeeded in 1835 by Austin Lane. Mr. Johnson died in 1837, at the age of seventy-three.

In 1851 the Methodist church building was sold to the Disciples for two hundred dollars, and the same year a brick church, costing about two thousand dollars, was erected on a lot of land donated to the society by Mrs. Sarah Platt. The church has had a hard struggle for life, but has steadily progressed and today is well supported.

Disciples.—Public worship has been conducted by this denomination in Berlin for many years, but there has never been an actual church organization. The Disciples now number about fifteen, and hold services once a month in the church building purchased from the Methodists in 1851. The first preacher was Rev. Charles Louis Loose, now president of the Kentucky University. The present minister is Rev. S. McCollum.

Brethren.—The Progressive branch of the Brethren or German Baptists, under the leadership of H. R. Holsinger, organized a church in Berlin in 1881–2. Their house of worship, erected in 1881, cost, including lot, twenty-seven hundred dollars. Membership in 1883, about one hundred; sabbath-school scholars, 85. The officers of the church are as follows: Bishop, H. R. Holsinger; trustees, Jacob Musser, G. W. Brollier; deacons, S. U. Shober, John J. Knepper, George W. Brollier, Jacob Musser.

Another church, in Brother's Valley township, is under the same officers. The house of worship was erected by the Brethren, or German Baptists (old style), about 1858.

German Baptists.—Brother's Valley church of the Brethren or German Baptists was organized in 1880, with one hundred and ten members. The present membership of this church is one hundred and eighteen. The charge now contains one meeting-house. The first meeting-house in the district was built in 1848. Bishop, J. Blough; ministers, G. Schrock, William Sevits, D. P. Walker, William G. Schrock, S. F. Raymen.

Trent church of the Brethren, or German Baptists, was organized in 1866 with twenty-one members. The first (and only) meeting-house was erected in 1866. The present membership is seventy-five. Bishop, H. R. Holsinger; ministers, S. J. Baer, Michael Weyant, W. A. Seibert.

SOCIETIES.

Odd-Fellows.—Berlin Lodge, No. 461, I.O.O.F., was organized January 9, 1852. The following were charter members: Samuel S. Platt, John Paten, L. J. Case, Daniel Heffley, Aaron Miller, George B. Armstrong, Charles Stoner, William H. Platt, John S. Heffley, Washington Megahan, James C. Leabheart, Henry Shomber, William P. Carroll, Henry F. Swope, Thomas Stewart, Henry Brubaker, William P. Foust, Josiah Zimmerman, Walter Chalfant, John Roberts, Jonathan Statler. The first officers were S. S. Platt, N.G.; John Paten, V.G.; Lemuel J. Case, Sec'y; Aaron Miller, Ass't Sec'y; Daniel Heffley, Treas. The present membership is forty-seven. The funds of the lodge are invested in a two-story brick lodge-building on Main street, erected in 1883; also in an Odd-Fellows' cemetery. Of the cemetery, one acre was purchased of S. S. Platt in 1855 for one hundred dollars, and an additional lot of four

acres purchased of Josiah Donner in 1872 for seventeen hundred dollars. The Odd-Fellows' Cemetery Association was organized January 17, 1873, the lotowners to be the stockholders; the funds of the association to be derived from the sale of lots, and four dollars to be paid by the lodge to the society on the sale of each square, this amount to be put on interest, and the interest applied to keeping the grounds in order. The original officers were: A. Heffley, president; John J. Knepper, secretary; D. A. Brubaker, Jacob J. Zorn and Augustus Kerl, trustees. At present the funds of the association amount to three hundred dollars. The cemetery is a beautiful spot and is kept in fine order.

Red Men.—Quemahoning Tribe, No. 224, Independent Order of Red Men, was formed July 12, 1875, with twenty-two charter members. Present membership, twenty.

Grand Army.—Mark Collins Post, No. 344, G.A.R., was organized at Berlin June 21, 1883, with the following officers and charter members: Rev. H. F. Keener, P.C.; A. D. Floto, S.V.C.; C. C. Ball, J.V.C.; J. Krissinger, Adjt.; Samuel Imhoff, Surg.; James Alton, Chap.; A. K. Johnson, Q.M.; W. H. Bender, O.D.; Henry Gessner, O.G.; Joseph Baldwin, S.M.; Jeremiah Hartman, Q.M.S.; Conrad Keim, Ludwig Koob, Samuel Ferrell, William J. Penn, Charles Dively, Joseph Imhoff. Membership in July, 1883, twenty.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CALVIN HAY.

John Francis Hay was born near Berlin, Germany, and came to this country with his brother Simon in 1763. He returned to Germany after a short sojourn here, but returned to Brother's Valley township eight years later, and took up a tract of land on which the farms of Harry Cober, Wesley Hay, Henry H. Hay and Francis Knepper are now located. He died in 1826. His son, Peter F., lived on the homestead, and died in 1847, at the age of sixty years. He married Catharine Knepper (who died in 1852), and reared six sons and five daughters, all of whom are still living, except three sons and one daughter. George P. Hay was born in 1826, and died in 1875. He was a farmer and stock-dealer. He held the office of justice of the peace for several years, and was twice a candidate for the office of sheriff. He married Mary A. Miller, who died in 1876. She was a daughter of John A. and Delilah Miller. Geo. P. and Mary A. Hay were the parents of six children — Missouri, who died in infancy; Susan M. (Mrs. D. L. Meyers), Sarah E., whose death occurred when nine years of age; Calvin, Melissa (Mrs. C. T. Megary), Henry H. Mrs. Hay was a member of the Lutheran church.

The Millers above mentioned came from Switzerland and settled in Perry county, Pennsylvania, from which county Abraham Miller emigrated in an early day and settled near Meyersdale. He became the father of fifteen children (ten with his first wife and five with his second), of whom six are still living. In 1814 he purchased of Isaac Stoner a mill since known as the Miller's gristmill. This is one of the oldest mills in the county, as it was erected in 1763 by Jacob Fisher, who sold it to Mr. Stoner. John A., son of Abraham Miller, purchased this mill in 1826. He rebuilt it in 1830, and in 1835 had it so remodeled that horse-power could be utilized when there was not sufficient water to propel the mill. In 1852 he put in steam-power, and this was one of the first mills in the county into which it was introduced. This property remained in the Miller family until 1879, when it was willed to Calvin Hay, its present proprietor, by his grandfather. Mrs. J. A. Miller still lives at the advanced age of eighty-two years. John A. Miller died in 1879 at the age of eighty years. In addition to a common school education, Calvin Hay graduated from Duff's Mercantile College in 1876. His mill is both a custom and merchant mill. In addition to this business he is engaged in farming and stock-dealing. These various businesses are successfully conducted simultaneously. Mr. Hay is a member of the Lutheran church and one of the enterprising citizens of Brother's Valley township. A view of Mr. Hay's residence will be found on another page.

REV. WILLIAM G. SCHROCK.

In 1805 Christian Schrock, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Germany and settled on three hundred and four acres of land in Brother's Valley township, where he resided until his death in 1847, at the age of sixty-seven

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM G. SCHROCK, BROTHERS VALLEY, PA.

years. His son George retained possession of this tract for twenty-eight years, when it passed into the possession of his son, William G. Schrock. George Schrock was born in 1816. He married Miss Susan, daughter of David Horner, who was born in Summit township in 1818, and departed this life in 1865. Both Mr. and Mrs. George Schrock were members of the German Baptist church. They became the parents of two children—Rebecca (married to Rev. Samuel F. Reiman) and W. G. Schrock. William G. Schrock was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1840. Having gained possession of his father's farm by purchase, he not only has improved it, but added eighty acres, thus making it a very valuable farm, a view of which can be found on another page in this volume. Mr. Schrock also owns good property in Berlin.

In 1860 he was married to Rebecca, daughter of Rev. David P. Walker, of Stony Creek township. She was born in 1838. They have one daughter, named Emma S. Schrock, who was born in 1865. She has taken a select English elementary course of study in the Brethren's Normal College, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and is a promising young lady. Not having such opportunities for early education as he desired, Mr. Schrock has, much to his credit, been attending college with his daughter, thus exhibiting a desire for knowledge that is highly commendable, and his influence on the community where he resides must, in educational matters, be such as to redound to his credit. He was engaged for some time as teacher in the common schools. Mr. Schrock is a man whose identification with any community is productive of good. He is a minister in the German Baptist church, of which his wife is also a member.

S. F. RIEMAN.

Gottlieb Rieman was born in Germany, in 1747, and died in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1804. He was a pioneer settler of this county, and came here from Berks county in 1773. By trade he was a tailor. Like many of the early settlers, he lived mainly by hunting, and wore garments made of deerskin. He settled on what is now known as the Snyder farm, in Stony Creek township. His children were: John, George, Charles, Mary (Switzer) and Elizabeth (Shank).

George and Charles lived on the old homestead. George was the father of eleven children. Many of his grandchildren reside in this county. He was born in 1768, and died in 1834, and his wife in 1855, aged sixty-six years.

His children were: Mary (deceased), John (deceased), Henry, Elizabeth, Susannah (deceased), George (deceased), Samuel, Joseph, Jacob, Sarah and Lydia. After his marriage, George Rieman removed to Shade township, and kept house under a large oak-tree until a cabin was built for a home. He cleared eight acres of land the first year, for industry was one of his marked characteristics. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rieman were members of the Lutheran church. Their son Jacob was born in 1813, and in 1838 was married to Elizabeth Fike, daughter of Christian and Susan Fike, of this county, and the issue of their marriage was seven children: Samuel, John, Moses (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Tobias (deceased), Susannah and Jeremiah. Jacob Rieman and his wife live with their son Jeremiah on a farm which has been their place of residence for forty-two years, it having been recently purchased by Jeremiah. Nearly all his sons followed teaching in the winter and farming during the summer. The last two generations of the Riemans have been identified with the German Baptist church.

S. F. Rieman was born March 27, 1841. January 21, 1865, he was married to Rebecca, daughter of George and Susan Schrock, who was born February 16, 1842. They are the parents of four children: Alvin H. (died in infancy), Mahlan S., Clara G., George L. In 1865 Mr. S. F. Rieman purchased the farm where he now resides, of one hundred and thirty-two acres, and has added to it until he now has two hundred and sixty-seven acres. By the use of fertilizers and judicious farming, Mr. Riemer has placed his farm under as fine a state of cultivation as any in the township. He takes great interest in breeding fine stock, and as an enterprising, progressive farmer ranks second to none in his section. A view of his residence appears in this volume. For three years Mr. Rieman has been a second degree minister in the German Baptist church.

JACOB MUSSER.

Jacob Musser, son of Tobias and Susannah Musser, was born in Stony Creek township,

April 8, 1821. His grandfather, John Musser, was one of the pioneers of Somerset county, having emigrated from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1784, and settled on the farm on which the subject of this biography was born. John Musser was a mail-carrier during the revolutionary war, and it is said that at one time he owned a part of the land on which Lancaster now stands. He was a prominent member of the Mennonite church. He had a family of eight children: Tobias, Peter, Henry, Abraham, Annie, Susannah, Elizabeth and Polly, all of whom are dead. Tobias, father of Jacob, was born on a farm, and received a good English education, and was an earnest advocate of the free-schools at a time when the system was unpopular with the masses. He identified himself with political matters, and was elected commissioner of Somerset county, and in 1843 was elected to represent the county in the representative branch of the state legislature. He was a man of good business capacity, and officiated as treasurer of the Bedford & Somerset Turnpike Company. In all positions he was placed in he discharged his duties with eminent ability.

In October of 1805 he was married to Miss Susannah Croner, a sister of Dr. John Croner. They reared a family of ten children: John, Catherine, Mary, Magdalene, Barbara, Susannah, Jacob, Julia A., Peter and Tobias. He died August 14, 1859, aged eighty-two years; his wife died two years later at the age of seventy-four; both are buried in the family burying-ground in Stony Creek, where rest five generations of the Musser family. Jacob Musser was married December 20, 1840, to Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. Jacob Myers, of Berlin; six children were born to them: Susannah, wife of George J. Schrock (deceased), Tobias and Mary A., who died in infancy; Jacob M., who married Elizabeth Beachy, of Meyersdale; Catherine is the wife of John M. Meyers, of Somerset, Pennsylvania; and Rebecca. Mr. Musser is one of the representative farmers of the county; his farm of two hundred and twenty-two acres is underlaid with coal and limestone, is considered one of the most valuable in the county, and one of the most productive.

The wife of Mr. Musser died in December of 1862, aged sixty-four years; both she and her husband are prominent members of the Brethren church.

CHAPTER LIX.

SUMMIT.

Organized in 1842 from Portions of Elk Lick and Brother's Valley—Resources—Tax List of 1843—Pioneer Settlers—Meyersdale—The Largest Town in Somerset County—Its Rapid Growth from a Country Village to an Important Business Center—Mercantile and Industrial Interests—Sketches of Prominent Citizens—Industries of the Township—Mills, Brickworks and Mines—Garrett—Societies and Churches.

SUMMIT township was organized in 1842 from portions of Elk Lick and Brother's Valley. Its territory contains much excellent land for agricultural purposes, besides abounding in minerals and timber. A good idea of the extent and wealth of the industrial interests of the township may be gathered from the sketches which follow. Enterprise and thrift seem to be generally characteristic of the citizens of Summit.

The following were the taxable inhabitants of Summit township in the year 1843: John Berkely, Sr., cooper; John Berkely, Jr.; Jacob Berkely, gristmill and sawmill; Sally Berkely, sawmill; Abraham Beachly; Daniel Beachly, tanyard; John K. Beachly, Elias Beachly; Andrew Brown, shoemaker; Jacob Brown, shoemaker; Chris. Boyer, Samuel Bittinger, Rudolph Bittinger; John Bowers, cooper; John H. Bowser, John Brougher, Sr., Jonathan Bawman, Jacob Breniser, Peter Boyer; Josiah Boyd, blacksmith; Jacob A. Brisky, Daniel Baer, John Barkholder, Daniel Boger; Samuel Barkley, sawmill; William Collins, shoemaker; Jos. Christner, Jr., Jos. Christner, Sr., Abraham Christner, Chris. Christner; Jonas and Joseph Christner, sawmill; Moses Christner; George Coleman, blacksmith; Molly Claybote, Frederick Doomer, John Fike, Jacob Fike, John J. Fike, Jos. Fike, George Felker, Elijah Fordly, Michael Fullem, widow Flickinger, Samuel Flickinger, Harmon Grody, Jacob Gneggy, Chris. Gneggy, Daniel Gneggy, John Gneggy, Sr., John D. Griffith, George Gradwell, Daniel Horner, Wm. Horner, Henry Hauger, George Hay, Sr., George Hay, Jr., John Hosteller, Adam Harmon; Conrad Hicks, merchant; Emanuel Hensel; Levi Hechard, tanyard; John G. Hutzel, shoemaker; Frederick Lotsedee, tailor; Philip Infelt, Henry Kuhlman, Bernard Kuhlman, George Keifer, John Klingaman; George Lichty, blacksmith; Gillian Lint, Esq., black-

RESIDENCE OF JACOB MUSSER,

BROTHERS VALLEY, SOMERSET CO., PA.

smith; Jacob Long; "big" Abraham Miller, cooper; Peter Miller, Sr., distillery; Jos. Miller, A. Jonas Miller; A. Jacob Miller, oil-mill; Abraham H. Miller, Esq., William Miller, Samuel Miller of Peter, Daniel Miller of Peter; Samuel Miller, fulling, carding and saw mill; Mary Miller, Josiah Miller, Magdalena Meyers; Peter Meyers, postmaster; John B. Meyers, Chris. Meyers, Peter Meyers; Jacob Meyers' estate, two sawmills, gristmill, distillery and store; Barnhart Markely; Peter Mull, shoemaker; Frederick Mohler, distiller; John McCleary, fuller; Robert McCurty, blacksmith; Baltzer Meese, miller; Jacob Olinger; Daniel Otto, miller; Adam Ringer, Herman Rector; Gabriel Schrock, blacksmith; Samuel C. Schrock, shoemaker; Samuel Schrock, Chris. Schrock, Sr.; Jos. Schrock, carpenter; Simon Smith, Peter Shoemaker, Michael Shallis, Matthias Surry; Jos. Stoup, tailor; Abraham Sayler, Peter Sayler, David Sayler, John Sayler, Sr., John Sayler, Jr., George Shuck, Daniel Judy, Matthias Judy, Peter Tye, Jacob P. Walker, Frederick P. Walker, Perry P. Walker, Peter Walker, Peter Walker, Sr., widow Susanna Walker, William Weller; Samuel Weller, shoemaker; James Wiltrout, Martin Welfley, Frederick Walter, George Windmiller, Jos. Wimer, Peter Yorty, Daniel Yoder, Adam Yoder, Solomon Yoder, Daniel Y. Yoder, Jacob Yoder, Sr.; Joseph J. Yoder, axmaker; John Zufall, Josiah Zufall, Adam Zwarner, Jacob Zwarner.

Christian Meyers bought the farm on which his son Peter C. now lives, of John Trusel, who was the first settler on the farm and one of the first in the township. Here he lived and died. He reared thirteen children, of whom four are still living — Christian, Peter C., Dinah (Swarner) and Eliza (Hover). Peter C. became the owner of the farm in 1857. In 1869 he sold it to his son Samuel, with whom he lives.

John Klingaman, a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, settled quite early in this township, where he died in 1862. He purchased two hundred and seventy acres of George Arnold. His wife was Barbara Schrock, and their children were: Joseph, Samuel, Harriet (Hochstetler), Magdalena and Sarah, dead; Emanuel, John, Susan (Miller), Eliza (Boyts) and Barbara (Meyers), living. John Klingaman is living on the homestead, a finely improved farm which he purchased in 1863.

Peter Miller, the grandfather of Samuel P. Miller, was an early German settler in this township. His son Peter, born in 1789, settled on a farm in the southern part of the township. He died in 1846. His wife was Barbara Yoder. They reared sixteen children, fourteen of whom are living. Samuel P. Miller bought the homestead of his father in 1840. The farm contains about three hundred acres. In 1881 he sold it to his son Samuel, the present owner.

Abraham A. Miller was the son of Peter Miller, an early German settler who located on the farm now owned by Elias Fike. He followed farming and coopering, and died in 1849. He was born in Elk Lick township. He married Maria Saylor, and was the father of Peter, Jonas, Henry, Catharine (Fike), Mary (Miller) and Anna (Lichty), deceased; John, Abraham, Jacob, Daniel and Barbara (Meyers), living. John A., born in 1806, is still living. Samuel J., son of John A., is a farmer in this township. William S., son of Samuel J., resides on the homestead with his father, and is also engaged in farming.

Stephen Yoder emigrated from Germany, and settled in this township quite early. His sons were John, Daniel, Joseph and Solomon. John was born on the old homestead in 1799. He was a blacksmith and axmaker. It is said that he made as many as four thousand axes, by hand, in his lifetime. He died in 1863.

John J. Beachly, a native of Germany, embarked for America at the age of ten years, accompanied by his mother. During the voyage the vessel was boarded by pirates, and his mother was killed and thrown into the sea. When a young man, he crossed the mountains alone, and settled in Elk Lick township, where he took up fifteen hundred acres of land situated about three miles west of Meyersdale. Later he bought twelve hundred acres very near Meyersdale. Upon this property he built the first tub-mill in this county. He also had two tub-mills at the place since known as Berkley's mills. Before his death he sold the Meyersdale property to Jacob Meyers, Sr. He died in 1812, aged about seventy-seven years. Among his children were: Jacob, Joseph, Michael, Abraham and John. Abraham, who was born in Elk Lick in 1780, settled early within the present borough limits of Meyersdale. He married Elizabeth Keagy, and was the father of Emanuel, Daniel and John, deceased; Elias K.,

Sally (Berkley) and Eliza (Garber), living. Daniel Beachly was born in 1804, and died in 1880. He started the first tannery at Meyersdale, in 1825. Dr. U. M. Beachly, of Meyersdale, is a son of Daniel.

C. P. Livengood, son of Peter Livengood, and grandson of Christian Livengood, resides upon the homestead farm which his father purchased of his grandfather. Mr. Livengood has been the owner of the farm since 1842.

MEYERSDALE.

Meyersdale is a prosperous and rapidly-growing town. Its population is greater by several hundreds than that of any other borough in Somerset county; its industries, which are extensive and varied, are constantly increasing, while in enterprise, public spirit and thrift, no town in Southern Pennsylvania surpasses it.

The location of the town is pleasant and picturesque. It also possesses great commercial advantages, being in the midst of a good agricultural region, while close at hand are abundant resources as yet but slightly developed, such as timber, coal, ore and limestone. Meyersdale has present prosperity and encouraging prospects for the future.

The name of the town has undergone various modifications. While the place was only a straggling and unimportant country village, it was known as Meyers' mills. After the railroad was built, and evidences of prosperity began to appear, a more ambitious spirit seized the citizens, and the town became Dale City. This title was worn but a short time before it was shaken off, and the present appropriate name assumed in its stead.

The first plat of the town was made in 1844, when Jacob Olinger caused thirty lots to be laid out. Alexander Philson, of Berlin, was the surveyor. In 1852, an addition of forty or fifty lots, embracing the whole of North street, was laid out by Jacob Olinger, and M. D. Miller, surveyor. The Olinger property consisted of about two hundred and fifty acres. In 1869 the Olinger heirs caused the balance of it to be laid off in town lots; Kenneth McCloud, surveyor.

About the same time Peter Meyers laid out about sixty acres of his land in town lots. This addition embraced Meyers' avenue, Second avenue, Large street and Keystone street and part of Centre street. In 1870 that portion of the town lying southwest of Flaugherty creek was laid out at the instance of Daniel, U. M. and William Beachley; J. B. Gaither, surveyor.

A portion of the town is built quite irregularly, owing to the fact that a number of houses were erected before a general survey was made.

In 1872 the Olinger and Beachley plats were incorporated as a borough under the name of Dale City. In 1874 the borough limits were extended so as to include the Meyers plat, and the entire town was incorporated as Meyersdale. The first borough officers were as follows: Franklin Enos, burgess; Gillian H. Walter, assistant burgess; U. M. Beachley, G. H. Walter, George Weber, James S. Black, Frederick Naugle, councilmen; Jacob J. Holtzhue, high constable; David Koontz, street commissioner; W. C. Hicks, secretary.

The first house within the limits of the town was erected by Andrew Barntrager about 1780. The property is now owned by the Meyers heirs. The first house after the town was laid out was built on the spot where Hartley Brothers' store now stands, by Godfrey Bittner, in 1845.

Adam Cook built a mill, where the Meyers' mill now stands, long prior to 1800. The mill now standing was built by Peter Meyers in 1826. The first store in the place was kept by Peter and William Meyers in 1831. It stood about midway of Meyers avenue. The first hotel was erected in 1848, by James McGuire. It has since been converted into a dwelling, and is now occupied by Dr. U. M. Beachley.

The first blacksmith shop in the place was built by John Berger, who worked at his trade here as early as 1800. The first shoemaker, Adolph Just, began work in 1845, in a shop which he still owns. W. P. Welshons was the first tailor. He settled here in 1848.

The first schoolhouse in the town, also the first in Summit township, was a log building which stood near the center of the town. It was built as early as 1812. A second log building was erected about 1822. In 1861 the present brick schoolhouse was built at a cost of two thousand dollars. It was begun by private enterprise, and finished under the direction of the school-board. The school is well graded and in excellent condition. Six teachers are employed.

A commodious opera house, 30×68 feet in size, was erected in 1883, by William Slicer and Alexander Glotfelty.

Banking was established in 1868 by Philson, Black & Co., chiefly through the efforts of Samuel Philson, of Berlin, who is now sole proprietor of the business. The bank is a private institution, and has been managed since 1882 by S. B. Philson, son of the proprietor.

S. D. Livengood and J. M. Olinger began banking business in 1872, and continued until 1875. A national bank was then organized, which continued in existence until 1880. S. D. Livengood then bought out the establishment and established the Farmers' Bank instead. Mr. Livengood is sole proprietor.

A pottery was established in 1873 by George J. Black, who is the present proprietor of the business. Mr. Black manufactures all kinds of stoneware, drain-tile and sewer-pipe. Of drain-tile he makes about 20,000 feet per month. Mr. Black is a native of Somerfield, in this county, and was there engaged in his present business until he removed to Meyersdale.

The planing-mill of Daniel Schultz was erected by its present owner about 1870. About 100,000 feet of lumber for building purposes is planed yearly. The planing-mill owned by L. Morrill manufactures for the furniture store of Morrill, Masters & Co., doing a large business in that line. In 1873 Friedline Brothers (J. H. and H. I.) erected a planing-mill at a cost of about $8,000. In September, 1882, the mill, then owned by J. H. Friedline, was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt the same year, and is now owned and operated by J. H. Friedline and D. S. Cober. This is the best planing-mill in the county, and is provided with the latest and best machinery. About eight hands are employed, and from 300,000 to 400,000 feet of lumber planed yearly.

The firm of Hartley & Co., merchants, was established in 1868. The members of the firm are S. C., L. E. and H. P. Hartley. The store occupied by this firm was erected by S. C. Hartley and A. F. John in 1875. A large business in drygoods, clothing, etc., is carried on. The store is in two departments, each 26 × 66 feet in size.

The firm of Dill, Watson & Co., manufacturers and dealers in lumber, was formed in the spring of 1880, and consists of M. R. Dill, manager, A. H. and W. H. Dill, Jonathan Boynton and James E. Watson. The mills of this company are located on the Salisbury Branch railroad, in Elk Lick township. In 1882, 6,188,000 feet were cut. The amount of lumber shipped is about 5,000,000 feet yearly, solely for building purposes. The company give employment to from sixty to one hundred hands.

PERSONAL.

About the year 1785, Jacob Meyers, a native of Lebanon county, came to the then wild and unsettled region west of the mountains and purchased a tract of land which included the site of Meyersdale. He never settled here, but sent his sons, Christian, Jacob, Henry and John, to look after the interests of his property. All settled on farms in the vicinity of Meyersdale, except Jacob, who located on the land which is now the site of the town.

Jacob Meyers, Jr., was born in Lebanon county in 1783, and settled in Somerset county in 1804. About 1807 he erected a fulling-mill, a sawmill, a distillery and a gristmill, which were among the first industries of the kind in this locality. The gristmill was burned about 1827, and rebuilt by Peter Meyers, son of Jacob. It is still standing and in operation, being now owned by the heirs of Peter Meyers. Jacob Meyers lost his life while assisting his son to refit the mill. The two were engaged in bringing a load of lumber to the mill, when they were overtaken by a tremendous storm or cyclone accompanied by a waterspout. Mr. Meyers was thrown from his horse into the river. A few days later his body was discovered some distance below.

Jacob Meyers was a militia officer. He married Barbara Yorty, who was born in Lebanon county in 1787. After settling here, she became weary of life in the wilderness and determined to visit her former home. She made two trips from Somerset county to Lebanon county—going and returning on horseback, a feat which few ladies of the present day would care to undertake. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers reared three children—Peter, William and Eliza (Beachley), all now deceased.

Peter Meyers, after whom Meyers' mills and later Meyersdale was called, was the son of Jacob and was born in 1807. He was one of the most active business men and respected citizens of this part of the county. He generally had two stores in operation, as well as two sawmills and two gristmills. He also took a prominent part in the establishment of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad, and was a

member of its first board of directors, and was largely instrumental in the location of the towns of Hyndman and Confluence. He married Lydia Miller, and was the father of Cyrus, Nelson, J. O., Dr. W. H., Dennis, Barbara E. and Ida E. Nelson and Dennis were soldiers in the late war.

J. O. Meyers was born in Meyersdale and educated at the Somerset Collegiate Institute. He has followed mercantile pursuits chiefly. Since 1879 he has been engaged in the insurance business in Meyersdale.

Samuel Foust was born in Berlin, Somerset county. He learned the tanner's trade. He has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes in this town since 1851.

C. P. Heffley began the business of a merchant tailor in 1875. In 1879 William Heffley, his brother, entered upon the same occupation in this town and is now doing a thriving business. Mr. Heffley is a native of Berlin.

G. D. Lichty was born in Elk Lick township, and reared on a farm. In 1868 he came to Meyersdale, where he has been engaged in mercantile business, the manufacture of lumber and dealing in agricultural implements. He is at present in the employ of the United States internal revenue service. E. M. Lichty, brother of G. D., resides in Meyersdale and carries on an extensive business in the manufacture and shipment of lumber.

H. J. Blough, a native of Conemaugh township, settled in Meyersdale in 1870. Mr. Blough is a mechanic by trade, but since locating in this place, has been principally engaged in the lumber business. In partnership with John Hocking he owns the shook works at Meyersdale, also a steam sawmill situated three miles northeast of the town. The sawmill has a capacity of about twelve thousand feet per day. The partnership with Mr. Hocking was formed in 1882. Mr. Blough enlisted in October, 1862, in Co. K, 18th Penn. Cav. He was taken prisoner at Cedar Creek, and was three months and nine days in Libby and Andersonville prisons. He was mustered out in October, 1865. Entering the service as a private, he was promoted to second lieutenant, then to captain.

Johnson Collins was born in Allegheny county, Maryland. He followed the mercantile business at Elkhart mines, Maryland, from 1859 until 1878, when he removed to Meyersdale and was engaged in the hardware business until 1882. For four years prior to his coming he had an interest in the hardware store managed by John F. Shipley. He also had a mercantile establishment in Salisbury for seven years. Mr. Collins retired from business in 1882. He owns the block occupied by Shipley's store.

William B. Cook is a native of Bedford county, and has been a resident of Meyersdale since 1872. For six years he followed the business of a contractor. He was then elected a justice of the peace and still serves in that capacity. Since April, 1883, he has been engaged in the insurance business.

E. Wineland, merchant, was born in Germany, and came to America in 1868, settling in Frostburg, Maryland. He followed the mercantile business in that place until his removal to Meyersdale in 1874. He purchased his present store of Emanuel Lichty in 1876. Mr. Wineland carries a large stock, and is conducting a prosperous business.

W. J. Jones, proprietor of the well-known and popular Jones House, in Meyersdale, is a native of Westmoreland county, and came to Somerset county in 1870. After engaging in the grocery and hotel business in Ursina for three years, he came to Meyersdale and established himself in his present business.

C. G. Masters was born in Everett, Bedford county. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. For about ten years he followed the drug business in Philadelphia and Everett. In 1882 he engaged in the furniture business in Meyersdale as a member of the firm of Morrill & Masters. This firm occupy a store one hundred and thirty-two feet deep, and keep the largest stock of furniture in the county.

William Hicks, a native of Dauphin county, settled in Meyersdale in 1840, and engaged in blacksmithing and lumbering. In 1868 he removed to Westmoreland county, his present home. W. C. Hicks, son of William, is a native of Meyersdale, and has been postmaster in the town since 1871; also, carrying on the business of a dealer in books and stationery. He was the first soldier from Meyersdale that enlisted in the late war, and the third that enlisted in the county. He entered the service in April, 1861, in Co. A, 10th Penn. reserves; was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 12, 1862; mustered out in June, 1864.

Alonzo Chamberlin, coal operator, is a native of New York State. For twenty-five years he

has been engaged in the coal trade in Maryland and Pennsylvania. He came to Meyersdale in 1872, and purchased sixteen hundred acres of coal land in Summit township. In 1875 the Cumberland and Elk Lick Coal Company was formed, and Mr. Chamberlin elected its vice-president, in which capacity he still serves. The company now has quite extensive cokeworks in successful operation.

Levi J. Yoder was born in this county. He learned blacksmithing with his father, and worked at his trade for sixteen years. In 1882 he entered the hardware store of G. W. Gassman as clerk, and is still engaged in that pursuit. Mr. Yoder served in the late war in Co. F, 61st regt. Penn. Vols., from September, 1864, to June, 1865.

C. B. Cook is a native of Southampton township, and was educated in the schools of Somerset county. In 1873 he entered Mount Union College, Ohio, where he completed the commercial course. He has followed teaching since he was fifteen years of age, and has been principal of normal schools at Ursina, Romney, West Virginia, Meyersdale and Salisbury. Since 1880 he has been a principal of the Meyersdale Normal School. Mr. Cook was county mercantile appraiser in 1880. He is connected with several secret orders, I.O.O.F., K. of P., F. & A. M., in which he has held prominent offices.

W. S. Mock is a native of Bedford county. He learned photography under F. H. Foltz in Bedford, and in 1883 came to Meyersdale and established business for himself. He is skilled in both painting and photography.

Dr. W. G. Burns, dentist, was born in Adams county, Ohio, and received his educational training in Geneva (Ohio) College, where he took both a scientific and a classical course. In 1861 he graduated from the Ohio Dental College, Cincinnati. In 1878 he settled in Meyersdale, where he now practices, in partnership with Dr. W. H. Stryker. This firm also have a branch office in Berlin. Dr. Stryker is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Dental College, Philadelphia. Dr. Burns served in the late war in Co. G, 63d regt. Iowa Vol. Inf., from June, 1863, to March, 1864.

LODGES.

Odd-Fellows.—Dale Lodge, No. 810, I.O.O.F., was organized by D.D.G.M. John H. Uhl, on September 26, 1872, with the following charter members: G. W. Case, N.G.; William Megahan, V.G.; J. L. Corley, Sec'y; G. H. Walter, Ass't Sec'y; William Border, Treas.; P. N. Runyan, A. Kegg, H. Friedline, J. H. Friedline, L. R. Kegg, H. Esfelder. The present number of members is forty-five. Assets, one thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Royal Arcanum.—Dale City Council, No. 750, R.A., was organized in March, 1883. Officers: George H. Suhrie, regent; Dr. H. C. McKinley, vice-regent; A. F. John, past regent; Dr. U. M. Beachley, orator; H. P. Hartley, treasurer; M. A. Rutter, collector; E. M. Beachley, secretary; Jos. A. Ritter, guide; J. H. Bisell, warden; J. J. Hoblitzell, J. H. Bisell, J. T. Shipley, trustees; Dr. H. C. McKinley and Dr. W. C. Koontz, medical examiners. Charter members: George H. Suhrie, A. F. John, Dr. H. C. McKinley, Dr. U. M. Beachley, M. A. Rutter, J. H. Bisell, Dr. W. C. Koontz, J. A. Ritter, E. M. Beachley, H. P. Hartley, E. L. Buechley, J. T. Shipley, S. D. Livengood, J. J. Hoblitzell, W. T. Hoblitzell, George M. Hoblitzell, Robert B. Spears, E. M. Lichty, C. G. Masters. The present membership is twenty-one. Amount of cash in the treasury, one hundred dollars.

Grand Army.—M. C. Lowry *Post, No. 214, G.A.R., was organized July 14, 1881. H. C. McKinley was elected post commander. Following are the names of charter members: John H. Bissell, J. A. Heckard, John B. Weimer, J. Dongas, Gus. Dorn, W. G. Burns, Milton Lewis, J. H. May, F. E. Rodgers, W. H. Sellers, L. J. Yoder, H. C. McKinley, L. A. Smith, Fred Hady, Garrett Forespring, John Houtzel, W. C. Hicks, John Stacer, Albert Stratton, Amos Finnegan, M. Houtzel, Jacob Hoyle. Present membership, sixty-six.

Legion of Honor.—Valley Council, No. 85, American Legion of Honor, was organized February 7, 1880, with thirty charter members. The first officers were: James S. Black, C.; G. W. Gassman, P.C.; E. Wineland, V.C.; H. P. Hartley, Orator; G. H. Suhrie, Sec'y; Geo. J. Black, Treas. Present membership, fifty-four. This order is an insurance association. The present amount of life insurance is two hundred thousand dollars.

Knights of Pythias.—Pioneer Lodge, No. 471, K. of P., was organized March 25, 1881,

*M. C. Lowry, a member of Co. A, 10th Penn. reserves, was wounded and captured at the battle of Gaines' Mill. After six weeks' imprisonment at Belle Island, was exchanged and rejoined his command, and was killed in battle at Fredericksburg, December 12, 1862.

with thirty-two charter members. C. B. Cook, P.C.; F. T. Lockard, C.C.; John S. Graves, V.C.; W. G. Hocking, P.; N. J. Berston, M. of Ex.; W. T. Hoblitzell, M. of F. The present membership is fifty-two. Value of lodge property, five hundred dollars; cash on hand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Free and Accepted Masons.—Meyersdale Lodge, No. 554, F. & A. M., was instituted under a warrant of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, April 28, 1879. Officers, at institution of lodge: Wm. A. Garman, W.M.; James H. Gallagher, S.W.; Altha F. John, J.W.; S. C. Hartley, Treas.; Josiah O. Meyers, Sec'y; J. T. Shipley, S.D.; Martin A. Rutter, J.D.; Geo. H. Suhrie, Pursuivant; Jos. A. Ritter, S.M.C.; Charles Williams, Tiler; Lou. A. Smith, J. T. Shipley, J. O. Meyers, Trustees. Charter members: William A. Garman, George H. Suhrie, James H. Gallagher, Theo. F. Livengood, Altha F. John, Milo R. Adams, S. Calvin Hartley, Levi Lichliter, Josiah O. Meyers, Joseph A. Ritter, John T. Shipley, William B. Johnston, Lou. A. Smith, William H. Meyers, Christ. G. Stutzman, Jacob Cottel, Martin A. Rutter, Charles Williams. Past masters: Dr. William A. Garman, James H. Gallagher, A. F. John, George H. Suhrie, Dr. Theo. F. Livengood. Present membership, thirty-eight; funds in treasury, about two hundred dollars.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Organized in 1883. President, Mrs. Dr. U. M. Beachley; vice-president, Mrs. Johnson Collins; secretary, Mrs. Geo. H. Suhrie; treasurer, Mrs. A. D. Gnagey. Membership, about twenty-five.

Shooting Club.—The Meyersdale Shooting Club is composed of the following members: Geo. W. Gassman, William Heffley, William Slicer, William Hocking, Frank Black, George Collins, J. Meyers, John Young, Joseph Miller. W. G. Burns, captain; Frank Black, secretary. This club took the prize ($10) at the Tri-State shooting match, held at Frostburg, Maryland, in 1881. It also secured a silver cup from the Somerset Agricultural Society the same year.

INDUSTRIES.

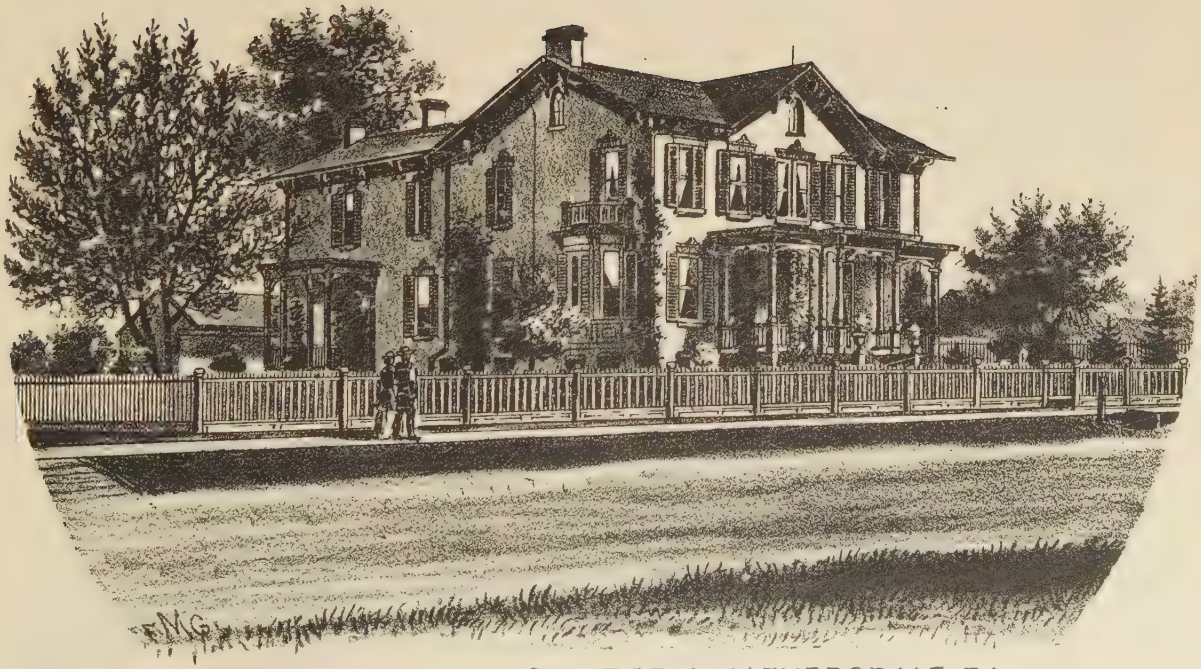
Savage Firebrick Works.—The Savage Firebrick Company was organized in 1871 and chartered in 1872. The members of the company are: J. J. Hoblitzell, of Meyersdale; Nelson Bell, of Maryland; J. M. Porter, John Porter and James Porter, of West Virginia, and W. D. Porter, of Pittsburgh. J. J. Hoblitzell is president of the company, and J. M. Porter, secretary and treasurer. This company manufactures firebrick of all kinds, which are shipped to every state in the Union, and also to Canada, South America and Mexico. The capacity of their works is fifteen millions per year. The average quantity shipped is about seven hundred thousand per month. About three hundred and fifty hands are employed.

The works of the company at Keystone consist of one main building 60 × 130 feet, with two annexes, 40 × 100 and 50 × 50 respectively. There are five kilns, each holding about forty thousand bricks. The same company also has works at Williams' Station, Somerset county, and at Hyndman, Bedford county. The manufactory at Williams' is two stories, 60 × 130 feet. There are three kilns, each of fifty thousand capacity. The machinery is all of the latest and most improved pattern and is run by a sixty-horsepower Gardner engine. The clay mines, which supply all three of the establishments, are located at the Great Savage mountain, at Williams' Station. These mines are the greatest in the country. The main building of the works at Hyndman is 80 × 120 feet, with an annex 50 × 80.

Coal Mines.—The Baltimore and Cumberland Coal Company (limited) was organized in 1876. The original members of the company were: J. J. Hoblitzell, chairman; W. T. Hoblitzell, secretary and treasurer; James Dorsey and Mrs. S. I. Brown, of Pittsburgh. In 1879 Dorsey sold his interest to J. J. Hoblitzell, of Meyersdale, and E. K. Hyndman, of Pittsburgh. This company operates two mines. The Central mine, located on Grassy run, in Elk Lick township, has a productive capacity of about six hundred tons daily. It is worked by drift mining. The coal vein is nine feet in thickness. The Hoblitzell mine, two miles east of Meyersdale, in Summit township, is worked by slope mining. Four veins from three to five feet in thickness are being worked. Capacity, two hundred tons per day. The number of employés of this company is about eighty. W. T. Hoblitzell is general bookkeeper both of the Savage Firebrick Company and the mining company. In partnership with his brother, George M., he also conducts stores at Hyndman, Keystone and Williams.'

The coal mines of the Cumberland and Elk Lick Coal Company are situated about two miles

J. J. Hoblitzell



RESIDENCE OF J.J. HOBLITZELL, MEYERSDALE, PA.

west of Meyersdale, on the Salisbury branch railroad. The coal underlies about seven farms of excellent limestone land. The vein is ten feet in thickness and is worked by drift mining. The coal is semi-bituminous and of excellent quality. This company was formed in 1875. Alexander Shaw was elected president and A. Chamberlin vice-president, and still continue in the offices. About one hundred hands are employed. The annual product is about one hundred thousand tons. The coal is shipped by rail and tidewater to Baltimore and intermediate points. This company also have thirty-two coke ovens in operation, from which about three hundred tons of coke are shipped each week to Chicago rolling mills.

The Keystone Coal and Manufacturing Company was organized in 1870. The name was changed to the Keystone Coal Company in 1878. The originators were Henry T. Weld, of Mount Savage, Maryland; William J. Baer, of Somerset; H. A. Stiles, of Philadelphia, president; George F. Baer, of Somerset; William Brace, superintendent, and others. The same gentlemen constitute the present company. This company has a drift mine, working a ten-foot vein of coal, situated on the Casselman river, two and one-half miles southwest of Meyersdale. The opening of the mine is one hundred and eighty feet above the river. The coal is lowered by an inclined plane and carried by a narrow-gauge railroad belonging to the company to Keystone Junction, on the Baltimore & Ohio. About one hundred and twenty-five hands are employed, and from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred tons of coal shipped daily.

The Casselman Coal Company was organized in March, 1880, the members of the company being R. F. Hoffman and R. L. France. The present members are R. F. Hoffman and William G. Hocking. In April, 1880, this company opened a drift-mine (three-foot vein) at Garrett. In June, 1882, another vein (five feet) was opened eight hundred feet west of the first opening. Only the latter opening is now worked. About thirty hands are employed, and from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty tons of coal shipped daily.

GARRETT.

Garrett is a village of about three hundred inhabitants, situated at the junction of the Pittsburgh division and the Berlin branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It has been built since the opening of the railroads, and is an important shipping point. The present industries of the place are three stores, one boarding-house, one shoemaker's shop, two blacksmith shops, and one sawmill, owned by Herman Christner. Garrett is surrounded by coal mines, which as yet are not extensively worked.

F. E. Meyers is a native of Berlin, and was educated in the schools of Berlin and Meyersdale. In 1871 he began teaching, and taught in the schools of the county for ten years. In 1882 he began the study of telegraphy, and is at present agent and operator at Garrett station.

CHURCHES.

Reformed.—Amity Reformed church, Meyersdale, was organized about 1851, by Rev. Henry Knepper. Among the original members and officers were the following: Elder, C. M. Hicks; Samuel Foust, Eliza Hicks, A. M. Sheetz, Elizabeth Sintrock, Harriet Miller, Lisetta Scheuber, Levi Heckert and Rebecca Heckert. The pastors have been Revs. Henry Knepper, A. B. Koplin, W. A. Gring, George A. Fickes, John McConnell, A. B. Koplin, A. C. Geary, L. D. Steckel and John M. Schick. The first house of worship was a union church, erected by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. In 1875 it was purchased by the Reformed congregation for one thousand five hundred dollars, and repaired at a cost of seven hundred dollars. Church members, two hundred and thirty-seven; sabbath-school scholars, one hundred and sixty.

Lutheran.—The Zion Evangelical Lutheran church, Meyersdale, was organized by Rev. Eli Fare in 1852. The original members were Joseph and Elizabeth Keim, Alexander and Catharine Walker, John I. Hicks, Catharine Geary, Mary A. Albright, Harriet Hicks, Catharine Olinger, Peter Kessler, Christ. Shiver, Margaret Sheetz, Barbara Yorty, Mary E. Yorty, Wilhelmina Swearman and Catharine Herring. The first church officers were Samuel Bittner, Alexander Walker, Joseph Keim and Joseph Baldwin. The pastors have been as follows: Rev. Eli Fare, 1852–6; Philip Sheeder, 1856–64; Jesse Winecoff (supply), 1864–5; John Forthman, 1865–8; M. F. Pfähler, 1868–73; I. B. Crist, 1873–4; D. Earhart (supply), 1875; J. A. Koser, 1875–8; J. Milton Snyder, 1878, present pastor. The first house of worship, a union meeting-house, was erected in 1854, and cost about two thousand six hundred dollars. It was called Amity

Lutheran and Reformed church. The corner-stone of the present church was laid August 26, 1876. The house was dedicated July 29, 1877. It cost two thousand five hundred dollars. It is a beautiful church, with frescoed walls and ceiling, stained glass, etc. The building is a frame, 35×50 feet, with a steeple and bell. The present membership of the church is one hundred and fifty; of the sabbath school, one hundred and twenty.

Rev. J. Milton Snyder, pastor of the Lutheran church at Meyersdale, is a native of Franklin county. He graduated from the college at Gettysburg, in 1875, having the honor of being class-poet. He afterward took a full course in the theological seminary at Gettysburg, and in 1878 was ordained at Wrightsville, Pennsylvania. In July, 1878, he became pastor of Salisbury Lutheran congregation, which he continued to serve until October, 1879. He then accepted a call to the pastorate of the Meyersdale church, which he still serves.

Protestant Episcopal.—In October, 1869, Rt. Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D.D., LL.D., bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese, and Rev. Richard S. Smith, rector of St. Peter's church, Uniontown, determined to visit the towns of Somerset county with the ultimate view of establishing a mission in some of them. After holding services at Somerset, Berlin, Meyers' Mills and Petersburg, on deliberation it was decided to establish a mission at Meyers' Mills. June 8, 1870, Rev. A. A. Kerfoot and Rev. R. S. Smith held an interview with Peter Meyers, and procured two lots for the use of the church, one of them being donated. In the latter part of 1871, the church was completed. It was consecrated May 22, 1874, by Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot. The church edifice cost two thousand dollars. The pastors have been: Revs. H. F. Hartman, G. W. Easter, Thomas White and W. G. Stonex. The first trustees were: W. A. Border, E. V. Goodchild and J. O. Meyers. The present membership is about sixty; sabbath-school pupils, about forty. The memorial bell on this church was presented by S. H. Kerfoot, brother of the bishop, and bears the following inscription:

"The sound will make glad the surrounding hills, as the sight of them gladdened his heart."

Methodist Episcopal.—Meyersdale appointment of the Methodist Episcopal church was taken up in 1870, by Revs. S. T. Mitchell and D. J. Dana. Their successors have been: Revs. R. M. Freshwater, W. A. Stewart, S. W. Davis, J. C. Castle, J. J. Moffitt, W. Long and George S. Holmes. There were about fifteen original members. The first trustees were: James S. Black, John T. Hocking, John L. Curley, John Hocking, George J. Black, George W. Case, Dr. G. W. I. Brown and Dr. W. C. Hicks. The house of worship, a two-story brick structure, which cost about eight thousand dollars, was commenced in 1873, and finished and dedicated in 1875. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop Edward Ames. The last of the indebtedness of the society was paid in 1882. The church now has about one hundred members and one hundred and fifty sabbath-school scholars.

German Baptist.—Meyersdale church of the Brethren, or German Baptists, was organized in 1876, with two hundred and fifty members. This church now has two hundred and seventy-five members and three meeting-houses. The meeting-house in Meyersdale was erected in 1851. Bishop, C. G. Lint; ministers, John R. Lichty, S. P. Maust, U. D. Braucher, E. K. Hostetler, D. M. Fike. The first bishop of the present Meyersdale church was John Berkley.

In 1882, the Progressive Brethren, having separated from the original church, erected a new meeting-house in Meyersdale, at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars.

The German Baptist church, situated at Berkley's Mills, and now a part of the Meyersdale charge, was erected in 1850, at a cost of about five hundred dollars.

The Summit Mills German Baptist church was built in 1845, at a cost of one thousand dollars, under the administration of John Berkley, who was the first bishop of the old Elk Lick congregation. After the division of the church, in 1876, Jonas Lichty became the bishop. The first ministers were Joel Gnagy and Jacob W. Peck. Present membership, one hundred and fifty.

Roman Catholic.—The Meyersdale Roman Catholic church was built in 1849. There was no resident priest at the time. The original members of the church were: Joseph Staub, Ambrose Breig, Matthias Luhrie, Joseph Luhrie, Francis Luhrie, Ananias Wetmiller, Michael Smith, Daniel Breig, Joseph McKinzey, John McKinzey and Patrick McKinzey. The first stationed priest was Father Patrick Brown,

succeeded by Father James Fitzgerald, Father James Brady and others. The present membership is about three hundred; pupils, about fifty.

Garrett Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal church at Garrett was erected in 1882, under the ministry of Rev. A. Freeman. Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., of Pittsburgh, preached the dedicatory sermon. This is a frame church, of Gothic style, and cost about one thousand dollars. The first trustees were: Dr. H. Garey, Nicholas Clemens, William Brown, Thomas Price, Jr., John Hocking, Sr., and Thomas S. Hepplewhite. Class-leader and sabbath-school superintendent, T. S. Hepplewhite. The present membership is fourteen; sabbath-school scholars and teachers, thirty-five.

The church of the Evangelical Association at Garrett was also erected in 1882, under the administration of Rev. R. P. Vanmeter. The building cost about eight hundred dollars. Trustees: W. B. Shaffer, Samuel Weimer and David Sheler. Class-leader, W. B. Shaffer. Membership, church, twenty; sabbath school, seventy.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

J. J. HOBLITZELL.

The Hoblitzells came from Lorraine, Germany, in an early day, and settled in Norfolk, Virginia, from which state six brothers—Jacob, John, George, William, Samuel and Henry—removed to Annapolis, Maryland, about 1780. They were numbered among the most enterprising business men of that place, they engaging quite extensively in contracting and building, and some of the oldest buildings of Annapolis still remaining intact as constructed by them—monuments to their memory. About 1800 Jacob removed to Cumberland, Maryland, and soon became one of the leading business men, his enterprises being both numerous and varied. He engaged not only as a contractor and builder, but as a miller and brick manufacturer, which latter industry he conducted on the most extensive scale of any manufacturer in the state. He built boats, on the first opening of the Cumberland coal-field, for the purpose of conveying coal down the Potomac river to Georgetown and Alexandria, and also supplied the navy department at Washington, D.C., with coal.

He found time from his numerous business enterprises to engage quite extensively in politics, and served as the first sheriff of what now constitutes Allegheny and Washington counties before they were divided. He also served as a member of the state legislature. He died about 1834. He was twice married, the second time to Amy Bell, and they became the parents of three children—Dennis, George and William T.

Dennis Hoblitzell was born in Cumberland, in 1810 or 1812. He followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors, for he engaged in contracting and building, also in merchandising and steamboating. He was one of the contractors on the national pike extending from Baltimore, Maryland, to St. Louis, Missouri. In civil affairs he also bore no unimportant part, he being one of the delegates to revise the state constitution in 1827 or 1828. While engaged in steamboating he died suddenly at Vincennes, Indiana. He and his wife Sarah A. (Stoddard) became the parents of three children—James J., William T. and Elizabeth.

James J. Hoblitzell was born at Pleasant Mills, near Cumberland, in 1832. His father's death having occurred when he was quite young, and the estate he left having been almost entirely dissipated by a species of legerdemain, through which many estates pass, he was obliged to embark on the voyage of life, after having obtained a common-school education, with no other resources than his own energy and industry. Deeming a trade one of the requisites of success—a foundation from which he could aspire to something more extended and extensible—he engaged with a saddler and harnessmaker in Cumberland, and worked with such assiduity and intelligence, that in 1852, having become proficient in his calling, he immediately launched out in business on his own account. His success seemed assured from the outset, for, having successfully coped with manufacturers in his native place, he extended his operations to Frostburg, and ultimately to Pittsburgh, he conducting business at these places simultaneously. After the breaking out of the rebellion he contracted with the general government for two hundred thousand dollars' worth of infantry, cavalry and artillery equipments, the stipulations of which contract were faithfully fulfilled by Mr. Hoblitzell to his financial advancement. Although not a drafted

man, his patriotism caused him to place a substitute in the army. He held for a time the provostship of a division at Nashville, Tennessee. He next engaged in the milling business. When the oil excitement broke out he engaged quite extensively and successfully in purchasing and disposing of oil territory and oil leases, not only in this state, but also in West Virginia and Tennessee, in which two latter states he still retains numerous leases.

Mr. Hoblitzell is emphatically a business man. His business judgment is excellent, and enables him to discern successful results from the very inception of his multifarious enterprises; and so strong is his own confidence in his discernment, that he does not hesitate to engage in projects from which the more timid would cautiously shrink, so that in the course of his tireless and busy life he has become identified directly or indirectly with a very large number of enterprises and duties. Among them can be mentioned a very important one in which he is at present engaged, namely, the manufacture of fireclay brick in this county. This enterprise dates back to 1871, when the original plant was established at Keystone junction. Not long after its establishment the indications of a disastrous failure became painfully apparent, owing to the supply of clay not being as large or valuable as a careful inspection at first apparently guaranteed. Mr. Hoblitzell's faith in the enterprise was unbounded, and he would not abandon the idea but what clay could be found in paying quantities, and accordingly commenced prospecting, and soon discovered in Savage mountain the best of clay in quantity almost inexhaustible. From this time on the success of the company (the Savage Firebrick Co.) has been phenomenal, and to meet the increasing demands made on them, additional works have been established at Williams' station and Hyndman, they now having four hundred employés. Mr. Hoblitzell is also largely interested in the Baltimore & Cumberland Coal Co. and the Willmetto Limestone Co., all of which companies do a very large business under his efficient management, he being president of these three corporations. Numerous and important as the enterprises already enumerated are, they have not consumed all his energies, for he has engaged quite extensively as a railroad contractor, notably on the Pittsburgh & Western and Baltimore & Ohio railroads.

Politically Mr. Hoblitzell is a republican, and he has received the suffrages of the people on various occasions. As mayor of Frostburg, Maryland, he inaugurated and prosecuted a system of public improvements which not only beautified, but added to the material wealth of this city. Elected to the state legislature in Maryland, he, in common with many republicans in the southern states, was counted out.

Energy, enterprise, and a fearless and indomitable will are the prominent traits of his character. To these qualities, in a life commenced in unpropitious poverty and beset throughout with many obstacles, may be attributed the ultimate financial success that has crowned his efforts.

In 1851 he was married to Julia K. Hartzell. They have become the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom are now living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hoblitzell are members of the Methodist church.

CHAPTER LX.

QUEMAHONING.

Derivation of the Name — Organization and Early History — Prominent Early Families — A Glance at Pioneer Life — Social Pleasures and Customs — Daniel Stoy, The Pioneer at Stoystown — Growth of the Town — Formerly an Important Place — Its Present Business Interests — Hooversville — Its Origin and Growth.

QUEMAHONING township derives its name from its principal watercourse. The Rev. Jacob Heckewelder, who for forty years was a missionary among the Delawares and other tribes of Indians, gives the following as the derivation of the name: Cuuni-Mahoni. Cuuni, meaning a pine grove; Mahoni, water from a lick; the full significance of the two words in conjunction being a stream issuing from a lick in a pine grove. From these two words, which are presumably from the language of the Delawares, the word Quemahoning had its origin. The township was organized in 1775. It was among the early settled portions of the county, and the present population are nearly all descendants of the pioneers. In agricultural importance this township stands among the best in the county. It contains the borough of Stoystown, one of the earliest settlements in the county, and the village of Hooversville, both of

WILLIAM H. MILLER.

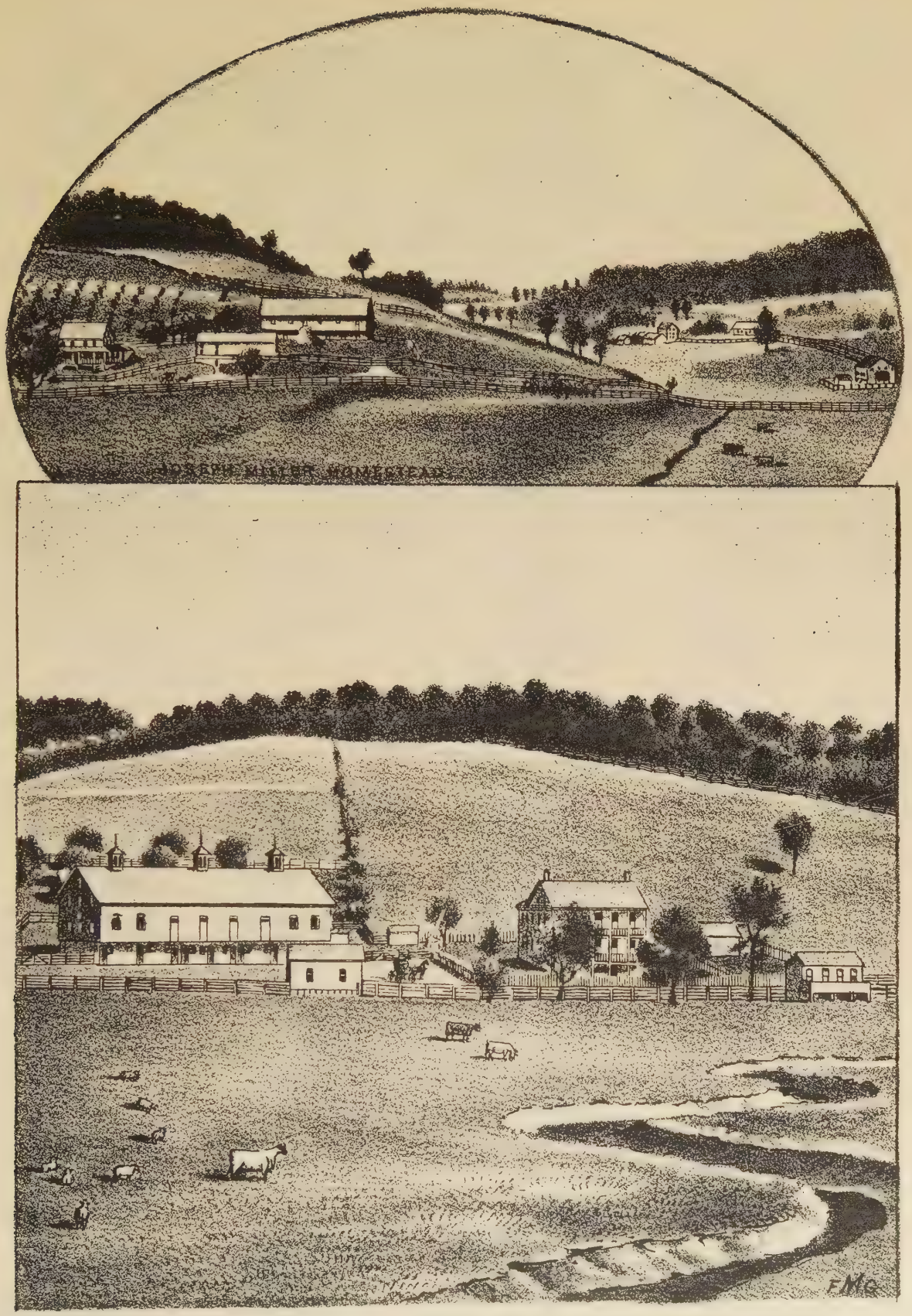
MRS. WILLIAM H. MILLER.

THE MILLER FAMILY.

JOSEPH, JOSEPH, JR., JACOB J. AND W. H. MILLER.

In 1784 Joseph Miller, the progenitor of the Miller family in Quemahoning, came from Reading, Pennsylvania, with his family and settled in Stony Creek township, near Coleman's station, where he purchased a large tract of land, which he improved and on which he resided until his decease. His remains were laid away in a family burying-ground one mile north of Coleman's station, on the Berlin road. He reared a large family of children, the eldest of whom, Joseph, Jr., was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1784. The elder Miller was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and for his time, a successful farmer. Joseph, Jr., grew up on his father's farm, and was reared to the life of a farmer. He married Mary Shaffer, daughter of Henry Shaffer; eleven children were born to them, five boys and six girls. At the age of twenty-three years (1804) he came to Quemahoning and settled upon a tract of three hundred and twenty acres of land lying adjacent to Higgins' creek, a branch of Stony creek, now known as Beaver Dam creek. The patent for this land was issued in 1784 by the executive council of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to one John Paul, a Quaker, from whom Mr. Miller made his purchase. The land was entirely unimproved, and he began the erection of "a home and a farm," on the place now owned by Valentine Miller. He was thrifty and successful, and acquired a well-earned competency; to each of his sons he bequeathed a nice farm. He died in 1860, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, "full of days, riches and honor." He was a religious man, a worthy member of the Lutheran church, in which faith he reared his family.

Jacob J., the second son of Joseph, Jr., was born on the farm first settled by his father, April 18, 1812. He married Miss Isabella, daughter of Jacob Maurrer, in January of 1839. One son and two daughters were born to them: William H., Ann Eliza and Sarah E. He died in June of 1883. William H. was born December 6, 1846. He received a good common-school education, and in 1868 married Miss Mary C., daughter of Daniel J. Lichty. The Lichty family are of Swiss extraction, and among the early settlers of Somerset township. In 1872 he purchased the farm on which he now resides, and which is a portion of the original purchase of his grandfather. During the war of the rebellion he served as a member of Co. G, 93d regt. Penn. Vet. Vol. Inf. This regiment was attached to Sheridan's command, and did good service. Mr. Miller was in the service until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, when he returned to his home and resumed his former occupation, that of farming and school-teaching. Of the descendants of Joseph Miller, Jr., one son, Noah J., and twelve grandsons were in the Union army, three of whom lost their lives in battle. Grand Army Post, No. 318, was named in honor of one of them, Reuben Ferner. In closing this brief sketch of the Miller family, it is but just to say that no family in this township have been more largely identified with its development than they, and that no member of the family has ever stained the family escutcheon since the emigration of their worthy ancestor. To William H. Miller the reader is indebted for this sketch of the family and the illustration on the opposite page, the upper portion of which shows the farm where his grandfather, Joseph, Jr., laid the foundation for the magnificent inheritance he left to his posterity.



RESIDENCE OF Wm H. MILLER ESQ. QUEMAHONING TP., SOMERSET CO., PA.

which are prosperous communities. Coal mining for local purposes has been carried on for many years, but no extensive operations have yet been undertaken.

The people are mainly of German descent, and are thrifty, moral and intelligent.

Let the reader try to imagine the loneliness, the dreariness and the desolation of this region in 1776; and unless he is gifted with an extraordinary imagination, he will not picture the situation worse than it really was. Yet there were several families of white people then living here, with woods and wild beasts all about them, and constant danger from the savages threatening them. Pack-horse trails were the principal routes of travel. There were few stores or mills in any part of the then vast territory of Bedford county, and frequently long journeys over the mountains to the eastern settlements had to be made when the pioneers desired to procure supplies. Salt and sugar were luxuries, and were used sparingly. Tea and coffee appeared on the table only on rare occasions. Simple food, well cooked, and good home-made garments fed and clothed the early settlers.

At the organization of Somerset county, Quemahoning included about one-sixth of the territory of the county. In 1796 the taxables were as follows:

George Anderson,
Frederick Allishouse,
John Armstrong,
George Ankeny,
Christian Ankeny,
Adam Berkey,
John Bridges,
John Baker,
Jacob Barnhart,
Christly Bralier,
Emanuel Bralier,
Christly Berky,
John Berky,
Jacob of Jos. Berkey,
Michael Baker,
Benjamin Baker,
Christopher Beam,
Jacob Beam,
Henry Beam,
Peter Beam,
Jacob Brener,
Dewalt Bonebreak,
Jacob Baker,
John Burns,
Peter Barnhart,
Dewalt Bugher,
Joseph Berkey,
Jacob Berkey,
Joseph Buck,
Jacob Baker,
Robert Brown,
William Boyd,
Richard Brown,
Jacob Bonnet,
Henry Bonebreak,
Gen. J. Chambers,
Thomas Campbell,
John Comer,
Andrew Campbell,
John Cesler,
James Crage,
Joseph Cather,
Daniel Cohanhower,
Peter Conrad,
Christly Carver,
Abraham Carver,
Lew. Cortz,
Jonathan Cable,
Abraham Clemmens,
Jacob Coffman,
John Campbell,
John Colpany,
George Dum,
Elphritz Deal,
Samuel Duncan,
George Emmert,
Thomas Edmon,
George Edmon,
Josiah Espy, Esq., Prothy.,
Abraham Flory,
William Findley,
Jacob Faith,
Thomas Faith,
Moses Frame,
Daniel Ferner,
Adam Fisher,
Jacob Fronehiser,
Jacob Fisher,
William Frame,
Abraham Faith,
John Fuery,
John Good,
Abraham Good,
George Gardner,
George Grimes,
Matthias Goshett,
Jacob Good,
Jacob Hoffman,
John Hare,
Joseph Hattery,
James Hattery,
Abraham Hagerman,
Alexander Handline,
Conrad Hoffany,
Christian Hiple,
Henry Hiple,
Walter Huse,
Cornelius Haneline,
John Hoffman,
George Heminger,
Solomon Horner,
Alexander Hunter,
Jacob Hess,
Adam Horner,
Daniel Horner,
John Horner,
David Hully,
John Heiple,
Jacob Huff,
John Husband,
Isaac Husband,
Widow Husband,
Phebe Husband,
Herman Husband, Est.,
Jacob Hoover,
Ludwick Hays,
Thomas John,
Solomon Kimmell,
Samuel Kerr,
Daniel Kizer,
Andrew Kack,
Jacob Kizer,
Frederick Krise,
Lewis Kiser,
Frederick Keller,
Adam Keever,
Michael Kimmell,
George Koonce,
Nicholas Kimes,
George Kimes,
Philip Kimell,
George King,
Jacob Loud,
David Levingston,
Conrad Lint,
John Lint,
Henry Lephart,
John Layman,
Thomas McCall,
James McDermet,
John Murphy,
Ephraim Mattock,
James McDermet, Jr.,
Jacob Melkteberger,
John More,
Frederick Mostoller,
John Mostoller,
Michael Mowry,
George Messebaugh,
John Mishler,
William Matthews,
Samuel Matthews,
Joseph Mishler,
Christian Miller,
Abraham Morrison, Esq.,
William McKelteck,
Peter Miller,
John Marteny,
John Nofsinger,
Christly Nofsinger,
Gotlip Netz,
John Neal,
Alexander Ogle,
John Ozburn,
John Overholtz,
Lawrence Oats,
Peter Pisel,
Israel Penrod,
Eleazer Penrod,
Henry Pitall,
David Penrod,
John Penrod,
Christly Plough,
John Plough,
Henry Plough,
Jacob Plough,
Peter Plough,
Christly Plough, Big,
Rudolph Pitcher,
Henry Pence,
John Reed,
Gabriel Rhoads,
Thomas Rose,
Jacob Reed,
Casper Ripple,
Peter Ramon,
Henry Swoger,
Jacob Smoker,
John Shaw,
Frederick Sharreman,
Henry Stall,
John Shull,
Henry Sheffer,
Samuel Specker,
Robert Smiley,
George Stickell,
Samuel Steel,
Isaac Sharreman,
Melker Seece,
Philip Smith,
Jacob Shull,
Samuel Shull,
David Showman,
George Showman,
James Shanks,
Jacob Stutzman,
Samuel Stutzman,
John Sheffer,
Simon Sheffer,
Christian Spangler,
Jacob Simmerman,
Thomas Swank,
Casper Swank,
Jacob Swank,
Michael Simmerman,
Peter Swiger,
Philip Sheffer,
Michael Soma,
John Spiker,
Jacob Stover,
Daniel Stoy, Esq.,
Henry Snyder,
Jacob Snyder,
James Smith,
Adam Snyder,
George Thomas,
Felty Tallybaugh,
George Thomas,
Philip Ugly,
John Wright,
Thomas Wallice,
David Wright,

Peter Wolf,	John Webster,
Andrew Wolf,	George Wimer,
John Wertz,	James Wells, Esq.,
John Ward,	Jacob Youngman.

Total valuation of the township, one hundred and two thousand sixty-eight dollars, real and personal. Amount of taxes collected, five hundred and ten dollars and thirty-eight cents. John Good, collector.

Michael Zimmerman, Joseph Miller and several others were resident taxpayers at this time, but for some reason their names do not appear on the records.

The Statlers and the Berkhards settled in the northern part of Somerset county in 1775. In 1776 another family came to this wilderness—the Mostollers. Frederick Mostoller settled near Friedens station, where, about 1782, he erected a gristmill, the site of which is now occupied by a dwelling. He lived and died in Somerset township. His sons were John and George. John died in Somerset township, in 1842, aged seventy-two years. He served as county commissioner, and represented the county in the legislature in 1820. He married Christina, daughter of Yost Miller, and was the father of Joseph, George, Elizabeth, Rosa and Leah, of whom only Joseph is living. Joseph was formerly engaged in the lumber business. He is now eighty-two years old, and resides with his son, J. W., in Quemahoning. He married Sarah, daughter of Michael Mowry, and is the father of nine children: David, Charles H. (deceased), J. W., Louisa (Lambert), Elizabeth (deceased), Mary (Wilt), Rosa A. (deceased), Nancy (Lambert) and Belinda (Carver). David and J. W. served in the late war, the former one year and the latter three years. J. W. was captured, and held in Libby prison two months.

Michael Zimmerman was a prominent man in early times, and was the owner of about fourteen hundred acres. He was born in Lancaster county, in 1761; came to Somerset county about 1784, and purchased his land from Daniel Stoy, the early pioneer. Mr. Zimmerman ran a distillery during the whisky insurrection, but sustained no loss. At one time a few soldiers encamped at his place. The dwelling-house now occupied by John Griffin was built by Michael Zimmerman in 1800. He died in 1823. His wife was Elizabeth Kimmel. They reared a family of nine children, whose names are given in a biography of the Zimmerman family in this chapter.

The Berkeys were among the first settlers of Somerset county. The first generation came from Germany, probably before the revolution. Jacob Berkey was born in Conemaugh township in 1792. He was a farmer, and died in Quemahoning, in 1872. He married Elizabeth Sadoris, and was the father of Daniel, William, Jonathan (deceased), Jacob S., Oliver (deceased), Henry S., Susan, Mary and Louisa. Daniel, William, Oliver and Henry S. served in the late war, and Oliver died in the service. Henry S. served during two terms of enlistment; was taken prisoner and held two months, being confined in Libby prison. William Berkey has resided in Stoystown since 1883. He married Caroline Maurer and is the father of Albert, Herman W., Jeremiah, Jacob M., Catharine E., Amanda, Minerva and Idella C. Jacob M. is a school-teacher, and taught normal school in Berlin in 1883.

The Clarks are of English descent. Samuel Clark came from New Jersey to Somerset county about 1798, and settled on Stony Creek, two and one-half miles southwest of Hooversville. He married Margaret Manges, and was the father of thirteen children. Those living are Jacob, Noah, Joseph, William and Benjamin. Benjamin served three years in the late war, in the 54th regt. Penn. Vols. Jacob resides in Indiana county. He is now eighty-eight years old. John, the eldest son of Samuel, now deceased, was born in Bedford county in 1793, and settled in Quemahoning township in 1818. He was a captain of militia. He married Susan Smith, and was the father of G. W., now an old resident; John A., hotelkeeper at Hooversville since 1880; Eliza (Foust) and Susan (Hoover). G. W. Clark married Matilda Berkebile. Four of his children are living: Frank F., Jeremiah, Albert B. and Mary J. A. B. Clark is a blacksmith at Hooversville, and has also been engaged in the hardware business since 1881. Frank F. served about one year in Co. D, 5th Penn. Heavy Art., and was discharged in June, 1865. Jeremiah is a carpenter in Hooversville.

John S. Bowman, a native of Germany, was one of the earliest settlers in this portion of the county. He lived the greater portion of his life in Quemahoning. He was the father of one child, Peter, who lived and died in this township. His death was in 1875, at the age of eighty-four.

Peter Bowman married Mary Horner. His children were: Joseph, John, Daniel, Benjamin, William, Peter and Catharine, living; Jacob,

Elizabeth, Susanna, Rachel and Mary, deceased. Benjamin is a farmer in Quemahoning township and owns three hundred acres.

Joseph Miller, Jr., of German descent, was born in Berks county and settled in Quemahoning at the time when this entire region was little more than a wilderness. Everybody lived in log houses. Boards were few and most of the settlers made floors, doors, tables and benches, by splitting logs and hewing them into shape with a broadax. Joseph Miller, Jr., married Mary Shaffer. Their children were: Jacob J. and Valentine J., farmers in Quemahoning; Elizabeth and Susanna, Stoystown; Rosanna, Westmoreland county; Samuel J., Noah J., Nancy, Mary and Sarah, deceased. Valentine J. was county commissioner in 1868. Samuel J. was the eldest son. He married Elizabeth Mowry, and was the father of thirteen children. Four of his sons—Josiah, Noah S., Gideon and Samuel S.—served in the late war. Gideon was killed at Gettysburg; Noah S., who held a captain's commission, was wounded in the service. Jacob S., the seventh son, is living on the Spangler farm, which is one of the oldest farms in this part of the county.

Jacob J. Miller, son of Joseph, married Isabella, oldest daughter of Jacob Maurer, who moved from Brother's Valley to Quemahoning in 1818. Children: William H., Anna E. and Sarah E. (Weller). William H. is living on part of the farm once owned by his grandfather. He is a prominent farmer and owns about four hundred acres of land. Mr. Miller was elected justice of the peace in 1882.

There was far more pleasure in pioneer life than one would imagine. Nearly all the settlers were poor, but few, if any of them, were destitute. Cheerfulness is an excellent substitute for riches, and this quality was the early settler's mainstay and support amid privations and hardships. There was, and always is, among settlers in a new country, almost a fraternal intimacy, coupled with a lively interest in the prosperity of all—a helpful, generous spirit, which advancing civilization and accumulated wealth have almost banished from rural communities. In early days, every important work, such as clearing, raising a cabin or a barn, etc., was performed by the united efforts of the neighborhood. These busy playdays were called "frolics," and the name was not inappropriate, for there was a great amount of mirth and mischief pent up in the minds of those sturdy sons of the forest, and on these occasions some of it was sure to break forth to relieve the monotonous routine of work, and make it appear but pastime. There was a time when going to a raising was esteemed the *ne plus ultra* of enjoyment by the farmer's boy, and having heard the announcement of one of these grand occasions, his brain was full of the thought of it until he witnessed the fulfillment of his anticipations. Whisky flowed freely on these gala days, but reckless intemperance was probably no more common then than now.

John Steinbaugh came from Germany to this county in 1832. He died in Quemahoning in 1881, at the age of seventy-four. He married first, Nancy Shaffer, and second, Sarah Baker. Children: Lewis (deceased), George, John J., Henry (deceased), Catherine and Julia (Lambert). Lewis died in the late war. George and John J. are farming in Quemahoning. Catharine and Julia reside in Shade.

David Shaffer was an early settler of Somerset township. His son Simon, who was probably born in Bedford county, in 1785, came to this county with his father. About 1842 he removed to Quemahoning, where he died in 1862. He owned about six hundred acres in this township and Jenner. His wife was Barbara Poorman, and their children were: George, Jeremiah, Jacob and David, dead; Samuel, Aaron, Adam, Noah and Simon, living; Nancy and Mary, deceased, and Elizabeth (Anawalt), living. Adam, Aaron and Simon each served in the late war about nine months. Noah is farming on the homestead and owns about two hundred acres.

Henry Hummel moved from Franklin county to Somerset county, and followed his trade, blacksmithing, until 1849, when he died, in Shade township. He was the father of nine children, all of whom are dead: Henry, Samuel, Barney, John, Daniel, David, Jacob, Mary and Elizabeth. Joseph was born in this county in 1810. He followed blacksmithing. He died in this township at the age of seventy. He married Mary Rhoads and was the father of seven sons and two daughters. Three of the sons, Joseph R., Samuel and Benjamin, served in the late war in Co. E, 54th regt. Penn. Vols. Joseph R., the eldest son and the only member of the family now residing in the county, lives on the Noah Miller farm, one of the earliest settled farms in the township.

Henry Custer, whose ancestors are mentioned elsewhere, is a native of this county and resides in this township. His son, Adam, enlisted in August, 1862, and served until July, 1865, in Co. D, 142d regt. Penn. Vols. He was captured at Gettysburg, but paroled immediately after. He now resides in Quemahoning.

Harrison Dinges, of German descent, was born in Lebanon county in 1810. He came to Stoystown in 1832, and engaged in shoemaking, which occupation he has followed for fifty years. His first wife was Mary Pisel; his second, Elizabeth Brisbing. Children: Henry F., Edward, Maria and Hester, deceased; William J., Lorenzo, Rebecca and Eliza, living. Henry was in the army and was killed at the battle of South Mountain; Edward served one year in the United States navy; William J. served three years in the army, and was wounded in the right leg at Petersburg. He is a shoemaker and has been postmaster at Stanton Mills since 1880.

Andrew Baush came from York county and settled near Stoystown about 1808. He died at the age of fifty-two. His wife (*née* Susanna Peterson) bore thirteen children: John, William, Daniel, Elizabeth, Mary, Catharine, Nancy and Susanna, deceased; Joseph, Jacob, Andrew, Hannah and Louisa, living. Joseph was born and still resides near Stoystown. He married Rebecca Stauffer, and is the father of two children — James H. and Susanna C. James H. served in Co. G, 93d regt. Penn. Vols., from September, 1864, until June, 1865.

John L. Smith was born in this county in 1811, and died in Quemahoning township in 1878. He married Margaret Crissey, and was the father of eleven children: George, David, Frank, John, Jonathan, Josiah, Edmund, James, Lewis E., Catharine and Julia. George and David were soldiers in the late war nearly one year. Edmund taught district school six terms and normal school two terms. He is now studying telegraphy at Stoystown station.

Philip Shaver, an early settler, came to this county from Hagerstown, Maryland, and followed the trade of a millwright. He settled at the place known as Snyder's mill, and erected at that point a mill, which is still in operation. The mill was erected about 1830. Mr. Shaver died in 1879, in the ninety-third year of his age. His son Philip, born in Somerset township in 1817, moved to Quemahoning in 1850. He died in 1879. He was the father of ten children. His eldest son, O. P. Shaver, has resided in this township since 1850. He enlisted and served three years in the late war, and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness.

The oldest men in Quemahoning township are Valentine Muller and John G. Stahl, born in 1800.

The first gristmill in the township was built by George Kimmel, one mile east of Stoystown, at a very early date. Early mills were crude affairs; they performed but little work, not always doing even that little well. But they were most useful and serviceable to the pioneers, who, prior to their erection, often ate boiled wheat, or corn cracked in a mortar and baked, rather than endure the fatigue of a journey on horseback to some distant mill.

STOYSTOWN.

Stoystown is one of the oldest towns west of the Allegheny mountains. It was formerly a place of considerable importance. Being situated on the old Pittsburgh turnpike, before the railroads diverted the lines of travel and built up towns along their routes, the industries and trade at Stoystown made it the principal commercial center of Somerset county.

Daniel Stoy, after whom the town was named, was the first settler in this part of Somerset county. He probably came from Lancaster county prior to the revolutionary war. He lived by hunting and fishing and the primitive agriculture of pioneer days. Stoy was the owner of considerable land, and among his possessions was a part of the tract on which Stoystown is situated. He was frequently obliged to leave his home in the woods and take shelter in the fort at Bedford, on account of the Indians. The savages once burned his cabin. He built the first building and sold the first town lots in Stoystown. A thriving settlement soon grew up around. A Connecticut traveler, journeying to Ohio in 1798, mentions Stoystown and Greensburg as being the only settlements of importance between Bedford and Pittsburgh. Daniel Stoy was a revolutionary soldier. He died in 1834.

The first store in Stoystown was kept by Joseph Buck, and the first tavern by George Graham. Jacob Oberholtzer was the first blacksmith, and John Garman the first wagonmaker, according to the testimony of the oldest residents. The first settled physician was Dr. Franklin Young. The first mail brought to the place was carried by John Kennedy.

Stoystown grew far more rapidly than is usual with country villages. The opening of the turnpike added much to its prosperity. On March 29, 1819, the village was incorporated as a borough. Some years later, through neglect of duty on the part of the borough officers, the charter was forfeited. Stoystown then became a part of the township, and so remained until 1838, when it was incorporated for the second time. The borough now has a population of three hundred and thirty. It is well and neatly built, contains four churches, and supports a good school.

The taxables of Stoystown borough in the year 1839 were as follows: John Armor, stagedriver; Geo. Ackerman, innkeeper; John Ackerman, smith; Conrad Althouse, tailor; Dav. Baldridge, physician; widow Bisel; Jos. Bisel, stagedriver; Benj. Berkey, joiner; John Bricker, stagedriver; Thos. Boyd, stagedriver; Jac. Custer; Dav. Clarke, wagonmaker; Ph. Custer, joiner; Geo. A. Clark, merchant; Harrison Dinges, shoemaker; widow Davison (tanyard); Francis M. Erhart, wagonmaker; Wm. Febrige, carpenter; Henry Fisher, Esq., hatter; Henry Fisher, Jr., saddler; Geo. Graham; John Garman's estate; John Graham's estate; Mary Graham; Thos. Greenwood, teacher; Geo. Hartzel, Esq. (tanyard); Geo. Hartzel, Jr., tanner; John Hite (tavern); Jac. Imhoff, tanner; Jos. Johnson, hatter; Dan. Kesler, smith; Sam. Kimmel; Andrew Longabaugh, cooper; John Leberkneight, weaver; widow Lehmer; Henry Little, merchant; Dav. Little, blacksmith; Rogers Marshall; Jac. Reily, laborer; Jac. Risherberger, stagedriver; widow Reily; Jere. Shaefer, coachmaker; widow Shumaker; Dav. Staller, tinner; Jona. Staller, merchant; Henry Shoemaker, tailor; Mich. Sherer, smith; Sam. Staller, Jr.; Val. Shoaf, tanner; John G. Tantlinger, saddler; Jas. Waugh (tavern); Wm. Waugh, stagedriver; John F. Wolf, shoemaker; Alex. Young, coachmaker. Single freemen: Jac. Brubaker, blacksmith; Wm. Armstrong, tailor; Alex. Bovard, stagedriver; John Cassady, stagedriver; Mich. German, tanner; Jos. Davison, tanner; Geo. Deter, shoemaker; C. Fleeh, merchant; John Fry, shoemaker; Geo. J. Foy, clerk; Henry Harner, saddler; Wm. Hite, laborer; Thos. Shepley, Jr., painter; Sam. Shank, stagedriver; John Snell, stagedriver; Wm. Johnson, saddler; Simon Keller, chairmaker; Adam Ketring, laborer; Francis Cast, coachmaker; Cyrus Reily, shoemaker; Rich. Odell, coachmaker.

The following is a summary of the present business interests of Stoystown: Four general stores, one grocery, two hotels, one drugstore, one shoestore, two tinshops, one cigar factory, one harness-shop, three carriage and wagon shops, one cabinetshop, one foundry and machineshop, three blacksmithshops. The town has four physicians and one dentist.

Adam Snyder, one of the very earliest settlers of the county, was the first settler where the town of Somerset now stands, and owned the land on which the northern half of the town is built. He was probably the first who sold town lots in Somerset. He donated to the town the ground now occupied by the court-house and jail, also the lot on which the new school-building stands. He gave the Lutheran cemetery to the church. Mr. Snyder lived and died in Somerset. His children were Jacob, John A., Henry, Adam, Joseph, Martha, Rosa, Eliza and Catharine. John A. Snyder was born in Somerset, in 1795; followed the mercantile business in Somerset a number of years, also kept hotel. He died in 1872. He was married to Elizabeth Shaffer. Children: George A., John H., Samuel P., Andrew J., Simon P., Cyrus L., Mary, Catharine, Rosa, Charlotte (deceased) and Amanda. Cyrus served in the late war three years. He first enlisted in the 4th Minn. regt.; after his discharge, re-enlisted at Harrisburg; was first lieutenant and afterward captain. John H. Snyder has resided in Stoystown since 1838. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in this place for forty years, and is now living in retirement, enjoying the fruits of his long and active career.

Conrad Hite was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1745. He was a drummer in the army during the revolution. In 1804 he removed to Stoystown, where he followed the tanner's trade. He died in 1833. Of his children only one is living—William, who resides in Stoystown. John, another son, was born in Cumberland, in 1797, and removed to this county with his father. He kept hotel in Stoystown about thirty years. He died in 1853. He married Catharine Kennedy, and was the father of J. K. and H. P. (deceased), J. H., Julia, Mary, Caroline, Catharine and Elmira J. (living). H. P. Hite was a soldier in the Mexican war. He was also a lawyer in Somerset. He died at the age of twenty-

four. J. K. served nine months in the late war and had command of a company in the 133d regt. Penn. Vols. J. H. Hite enlisted in Co. B, 54th regt. Penn. Vols., in September, 1861, and was captain of the company. He was taken prisoner at Paw Paw, West Virginia, in October, 1862, and taken to Libby prison; held about two months. Discharged on account of disability in April, 1864. He is now keeping hotel in Stoystown.

Jacob Custer, of German descent, was born in Franklin county, in 1765; came to this county prior to the revolution; followed farming; died in 1819. His children were John and Mary, deceased; Jacob and Catharine, living. Jacob Custer, a carpenter by trade, came to Stoystown, where he is still living, in 1826. He has served as justice of the peace fifteen years. He married, first, Sarah Kimmel, and, second, Jane Thompson. Children: Samuel, George, John, Jacob, Matilda (deceased), Catharine, Eliza, Laura and Elizabeth. Samuel has been keeping hotel in Stoystown since 1869. John and Jacob served in the late war.

Henry Schlag, a native of Germany, came to Somerset county about fifty years ago, and settled at Bakersville, where he still resides and follows cabinetmaking. His son, P. B. Schlag, has been in the mercantile business in Stoystown since 1878. He served as corporal in Co. C, 52d regt. Penn. Vols. Enlisted in September, 1864; discharged in July, 1865.

Capt. Adam Grimm, a native of Germany, came to this county with his father in 1829. He has resided in Stoystown since 1853, and is engaged in the business of saddlery and carriage-trimming. Capt. Grimm has followed his present business since 1840. He served in the late war, in Co. D, 142d regt. Penn. Vols. Enlisted in August, 1862; discharged in April, 1864. Held the rank of captain. He was wounded in the first day's fight at Gettysburg. Afterward, being unable to perform active service, he was appointed quartermaster of the regiment. Capt. Grimm was treasurer of Somerset county, 1868–70.

The Bowmans were among the first settlers in this county. Peter, born in this county in 1778, died in Quemahoning township in 1858. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Horner. Children: Joseph, John, Benjamin, Peter, Daniel and William, living; Elizabeth, Susanna, Rachel and Mary, deceased. John and Benjamin, only, reside in this county. Both are farmers in Quemahoning. John Bowman was born in this township. His wife is Mary Lohr, and their children, Henry, Noah, Benjamin F., John, Susanna, Elmira, Eliza, Mary J. and Barbara. Noah served in the late war three years and Benjamin one year. The former enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. D, 142d regt. Penn. Vols.; was promoted to first lieutenant in May, 1864, and in September of the same year to captain. At the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, he was shot through the right lung. He now resides in Stoystown and is engaged in the mercantile business at the head of the firm of Bowman, Giffin & Kyle.

Benjamin F. Bowman enlisted in 1864, Co. F, 198th regt. Penn. Vols., and was discharged in June, 1865. He is a wagonmaker in Stoystown.

Ezra Giffin, of Irish descent, was born near McConnellstown, and came to Shade township, Somerset county, in 1846, and followed farming. He removed to Johnstown, his present residence, in 1882. His children are J. E., Samuel, Lydia (Barnhart), Susan (deceased), Mary, Rachel (Hayes) and Amanda. J. E. Giffin, a member of the firm of Bowman, Giffin & Kyle, merchants, followed school-teaching in early life. Since 1871, he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is also a stock-dealer and an active business man. Mr. Giffin has been a member of the firm of Bowman, Giffin & Kyle since January, 1882.

James Kyle, a native of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, moved to Somerset county in 1840, and followed shoemaking. In 1844 he went to California, where he died the following year. He married Jane Allison. Edgar, the only child of this union, was elected sheriff of Somerset county in 1878. He has served as constable five years. Since 1882 he has been a member of the firm of Bowman, Giffin & Kyle, merchants, Stoystown. Mr. Kyle served in Co. C, 54th regt. Penn. Vols., from August, 1861, until May 31, 1865. He was wounded and taken prisoner.

The Brubakers were among the earliest settlers in this county. Jacob, who married Rachel Cable, came to Somerset county with his parents. His children were: Michael, Abraham, Jacob and John, living; Eva, Elizabeth and Rachel, deceased. Michael has resided in Stoystown since 1829. He is a blacksmith by trade. He married Catharine Probst, and is the

father of George (deceased), William, Isaac, Mary (Burnham), Catharine (Groff) and Rachel (deceased). George was a blacksmith in Stoystown. He served one year in the late war. His death transpired in 1877. William is a cabinetmaker in Stoystown. John R. Brubaker, son of George, and great-grandson of Jacob, is studying medicine in this place.

C. W. Pugh came from Philadelphia to Gettysburg, and thence to Schellsburg, Bedford county, about 1836. He removed to Stoystown in 1852, and followed his trade, coachmaking, until 1862. He died in 1872, at the age of sixty-two years. His eldest son, C. W. Pugh, served in Co. B, 54th regt. Penn. Vols.; enlisted September 16, 1861, and was discharged September 16, 1864; entered the service as fifth sergeant and was mustered out as orderly; was taken prisoner at Paw Paw, West Virginia, in October, 1862; was two months in captivity, a part of the time in Libby prison. He was township constable in 1862. He is a coachmaker by trade, but since 1866 has been engaged in cabinetmaking and undertaking. He is a partner in the firm of Pugh & Brubaker, Stoystown. His brother, John H., was also in the army, and was killed at the battle of Lynchburg. James E., another brother, was in the service and was wounded at Chickamauga.

Daniel Sorber, a millwright by trade, came from Northampton county to Somerset county in 1817. He kept hotel for a number of years on the turnpike in Shade township, and was one of the few settlers in that township at that date. He died at the age of seventy-six. Of his children, Joseph, Adam, Daniel and Elizabeth (Blough), are living. Martin V. Sorber, eldest son of Joseph Sorber, of Stony Creek, has been engaged in the practice of dentistry in Stoystown since 1876. Previous to that date he followed mercantile business in Buckstown. He served four years in Co. I, 55th regt. Penn. Vols., in the late war, and held the rank of private, corporal, sergeant, lieutenant and captain successively.

W. A. McVicker, tinner, came to Stoystown and engaged in his present business in 1880. He had previously followed the same business four years in Claysburg, Blair county. Mr. McVicker's father, James McVicker, was born on Dry Ridge, Bedford county, and followed tanning at Statler's mill, near Schellsburg, from 1831 to 1843, when he removed to Somerset county. He was twice elected justice of the peace. In 1859 he returned to Bedford county. He married twice, and is the father of nine children.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Stoystown Lodge, No. 372, I.O.O.F., was instituted on October 3, 1849. The chartered members were Robert H. Patterson, Joseph A. Garman, David Clark, David Statler, Augustus Heffley, Josiah H. Zimmerman and Josiah Keller. This old lodge is still flourishing, and at present has a membership of forty. The financial standing of the lodge is as follows: Money invested, eight hundred and thirty-one dollars; regalia and furniture, five hundred and sixty dollars.

GRAND ARMY.

The Grand Army Post at Stoystown was organized on April 6, 1883, with thirty-six charter members. J. W. Mostoller was elected post commander. The post is in a flourishing condition. Membership, June 16, 1883, fifty-six.

HOOVERSVILLE.

Hooversville is a small but pleasant village, situated in the midst of a fertile agricultural country. The first settler, on the land where the village now is, was Caspar Ripple, who obtained a warrant for the tract in 1794. Hooversville, however, is of modern growth. The first house in the village was built by George Lohr in 1850. Lohr was also the first storekeeper, his store occupying a portion of his dwelling. Jonas Hoover, after whom the place was named, sold off the first building lots. Aaron Crissey, the first blacksmith, began business in 1855. The first gristmill in this place was built in 1834 by John Clark. Hooversville postoffice was established in 1876, through the efforts of George Hoover, who was appointed the first postmaster. The first physician was Dr. John Howard, succeeded by Dr. M. L. Unruh and Dr. J. W. Hamer.

Jonas Hoover, the founder of Hooversville, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and served two years. He moved from Chambersburg to Quemahoning township in 1836, and to Hooversville in 1847, purchasing from Daniel Weyant one hundred and thirty acres of land. He died in 1874, at the age of eighty. He married, first, Mary Lohrsbaugh, and second, Elizabeth Krichbaum. His children were John, David, George, Catherine, Martha (deceased), Mary (Huffman)

and Amelia. David and George served about nine months in the late war in Co. D, 58th regt. Penn. Vols. George Hoover has been in the mercantile business since 1870.

John Hamer came from England to Shade township about 1829. He served as justice of the peace in Shade two terms. He died in 1866, aged seventy-two years. His wife was Catharine Custer, and their children were William, Samuel (deceased), John, Nathaniel, James F., Thomas P., Eveline, Mary A. and Martha J. William, James and Thomas reside in Shade. Samuel died in the army. Nathaniel and John are millers by trade. Nathaniel has been in the mercantile business and postmaster at Hooversville since 1879. He owns a half-interest in the flouring-mill. John, now serving his second term as justice of the peace, has resided in Hooversville since 1868. He served in the army three years, and was seven weeks in Libby prison. Nathaniel was also in the war.

Jacob Crissey moved from Franklin county to Somerset county about 1804, and settled near Friedens. He was a farmer, and died at the age of ninety-six. His children were Elias, Jacob, David and Rebecca, all dead. David was born in Franklin county in 1792, and died in this township in 1880. He settled in Quemahoning in 1843. He married, first, Mary Frank, and second, Sarah Hart, and was the father of seventeen children. Those living are Rufus, Elias, John, Frank, Hezekiah, Margaret, Rosanna, Maria, Mary and Susanna. Rufus, Elias and Hezekiah served in the army. (See military chapters.) Rufus is a wagonmaker, and Hezekiah a blacksmith, in Hooversville.

Jacob Swank, of German descent, was born in Somerset county in 1811. He was a farmer, and died in 1845. He married Elizabeth Mostoller, and was the father of Samuel S., Eli, Jacob, Eliza and Elizabeth. All three of the sons served in the late war, Eli as a lieutenant. Samuel S. and Jacob were in Co. D, 142d regt. Penn. Vols. The former was discharged after two years' service, on account of a wound received in the battle at Gettysburg. S. S. Swank is engaged in blacksmithing at Hooversville.

CHURCHES.

Stoystown Reformed church is a very old organization. The exact date of its formation cannot be ascertained, but from baptismal records we learn that Rev. H. Giese was pastor in 1799. The following are the names of parents whose children were baptized at an early date: Michael and Anna Maria Peterman, Philip and Barbara Kacker, Ludwig and Elizabeth Rupp, Conrad and Christiana Tisch, Jacob and Christiana Fronhauser, Christian and Eva Spangler, Jacob and Anna M. Baker, Michael and Elizabeth Zimmerman, Conrad and Maria Hite, John McWiller, Michael and Anna M. Wolford, John and Maria Lambert, George and Elizabeth Lambert, John and Phœbe Frey, Michael and Susanna Ross. The pastors have been Revs. H. Giese, 1799–1835; W. Conrad, 1835–53; J. Hoyman, 1853; A. B. Koplin, 1857–8; D. H. Reiter, 1859–67; A. J. Heller, 1865; H. F. Keener (supply), 1870; W. H. Bates, 1876–9; J. S. Wagner, 1879–83; W. D. Lefevre, 1883. The congregation formerly worshiped in an old log church (Reformed and Lutheran) situated in the cemetery east of the town. The present church is an old frame building, capable of seating about three hundred persons, with steeple, bell and organ. Present membership: church, eighty-one; sabbath school, fifty.

Lutheran.—The Stoystown congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran church was organized by Rev. Henry Gerhart in 1806. The pastors in order of succession have been Revs. Gerhart, Schmucker, Heyer, Haverstick, Rizer, Williams, Lawson, J. K. Miller, Peter Sahm, John Tomlinson, J. J. Welsh, J. W. Ryder and A. K. Felton. The first church edifice was erected about 1810. The present church was built in 1846, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. The present membership is one hundred and eighty. The congregation is free from debt. There are one hundred and twenty scholars in the sabbath school.

Rev. A. K. Felton, pastor of the Lutheran church, Stoystown, is a native of East Providence township, Bedford county, and a son of Jacob Felton. He graduated from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1872. In 1874, in New York city, he was ordained as a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran church. His first appointment was in Clarksville, New Jersey, where he labored about one year. Thence he went to Kansas as a missionary, and remained two years. Mr. Felton came to Addison in this county in 1878, and to Stoystown in 1882. His earnest work is bringing forth good results.

Weigle's Lutheran and Reformed church is situated at Hooversville. The Lutheran congregation was organized by Rev. William Kopp

Michael Zimmerman

THE ZIMMERMAN FAMILY.

The Zimmerman family is one of the oldest and most prominent in Quemahoning township. The pioneer of this family in Somerset county was Michael Zimmerman. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and came to Quemahoning about 1784. He was a farmer, and purchased from Daniel Stoy a large tract of land, upon which he settled about the time above mentioned. The dwelling-house which he erected eighty-three years ago is still standing and occupied by Jonathan Giffin. But little is now known of the worthy pioneer further than that, in addition to the facts already given, he was an energetic, enterprising man, and closely identified with the early history of the township. He married a Miss Elizabeth Kimmel, and reared a family of nine children: Michael, David, Joseph, Daniel, Susanna, Elizabeth, Anna, Lena and Catherine. Anna and Joseph are the only survivors. The former is a venerable lady of eighty-nine years of age. Joseph was born in Quemahoning in 1802. The eldest of the family of Michael Zimmerman, Michael, Jr., is the immediate subject of this biography, and was born in this township, February 9, 1798. In his youth he evidenced the possession of those traits of character that in maturer years made him prominent among his fellow townsmen. His education in books was necessarily limited, but in that other school, in which the teachers are observation and experience, he was an apt pupil. He was reared on the farm of his father, with whom he remained until 1820, at which time he was married to Miss Catherine Koontz, daughter of John Koontz, Esq., of Brother's Valley township. Shortly after his marriage he removed to the farm now owned by his son, John H. Zimmerman, which he had purchased about the time of his marriage, and on which he resided until his decease, which occurred November 27, 1879. The life of Mr. Zimmerman was comparatively uneventful; he, like his father, was ambitious and successful, not only in the accumulation of property, but in the building up of an enviable reputation. He took a deep interest in all matters of public import, and was regarded by his fellow citizens as a man of strict integrity and sound judgment. For many years he was magistrate of the township, and but few appeals were ever taken from his decisions. In 1837 he was elected county commissioner, and in 1844 was a member of the state legislature, and subsequently officiated as one of the associate judges of the county. In all the various positions of trust that he was called upon to fill, he discharged his duties with eminent satisfaction to all, and with credit to himself. Socially Mr. Zimmerman was extremely genial and social; for everyone he had some word of commendation or encouragement, and every benevolent enterprise found in him a friend and supporter.

In his political and religious affiliations he was a republican and a prominent member in the Reformed church.

His family consisted of two sons and two daughters: William, John H., Elizabeth (deceased), and Mary, who married Peter Ankeny. William is a resident of Meyersdale. John H. was born on the farm on which his father lived and died, September 2, 1830. He has devoted himself to agriculture, and in his chosen vocation has been eminently successful. His farm, a view of which we present in this chapter, is regarded as one of the most productive and valuable in this part of the county. During the war of the rebellion he did good service as member of Co. G., 93d regt. Penn. Vol. Inf. He was married in November, 1850, to Miss Susan Zimmerman, of Quemahoning township. Four children have been born to them, two of whom, John A. and Anna, now Mrs. William Winters, are living.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN H. ZIMMERMAN, QUEMAHONING TP., SOMERSET CO., PA.

in 1848. The original members were Samuel Swank, D. Bepley and wife, Emanuel Lohr and wife, Valentine Lohr and wife, John Weigle and wife, Conrad Wolford and wife, Emanuel Wolford, Samuel Wolford, Thomas Lohr and wife, Samuel Lohr and wife, Jonathan Joder and wife, Michael Bepley, Thomas Crissey, Jacob Beaber and wife, Hannah and Eliza Crissey, May Peterman, J. Naugle and wife, Christian Coltenbaugh and wife. The first officers were Samuel Swank and Peter Boyer, elders; John Weigle and John Lohr, deacons. The first church edifice was erected in 1849, at a cost of $700. The present church is not finished. It is to be 40×60 feet, with a basement and a steeple. The cornerstone was laid in 1882. The church numbers one hundred and twenty members, and there are one hundred and eight sabbath-school scholars and teachers. The pastors have been Revs. William Kopp, J. K. Bricker, John Bechtel, J. Beaver, J. B. Crist, A. R. Height, J. K. Bricker, R. Smith, J. H. Walterick, J. L. Miller, J. B. Shoup and John N. Unruh.

The Reformed congregation of Weigle's, or Hooversville church, was formerly supplied with preaching by the pastors of Beam's charge and Stoystown; but in 1883 it became a regular portion of the Stoystown charge. The following pastors have ministered here: Revs. A. B. Koplin, 1857–8; D. H. Reiter, 1859–67; James Grant, 1868; W. H. Bates, 1876–9; J. S. Wagner, 1879–83; W. D. Lefevre, 1883. At present the congregation has forty members; the sabbath school about thirty.

Methodist Episcopal.—Stoystown Methodist Episcopal church was organized some years prior to 1843; the exact date cannot be learned, as the early records have been lost. Among the original members were: A. S. H. Young, Henry Little, David Little, Joseph Johnson and Samuel R. Pearson. The pastor in charge when the first church edifice was dedicated (1843) was Rev. Jamison. The present church was built in 1874, at a cost of forty-five hundred dollars. The membership of the church is twenty-six; sabbath school, forty.

Reformed and Lutheran.—Zimmerman, or Mount Tabor Lutheran and Reformed church, was organized by Rev. J. G. Ibbeken, about 1835. The original members were: Joseph and Catharine Zimmerman, Henry and Helena Peterson, George and Catharine Kuntz, Jonas and Elizabeth Horner, John and Susanna Zimmerman, Jacob and C. Enos, Jacob and C. Lohr, Sam'l Zimmerman, Louisa Zimmerman, Mary A. and Elizabeth Zimmerman, Susan Ankeny, Solomon, Jacob and David Bowman, William Zimmerman, William Shaffer and Joseph Smith. The first officers were Jacob Bowman and Joseph Zimmerman, elders; John Zimmerman, deacon. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. J. G. Ibbeken, 1835; S. B. Lawson; D. B. Ernst, 1844–51; C. F. Hoffmeier, 1852–6; F. K. Levan, 1857–8; W. Conrad, 1859–62; H. H. W. Hibshman, 1863–4; A. J. Heller, 1865–9; H. F. Keener, 1870–4; W. H. Bates, 1875–9; J. S. Wagner, 1879–83; W. D. Lefevre, 1883. The first church edifice was erected in 1835. The present was built in 1872, at a cost of four thousand dollars. The present membership of the church is seventy-four; sabbath school, forty.

Evangelical Association.—The Memorial church of the Evangelical Association* was organized by Rev. J. Portch, 1880, with about six members. Rev. Portch was succeeded as pastor by Rev. A. S. Baumgardner, who is now in charge. The house of worship, erected in 1882, was dedicated October 29, by Rev. H. S. Bowman, of Cleveland, Ohio. It cost fifteen hundred dollars. Present membership church, twenty-five; sabbath school, forty.

CHAPTER LXI.

JENNER.

Settled by People from the Older Parts of the County—Contrast Between the Past and the Present—The First Industries of the Township—Jackson Furnace—The Rescue of Slaves—Eccentricities of John Carr, the Wagoner—Family Sketches—Jennertown—Jenner Crossroads—Churches.

JENNER township is now a pleasant and prosperous farming community. The entire region was unpleasant and unattractive enough when the first settlers invaded it, built cabins in the wilderness, and sought to make homes and farms by clearing away the dense forests. Their toil, amid hardships and dangers, was heroic. They are dead, but the work which they accomplished remains to benefit and to bless their descendants, the people of today.

* This church was built in memory of Rev. Moses Bower, who came from the eastern part of the state, and labored in this county with great success until his death in 1835. He is buried in the old cemetery on the hill west of Stoystown.

The progress of this settlement was slow; the settlers were poor, but industrious. Few men of the present day are possessed of the spirit and courage of the pioneers. Place a man and his family in the midst of a forest, and tell him he could have a farm if he would clear it; but he must live there remote from neighbors, without education or religious privileges for his children, surrounded by dreary woods which the howling wolves and the prowling bears frequented—how long would he stay? Yet his situation would not essentially differ from that of the pioneer of a hundred years ago.

Jenner township was organized in 1811, and named for Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. It is large in territory, and embraces within its limits one borough and one prosperous village.

This township contains valuable deposits of iron ore and limestone. Coal is mined to a considerable extent for local use. Other minerals, including silver and copper, have been found in the township.

The early settlers of this township were the Reeds, Boyds, Covers, Hoffmans, Duncans, Hanlines, Ankenys, Hares and others. Most of the pioneers of this locality came from Brother's Valley and other early settled portions of Somerset county.

The following is the assessor's list of taxable inhabitants of Jenner township, for. the year 1817: Christopher Beatzy, Adam Blough (sawmill), Peter Bisel, Peter Blough (still), Henry Blough, Jac. Blough, Fred Biskeaker, Sam Berkey, Jos. Berkey, "big" Jos. Berkey, John Burntrager, Peter Baumgartner, Benj. Bowman, Dav. Berkey, Dav. Beatty, John Bisal (blacksmith), Geo. Barron, Wm. Boyd (still), Dan. Biskeakor, John Berky, Jas. Boyd, Jac. Boyer, Sam. Boyle, Jos. Christ, Andrew Campbell, Mich. Campbell, John Commer (still), Jos. Cooper, Chas. Cooper, John Craig, Jas. Campbell (shoemaker), Hannah Craig, Mich. Cable, John Cooper, Andrew Dennison (gristmill and still), John Dennison (tavernkeeper and postmaster), Sam. Duncan, Sam. Deetz, Godfrey Darr (shoemaker), Davis & Bleain, John Engle (joiner), John Friedline, Geo. Friedline, John Fulmer, Wm. Frame (weaver), Moses Frame (sawmill), Peter Friedline, William Griffith, Thos. Griffith, Sr., Thos. Griffith, Jr., Jesse Griffith, Abner Griffith, John Goan (wheelwright), Jac. Goan, Dan'l Gallaher (shoemaker), John Goan (of Adam), John Goan, Sr., Sam. Griffith, Williamson Griffith, Hamilton Goudy, Andrew Hackman (tailor), Abr. Hershberger, Jac. Hoffman, Ph. Hoffman, Edw. Hair, Matthew Hair, John Hair, Jac. Hoffman, Jr., Alex. Hanlon, Henry Howard, Jas. Hattry, Peter Hostetler, Jos. Hostetler, Benj. Hershberger, John Hoover (shoemaker), Abr. Hershberger, Fred. Horner (gunsmith), Dan. Horner, Thos. Johnson (tavern), Mich. Kover, Jac. Kesler, Sol. Keyzbeer, John Kesler, Henry Kennedy, Jac. Kuster, Conrad Keiser, Geo. Kime, Sam. Kime, Jac. Lehman, John Lehman, Isaac Lehman, Jas. Lyon, John Lander, John Lear, Peter Lame, Chris. Miller, Jona. Miller, Jos. Miller, Henry Miller, Chris. Miller, Thos. McCullough, Peter McNulty, Val. Mishler, John Morrison, Peter Miller (joiner), Dan. Miller, John Murphy (tavern), John McFarlan, Jas. Murray (blacksmith), Jas. Mitchell (tavern), Dav. Powel, Robt. Peter, Jac. Phenix, Wm. Rea (tavern), Mich. Rea, Gabriel Roade, Wm. Rose, Eli Ritter, Jac. Risherberger, John Risherberger, John Right, Jac. Robertson (miller), John Reed, Hugh Reed (grist and saw mill), Jac. Riffle, Mich. Spicker, Peter Spicker, John Shaly (blacksmith), Mich. Stuff (blacksmith), Wm. Storm (weaver), Dav. Simpson, Henry Sheaver, Simon Sheaver (distiller), Sam. Steel (sawmill), Geo. Stern, Robt. Trimble (shoemaker), Sam. Thomas, Arthur Taylor, Mich. Thomas, Elizabeth Umburn, Andrew Wertz, Anthony Waggoner (wagonmaker), Robt. Wilson (gristmill, sawmill and postoffice), Ph. Wyant, Dav. Wyant, Sol. Wilson, Geo. Woy, Robt. Wallace, Jeffrey Yoder.

Single freemen: Peter Miller, Emanuel Myers (wagonmaker), Jac. Miller, Thos. Christian, Sam. Riffle, John Blough, John Anderson, Robt. Frame, John Boyd, Chris. Kesler, Jas. Lyon, John Daniels, Jos. Daniels, Sam. Murphy (joiner), Robt. Dennison (storekeeper), Thos. McAffy, Henry Goan (miller), Chris. Boyer, Jr. (miller), Jas. Alexander, Robt. Potter, Wm. Faith, John Faith, Sol. Wilson, Peter Althouse, John McCain (wagondriver), Rodgers Marchel, Wm. Dayley, John Hanlon, Adam Hoop, John Craig, Alex. Hamline (assessor). In the foregoing list, other occupations than farmers and jobbers are designated.

During the Indian troubles a family of the name of Boyd was living near Carlisle. In the absence of the father, the Indians one day

burned the house, killed the mother and an infant child, and took as prisoners the three remaining children — Sarah, aged seven; Rhoda, aged five; and George, aged three. The children were compelled to walk (barefooted) to the vicinity of Fort Pitt. The son was never returned; but the girls, after seven years of captivity, were brought back to Carlisle and exchanged. Rhoda afterward married Robert Smiley, and in the year 1780 settled in what is now Jenner township, about one and a half miles northeast from where the village of Quemahoning now stands, on the stream to which the Indians had given that name.

The nearest neighbor the Smileys had at first was eight miles away—about three miles beyond where Jenner Crossroads is now located. This neighbor was afterward killed by Indians, and the Smiley family was driven back to Carlisle, where they remained one winter and then returned to their clearing. The next summer they were again driven away and they spent the next winter on Conococheague creek, now in Adams county. In the spring they returned and were allowed to remain.

Their cabin was built of logs with puncheon floor and chestnut-bark roof. They had six children—Agnes, George, Sarah, John, James and Robert. In the year 1791, at the age of seventeen, Agnes Smiley married Moses Fream, who came from Hagerstown, Maryland, then aged twenty-one years. They settled in the year 1792, one-half mile southwest of the Smiley "clearing," being one mile north of Quemahoning. They became the owners of a body of land containing twelve hundred acres, lying on both sides of Quemahoning creek and being heavily timbered, mostly with white pine.

In 1813 he built a sawmill and a cabin on the creek where the village of Quemahoning now stands.

Moses Fream had twelve children. Mary, the fifth, was born October 13, 1801. At the age of sixteen she married William Dalley, a native of Somerset county, New Jersey.

They settled at the sawmill, and in 1817 built near it a small log building, in which were put machines for carding wool and a fulling-mill. In 1827 a three-story frame woolenmill, 20×30 feet, took the place of the old building, and a spinning-machine and looms were added. In 1834 William Dalley died, leaving eight children. His widow remained in possession of the property, and in 1842 married Owen Morgan, a native of Neath, South Wales, who bought the property from the Dalley heirs. Additions were made to the woolenmills in 1858, in 1867 and in 1879, its last size being 45×46 feet. On May 17, 1882, the entire mill was consumed by fire. By November 1, of the same year, a new mill was ready to run. Its size is 32×94 feet, two stories high, and fitted up with all modern improvements in machinery and fixtures. The sawmill was rebuilt in the years 1846 and 1874. A store and warehouse, 20×72 feet, and two stories high, was built in 1871. These buildings, together with a barn, and dwelling-houses for seven families, constitute the village of Quemahoning.

Owen Morgan died in 1871, aged sixty-two years; his widow died in 1880, aged seventy-nine. Their only son, Hon. Wm. S. Morgan, has carried on the manufacture of cloth and lumber at Quemahoning since 1864, having learned the trade from his father. He has held various responsible positions—school director, justice of the peace and postmaster, and was elected a member of the state legislature in the fall of 1882.

The first gristmill in the township was erected by the general coöperation of the citizens. It stood at Jenner Crossroads, and was probably erected some years prior to 1800. The first individual owner was Thomas Faith. The first sawmill was built by Samuel Steel.

The Jackson furnace was erected on Laurel Hill creek, near the Pittsburgh turnpike, by Irwin Herald, Philip Murphy and Charles Ogle, about 1823. After running a few years unprofitably, it ceased operations, but was again put in blast by Joseph and William Graham about 1833. Shortly after it went out of blast forever. Jacob Cover cut the first wood for this furnace in 1824. He is still living, and is now in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Cover came to this township with his father in 1798.

The first store in the township was kept by Samuel Elder, near Picking's hotel, about 1830.

Daniel Biesecker came from Franklin county about 1803, and settled in the then sparsely inhabited territory of Jenner township. He died in 1856. He married Nancy Kimmel, and was the father of ten children: Joseph (deceased), Abraham, Elijah (deceased), Solomon (deceased), Noah, John, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Sarah and Magdalena. Abraham and John are

farmers of Jenner township. Noah is a resident of Quemahoning, and also follows farming. All of the daughters live in Jenner except Elizabeth, whose home is in Westmoreland county.

Philip Maurer came from Germany to Brother's Valley about 1783. He was a tailor by trade, but followed farming in this county. He died in Brother's Valley. He was the father of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are dead. His son Jacob, born in Brother's Valley in 1799, died in Quemahoning in 1866. Jacob Maurer married Elizabeth Walker, and reared eleven children: Jonas, Henry W., George, Jeremiah, William, Isabella, Mary, Caroline, Catharine, Rosana and Elizabeth. All the sons except Jonas served in the late war. William was wounded at Petersburg. Jonas is a farmer in Jenner township, living on the place first owned by a man named Coffee.

The Griffiths, formerly very numerous in this township, are of Scotch descent, and came from Bedford county. Thomas settled in Jenner in 1809, and in 1811 was followed by his brothers, Abner and William. A little later another brother, Jesse, settled here. Abner Griffith died in 1833, at the age of forty-eight. He served as county commissioner, and followed farming. He married Mary Owens, and was the father of John (deceased), William, Abner, Levi, Eli, Sarah, Mary A. (deceased) and Deborah. Levi resides in Jenner, and has served one term as justice of the peace.

William Griffith, one of the brothers above mentioned, died in Jenner township in 1861, at the age of eighty-four. He married Sarah Owens, and was the father of eleven children. His second son, William W. Griffith, is now living on a part of the old homestead.

Jesse Griffith died in 1859, at the age of seventy-four. He was married to Lydia Connelly, and was the father of four children: William C., Allen, Samuel and John, of whom only William C. is still living. He was born in 1804, and has resided in this township since his father came here. For a number of years he was engaged in the lumber business.

Mr. William C. Griffith, in the days when the slavery question was agitated, was strongly identified with the anti-slavery party. On one occasion a fugitive slave, who had found his way to this county, was employed by Mr. Griffith as a farm laborer for about six months, after which he obtained work with a neighbor. The slaveowner, coming to Somerset, there heard that the colored man was at work for Mr. Griffith. Riding out to the farm, he demanded of Mr. Griffith if he knew anything about a runaway "nigger." Mr. Griffith knew something about him, but his replies were not satisfactory to the slaveholder, who, after using some strong language, rode on. Mr. Griffith took a short route to the neighbor's house, and, finding the negro, informed him that his master was in search of him. The slave hastened away, and in due time found his way to Canada in safety.

Jacob Shunk lived in this county at an early day. Afterward he moved to Canada, where a son named George was born, who came to this county in 1820. George Shunk moved to Westmoreland county in 1871. He married, first, Nancy Rose; second, Martha Griffith. Children: Jonathan, William, Allen, Edmund, James K., Rebecca, Mary, Catharine and Anna. Jonathan, William and Allen served in the late war. Jonathan enlisted in October, 1862, in Co. E, 171st regt. Penn. Vols., and again in September, 1864, in Co. E, 52d regt. Penn. Vols., serving in all about eighteen months. He now resides in Jenner township and is the only member of his father's family now living in the county.

Henry S. Picking came to Jenner township in 1831, and is still living on the place where he then settled. Mr. Picking was born in Adams county, in 1808. He kept public-house from 1831 to 1862, and is now the sole survivor of the early tavernkeepers on the pike in this township. In 1834 he was captain of a military company. From 1861–6 Mr. Picking was associate judge of Somerset county, and discharged the duties of that office in an able and faithful manner. Mr. Picking married Melissa Wilson. His children are Frank P., John H. (deceased), Worth J., Margaret H. (deceased), Agnes E. (deceased), Frances Matilda Cass and Anna. Worth J. manages the homestead farm.

While Judge Picking was engaged in hotel-keeping, like every other landlord, he occasionally had some very queer customers. Once a stranger arrived, carrying a heavy bag, which he placed upon the bar, informing Mr. Picking that it contained nails. He stayed over night, and when he paid his bill in the morning the landlord learned that the bag, which had been

laid away so carelessly, contained about half a bushel of silver money.

Among the curious characters who used to travel the pike was a wagoner named John Carr, best known as "Devil" Carr, who was very much of a bully. Once, while driving over Laurel ridge, about a mile from Picking's hotel, Carr met a peddler on a large flat rock, which covers the road for some distance. After they had greeted each other pleasantly, Carr induced the peddler to leave his wagon, on some pretext or other, then holding his whip threateningly, asked him if he could dance. The peddler said he could, and Carr, standing by with his whip, kept him dancing until both were tired of the sport. He then ordered the peddler to get upon his wagon and proceed, and to tell every person he met how "Devil" Carr made him dance. But the peddler, going to his wagon, produced a revolver, and pointing it at Carr's head, commanded him to dance. Carr complied, seeing no other way out of the unpleasant trap in which he was caught. Finally the peddler said, "Now you get on your wagon and ride on. Don't look back; and if you meet anybody tell them you saw a peddler who was a match for you, and made you dance."

About 1840 a runaway slave was captured in Westmoreland county by Jonas Sparks and Joshua Marks, who brought him to the hotel kept by Mr. Picking. The poor negro was securely tied, his hands being fastened in front of him and his elbows tied with ropes behind him. Mr. Picking persuaded the captors to untie the hands of the slave. The men then went out upon the porch to look for the man who was hunting the slave and who had offered a reward for his capture. They saw him coming and shouted, "We've got the yellow bird in a cage!" The poor slave, trembling with excitement and fear, turned to Mr. Picking and asked, "What shall I do?" He was informed that the door was open and the woods were near. He started for the woods on a run; the men followed, but as it was nearly night, the fugitive was soon lost to view in the forest and the pursuit was abandoned. Seventeen years later the same negro returned, and presented Mr. Picking with a rifle and a razor, at the same time thanking him heartily for saving his life.

Jonathan Kline came from Cumberland county about 1800, and settled in Jefferson township, Somerset county. He moved to Ohio, where he died in 1836. His children—Jonathan, Michael, John, David, Jacob, Catharine, Christina, Elizabeth and Barbara—are all dead. David married Mary A. Young, and reared nine children, of whom three sons and five daughters are still living. Of the sons, Benjamin, the eldest, is farming in Jenner township, and is the owner of three hundred and fifty-three acres of land.

George Rauch was one of the pioneers of this county. He came from Washington county, Maryland, to Brother's Valley about 1785. He died in 1835, aged eighty-one years. He was the father of one son, Henry, born in 1776, who came to this county with his father. Henry served a short time in the war of 1812. He was a farmer, and died in Brother's Valley in 1849. He married Mary Young. His children—Peter, John, George, Jacob, Elizabeth, Eve, Mary and Rosana—are all dead. John, the second son, was born in 1802. He died in Brother's Valley in 1872. He served one term as county commissioner. He married Catharine Bowman, and reared five children, four of whom are living. His son, Henry Rauch, Esq., has resided on a farm near Jennerstown since 1852, and has been justice of the peace since 1874.

Samuel Keim was an early settler of this county. Only one of his sons is now living,—Christian, in Jenner. He was born in Conemaugh in 1812. His first wife was Elizabeth Boyer; his second, Nancy Lehman; children: John, Jacob, Daniel, Noah, Samuel, Josiah, Mahlon, Mary, Lydia, Anna and Eliza. Jacob is living on the Thomas Griffith place. The rest of the children are widely scattered.

The Lohr family settled in this county at about the close of the revolution. John, one of the ten children of the original settler, was born in this county about 1790, and died in Jenner township in 1860. He married Sarah Weighley, and was the father of Jacob, David (deceased), Michael, John, Andrew, Jeremiah (deceased), Josiah, Elizabeth, Mary, Magdalena (deceased) and Lavina. Jeremiah and Josiah served in the late war, and Jeremiah died in the service. David died in 1877. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gohn (Gohn was an early settler on the farm now H. D. Lohr's). To them were born eleven children: Samuel, H. D., Zachariah, David, Harvey, Sarah, Mary, Sabilla (deceased), Lydia (deceased), Catharine

and Emma. Samuel, H. D. and Zachariah were in the late war. Samuel was wounded. H. D., who was in Co. G, 19th regt. Penn. Vols., for three years, was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and held in rebel prisons until November 19, 1864.

Michael Korns was an early settler of Southampton township, where he died. His son, Michael, was born in that township, moved to Jenner, and died here in 1874. He was married to Hannah Lepley, and was the father of Alexander, Simon L., Edmund, Matilda, Nancy, Elizabeth and Mary A. All the sons are living on the home farm, which contained three hundred and twenty acres. Edmund served nine months in the late war.

Capt. Noah S. Miller moved to Jenner township in 1879, and is engaged in farming. He was engaged in teaching for twelve years. Capt. Miller served in the late war two years; first as second lieutenant, and afterward as captain of Co. D, 142d regt. Penn. Vols. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and also at the battle of the Wilderness. At the Wilderness he received a shot near the eye, which has since caused the loss of sight in one eye. Capt. Miller is a son of Samuel J. Miller, who died in Quemahoning in 1883, at the age of seventy-three, and a grandson of Joseph Miller, mentioned in the history of Quemahoning township.

Yost and Jeremiah Miller were the first representatives of the Miller family who settled in the northern part of Somerset county. They came from Germany, served in the revolutionary war, and after the war, settled in this county. Samuel J. Miller, son of Joseph Miller, and a descendant of the above-named pioneers, was married to Elizabeth Mowry, and was the father of Josiah and Noah S., of this township; Gillian (deceased), Peter, Samuel, Adam, Jacob S., Jeremiah, David, Franklin, Lemon, Benjamin and Nancy. Josiah, Noah S., Samuel and Gillian served in the late war. Gillian was wounded in the service and died in consequence. Josiah, served in Co. E, 93d regt. Penn. Vols.; enlisted in September, 1864, and was discharged in June, 1865.

Among the representative citizens of Jenner township are Hon. William S. Morgan, at present representative to the state legislature, and Adam S. Shaffer, now holding the office of county commissioner.

JENNERSTOWN.

The land where Jennerstown now stands was formerly owned by John Dennison, who laid out the town about 1822 and sold the first lots. The place has been a borough since 1874. Jennerstown was a very energetic and prosperous village before the days of railroads, when travel by stage and all kinds of traffic passed over the turnpike. A man by the name of Butt probably kept the first hotel.

Jennerstown is on the Pittsburgh turnpike, eleven miles north of Bedford, and contains two churches, one store, one carriageshop, two blacksmithshops, two cabinetshops and one shoeshop.

Daniel Kautz came from Cumberland county to the town of Somerset about 1818. He married Sarah, daughter of Abraham Miller, who was county sheriff at the time of the first hanging in Somerset. Mr. Kautz subsequently removed to Indiana, where he died in 1866, at the age of seventy-nine. He was a cooper by trade. His children were Perry, Chauncy, Chambers, Charles, Abraham B., Margaret, Mary and Ellen, of whom only Chambers and Abraham are living. Both served in the army—Chambers four years and Abraham about one. The latter was a sergeant in Co. H, 211th regt. Penn. Vols. A. B. Kautz has been engaged in the manufacture of carriages at Jenner Crossroads since 1859. His son J. F. is now in partnership with him, the style of the firm being A. B. Kautz & Son.

JENNER CROSSROADS.

Prior to the laying out of this village the land on which it is built was owned by Jonas Ankeny, Jesse Griffith and Frederick Althouse. Felix Launtz erected the first building in 1845. As far back as 1825, however, John Shopwood had kept hotel at this point. In 1836 Samuel Elder started the first store at the crossroads. The first church was built by the United Brethren in 1849. The first settled physician in the place was Dr. William Craig, succeeded by Dr. Joseph Covode, who still practices here.

Jenner Crossroads is an enterprising village. It is situated on the Pittsburgh turnpike, ten miles north of Somerset. The summary of its business interests is as follows: One hotel, one store, one planing-mill, one cabinetshop, one wagonshop, one shoeshop, three blacksmithshops, one saddler's shop. There are two physicians, one church and one school in the place.

Edmund Kiernan,* a native of Franklin county, engaged in the mercantile business at the foot of Laurel hill in this township in 1836. A year or two later he moved to Jenner cross-roads, where he continued business until 1875. He was one of the foremost business men of the township and county.

The Enos family, which settled in Turkey-Foot, was among the earliest in the county. John Enos, son of the original pioneer, married Miss Heinbach, and was the father of David, Jacob, John, Lydia, Julia and Mary. David lived nearly all his life in Somerset county, and died in Westmoreland county in 1862, at the age of fifty. His grandfather, father and himself were blacksmiths. David was the father of two sons—Benjamin and Eli. Benjamin Enos has been in business at Jenner Crossroads since 1869 as a contractor and builder. He is also proprietor of a planing-mill. Mr. Enos enlisted in September, 1864, in Co. G, 93d regt. Penn. Vols., and was discharged in June, 1865.

James M. Cover has been engaged in the mercantile business at Jenner Crossroads since 1877. Mr. Cover's ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Brother's Valley, where his grandfather, the venerable Dr. John P. Cover, is still living. Silas J. Cover, the father of James M., was in the mercantile business for twenty-three years. He died in 1877, at the age of forty-nine.

CHURCHES.

Hoffman Lutheran church, near Jenner Cross-roads, was organized November 20, 1814, Rev. Ernst Heinrich Tiedemann, pastor. The original members were Jacob Hoffman, Simon Shaffer, Michael Cover, John Kummer, Peter Friedline, Philip Hoffman and Conrad Keyser. The pastors have been Revs. E. H. Tiedemann, D. H. Kieffer, J. H. Rabanach, P. Schmucker, F. Heyer, D. Heilig, H. Haverstick, P. Rizer, S. B. Lawson, J. T. Williams, J. K. Miller, P. Sahm, John Tomlinson, J. J. Welch, J. W. Ryder and A. K. Felton. The first church was built in 1814 and cost seventy-five dollars. The present church, erected in 1871, cost thirty-five hundred dollars. The present membership of the church is sixty-seven, and of the sabbath school, seventy-seven. The congregation formerly belonged to Friedens charge. In 1879 a new charge was formed, embracing Stoystown, Horner and Hoffman congregations.

*For a more extended notice of Mr. Kiernan see History of Somerset Borough.

Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church.—Moses Fream, who had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Hagerstown, Maryland, settled within one mile of where the church now stands, in the year 1792, and built what was then considered a large log house. In the second story he taught the first school that was opened in the township, and the same room was used for preaching by the Methodist itinerants. As the Fream family of twelve children grew up they all became members of the church, and were also joined by Edward, Mathew and John Hare and Samuel Duncan and their families. They continued to worship in Fream's house until the year 1827, when the first Hopewell church was built, two miles north of Quemahoning. It was built of hewed logs and lined with boards, and had a shingle roof. The lot on which the church stands and the burying-ground adjoining were sold by Matthew Hare and wife to Samuel Duncan, John Hare and William Dalley, a son-in-law of Moses Fream, who were the first trustees. The deed bears date May 31, 1827, and the price paid was five dollars.

In the spring of 1851 the old log church was burnt, the fire originating in a defective flue. During the same year the new church was built. The building is plank, plastered inside and weatherboarded. The cost was eight hundred dollars. Present membership, fifty-five; sabbath school, fifty.

United Brethren.—The United Brethren church, at Jenner Crossroads, was organized in 1847 by Rev. William Beighle. Among the first members were Jonas Ankeny and wife, Deborah Johnson and the Cooper family. Rev. John Sitman, the first preacher, was succeeded by Rev. William Beighle. The present pastor is Rev. A. E. Fulton. The meeting-house was erected in 1849 at a cost of one thousand dollars. The present membership of the church is forty, and of the sabbath school sixty.

Evangelical.—Ben's Creek circuit of the Evangelical Association is situated mostly in Jenner township. The oldest church edifice in this circuit is St. John's, which was erected in 1875, during the pastorate of Rev. T. Eisenhower. Its cost was seventeen hundred dollars. Church officers: John Baker, George Swank, Jeremiah Gindlesperger. Membership at present: church, fifty-one; sabbath school, fifty.

The Centennial church, erected in 1876 at a

cost of fifteen hundred dollars, is in Conemaugh township. Mount Tabor church of the Evangelical Association, situated one mile west of Jennerstown, was erected in 1881, under the ministerial labors of Revs. A. S. Baumgardner and E. F. Dickey, and cost about eleven hundred dollars. Church officers: Daniel Witt, Michael Cover, George Nicodemus. Membership: church, thirty; sabbath school, fifty.

Ben's Creek circuit now comprises a total membership of one hundred and seventy-three. The earliest members of this charge were Jacob Cover, Solomon Emert, Daniel Schneider, Samuel Lenhart, Elizabeth Lenhart, George Ray and Mr. Gunder. Samuel and Elizabeth Lenhart have been members for seventy years. The following pastors have served on Ben's Creek circuit since its formation: Revs. William Stull, John Esch, T. Eisenbower, F. J. Strayer, A. S. Baumgardner, E. F. Dickey and G. W. Risinger.

Brethren.—Quemahoning church, of the German Baptists or Brethren, was organized in 1848. It now comprises two hundred members, and has four meeting-houses. The present bishop is T. Blough, Staunton Mills.

Reformed.—Beam congregation of the Reformed church was organized June 14, 1844, by Rev. William Conrad, then of Berlin, Pennsylvania. The first officers were Abraham Beam and Christian Ludy, elders; Gillian Walter and Isaac Ankeny, deacons. There is no record of original members. The pastors have been Revs. D. B. Ernst, C. F. Hoffmeier, F. K. Levan, William Conrad, H. H. W. Hibshman, A. J. Heller, H. F. Keener, W. H. Bates, M. H. Diefenderfer. The first church was erected in 1841, at a cost of five hundred dollars.* The present church, erected in 1873, cost four thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars. The present membership of the church is one hundred and twenty-two; Sunday-school scholars, ninety-five.

Calvary Reformed church was organized by Rev. F. K. Levan, in 1858. The first officers were Jacob D. Bowman and Reuben Hoffman, elders; Solomon Bowman and Frederick Gonder, deacons. The pastors have been Revs. Levan, Conrad, Hibshman, Heller, Keener, Bates and Diefenderfer. The church edifice was erected in 1871, at a cost of two thousand dollars. The present membership is fifty.

St. Peter's Reformed church was organized by Rev. M. H. Diefenderfer, June 5, 1881, with thirty-five members. The officers were Jonathan Miller and Samuel Berkey, elders; Noah Brendle and Joseph F. Rhodes, deacons. Rev. M. H. Diefenderfer still continues as pastor. Membership of the church, forty-five; sabbath school, ninety-three. A church edifice was erected during 1881–2, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars.

The above-named point has been a preaching place for the past fifty years, during which time several attempts have been made to build a church. The first attempt was during the pastorate of Rev. H. G. Ibbiken, and resulted in the building of the Beam church. The second, during the pastorate of Rev. D. B. Ernst, resulted in the Casebeer Lutheran church. The present edifice was attempted under the labors of Rev. W. H. Bates, and carried to a successful completion under his successor.

* The first church was built previous to the organization of the congregation, under the labors of Rev. H. G. Ibbiken, who also had prepared for the organization of a congregation, but died before it could be effected.

CHAPTER LXII.

JEFFERSON.

Organization — Mineral Resources — Productions — A Revolutionary Soldier and his Experiences — Family Sketches — Scott's Forge — Later Settlers — Germans — Progress of Improvements — Tax List, 1847 — History of Churches.

JEFFERSON township was organized in 1847, and named in honor of the distinguished statesman and president, Thomas Jefferson. The first township election was held at the house of Henry Baker, now owned by Jonathan C. Barkley.

The township contains valuable quantities of coal as well as abundance of limestone. As yet the coal has not been mined for shipment. Vast quantities of maple sugar are annually made in this township and shipped to distant markets. The only village in the township is Bakersville, with a population of about a dozen families, containing two stores, a postoffice, gristmill and minor industries. This village was named in honor of Henry Baker, one of the early settlers and a large landowner.

The early settlers were few in number, and the progress of improvement was very gradual. When the sons of the pioneers grew to man-

hood, many of them married and settled near their fathers. Others moved from other settlements to this, and as years passed away, the township became populous and prosperous. Nearly all of the early settlers were of German origin. They were generally poor in this world's goods, but blessed with contented minds and industrious, frugal habits.

Among the first to penetrate the forests and lay the foundations for a settlement were: James Allen, Conrad Shaulis, Adam Flick, John Mason and Nicholas Barron. Several of these are mentioned in sketches in other portions of this volume. The early settlers found the land heavily timbered, game abundant, and a fertile soil, difficult to subdue. Hardship and toil met them, but energetic labor and constant perseverance overcame all obstacles. Most of the early settlers came to make homes, and succeeded in their task. All have now passed away, but the results of their work remain to benefit and bless their descendants and the generations which shall succeed them.

Conrad Shaulis came into the wild and thinly peopled territory "west of the mountains," in 1773. He was a native of Germany. He took up a farm in the eastern part of Jefferson township, and struggling heroically against countless difficulties, cleared a large tract of land in the midst of a dense forest. Early in life he married and brought his wife to his cabin home in the western wilderness. After one child had been born he joined the army of revolutionary patriots, and for two years fought under Gen. Washington. Later he served under Gen. Nathaniel Green. His wife provided for herself and child as best she could until the end of the war, when her husband returned and gave his attention to the farm. He reared thirteen children. Peter F. Shaulis, who resides near Bakersville, is a nephew of Conrad. He was born on the farm which he now cultivates. He has served several years as school director, and is an active member of the Lutheran church.

Samuel Shaulis settled in this township in 1835, having purchased the David Friedline farm at public sale. He married Susanna, widow of David Friedline. Her maiden name was Countryman. They reared three children. Their son Frederick is living in this township, on a farm which he purchased of Frank, John and Herman Friedline.

George Gardner, son of an early settler, was born in Jefferson township about 1786, and died about 1856. He married Mary Young, and was the father of John, Ludwig and Lydia (Miller), living; Jacob, George, Isaac, Mary (Barron) and Christina (deceased). Jacob M., second son of George, was born in Jefferson, and settled in Milford about 1840. He died in 1858, as the result of injuries received in falling from a building. He married Mary Lenhart. The names of his children were: John L., Hiram (deceased), Allen (deceased), Dr. W. H. H. (now of New Centreville), Molly (Heinbaugh), Sarah (deceased), Elizabeth (Scott), Esther (deceased) and Susan (deceased).

Henry Baker, whose parents were early settlers, was born in Somerset county. In 1813, when he was about twenty years of age, he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in this township. Upon this land he built a large distillery and a gristmill, both of which he operated for many years. He was very industrious, and amassed considerable wealth. From time to time he made purchases of land, and added them to his original farm, so that at his death he was the owner of several hundred acres. Mr. Baker died in 1863. He reared a family of fourteen children. His son Philip became the owner of the homestead farm. After the decease of Philip, John (his brother) married Philip's widow, and is now living on a farm which he received from his father. Besides farming, he has operated the gristmill which Henry Lohr now runs. Solomon Baker, brother of John, is now living on a part of the old homestead.

Jacob Barkley, a native of Alsace, Germany, emigrated from his native land and settled in York county, Pennsylvania, whence, in 1803, he removed to this township. Most of his family were born in York county. His son Joseph came to Jefferson township some years before his father, and settled on land now owned by Abraham Miller and George Barkley. Jacob Barkley, after his arrival, purchased a part of his son's farm and two hundred acres from other parties. His sons were Joseph, Jacob, Michael, Christian, George, David and John, all of whom are now dead. George was the father of George Barkley, Esq., of this township. Christian's son, Jonathan C., also resides in the township. Both are prominent farmers.

Matthias Scott (whose father was a revolutionary soldier and participated in the battle of

Bunker Hill) came from the vicinity of Reading to Somerset county. About the year 1810 he started a forge on Laurel Hill creek, about three miles south of Bakersville. The iron which he used was brought over the mountains from the east and from Pittsburgh. He carried his products to the latter place. In the war of 1812 misfortune overtook him. Nearly all of his men enlisted, his horses died and his dam broke away. In consequence of such adversity, he failed after carrying on the iron business for four or five years. He died in 1848, aged about sixty-five years. His children were George, Levi and Nancy (Will). George, the eldest son, was born in 1801, and died in 1867. He passed his days within a mile of the old forge. He was one of the pioneers of this township (then Milford), and one of the first to advocate and encourage the establishment of the free-school system. He married Elizabeth McElroy, who was born in 1802 and is still living. They reared a family of thirteen children, of whom five are living: Matthias, Milford township; Nancy (Mrs. E. D. Yutzy), Ursina; Jacob B., California; Noah, Ursina, and Mary, Ursina.

David Lohr came from Westmoreland county to this township in 1825. He learned the business of milling with one Peterson, then miller at Henry Baker's mill. In 1834 he bought a mill in the northwestern part of the township, which he operated until 1872, when he sold out to Alexander Shaulis. The same mill is now owned by E. D. Shafer.

Daniel Bauman came to this township in 1840, and settled on his present farm of three hundred acres, purchasing of Reuben Tedrow. Mr. Bauman enlisted and served in the late war.

Christian L. Miller settled in this township in 1845, on the farm formerly owned by Frederick Flick. He married Mary, daughter of Abraham H. Miller. Their children were: Conrad, Catharine, Elizabeth, Hiram, Sarah, Mary, Maggie, Susan, Missouri, Abraham, Joseph, Christian, Jonathan and Matilda. Conrad was married in 1865, and is living on a farm which he purchased of his father.

Joseph L. Miller moved from Summit township in 1859, and settled on the farm which he now occupies. Mr. Miller's father and grandfather were both natives of this county. The farm which Mr. Miller now owns was purchased of Jacob Young. The present owner has erected a new house, and made other valuable improvements. He has a good farm of one hundred and seventy-nine acres, well cultivated. In the year 1878, the dread disease, diphtheria, entered Mr. Miller's household and carried away five children, all within the short space of one month.

Gabriel Christner came to this township just before the civil war. His ancestors were from Switzerland, but he was born in this county. He devoted his attention to farming and dealing in stock and agricultural implements. About 1863 he removed to Fayette county. His son, Nelson B. Christner, located in this township in 1880, on a farm purchased of Henry Mull. Mr. Christner is a farmer and a minister of the German Baptist church.

A number of German immigrants have made their homes in this part of the county during the last forty years. They are good citizens, and have taken a prominent part in developing the agricultural resources of the township. Like the older settlers, nearly all commenced life poor, but soon won comfortable homes as the reward of their industry and frugality.

At the age of twenty, Caspar Jacob emigrated from Germany, and settled in this township in 1854, engaging in shoemaking. He afterward worked at that trade in Somerset township and in Bakersville. In 1866 he purchased a farm, and has since given most of his attention to agriculture, working occasionally at his trade.

Henry Schlag, a native of Germany, came to this county in 1834, and settled on the Daniel Baker farm, having purchased it at sheriff's sale. Mr. Schlag has made great improvements, and has also added to the size of his farm. In April, 1883, a fire, supposed to have been incendiary, destroyed his dwelling. In its place a large frame house has just been erected at a cost of about one thousand dollars.

John L. Gardner moved from Middle Creek to this township in 1865. Previous to his location here Mr. Gardner had followed teaching for several years. He purchased his present farm of Walter Moore. Mr. Gardner has filled the office of school director, and has held other township trusts.

William Hartman came from Westmoreland county in 1872, and located on land purchased from Ludwig Theal. Mr. Hartman and family removed to the west in 1877, but returned the following year.

William P. Hay located in this township in 1872, having purchased the George Scott farm of three hundred acres. He has since purchased two hundred acres additional. Mr. Hay has made extensive improvements upon his property, and is one of the prosperous farmers of the township.

The following is the assessor's list of owners of real property in Jefferson township, in the year 1847:

Jas. Armstrong, woolcarder; Henry Ash, Sr., Jac. Ankeny, Chris. Ankeny, Henry and Sol. Baker; Jac. Brendle, shoemaker; Thos. Benford, Nich. Beck; Peter Brugh, tavernkeeper; John C. Benford, tavernkeeper; Henry Baker, Sr., tavernkeeper; Geo. Barkley, Sr., Abr. Brugh, Jos. Bruner, Aaron Barron, Dan. Bauman, Nich. Barron, Isaac Barron, Jac. Beck; Henry Bruner, stonemason; Ludwick and Sibert Baker; Dav. Butman, mill; John Baer; Dan. Baker, pipelayer; John Cunningham, stonemason; Chris. Delle, stonemason; Fred. Denick, Sol. Emert, Sam. Flick, Ludwick Flick's estate, Jac. Fleck, Adam Flick, Peter Friedline, Ludwick Friedline, Benj. Friedline, Peter Friedline, Dan. Friedline's widow, Isaac Friedline, John Gebhart, Simon Gebhart, John Glessner, Ludwick Gardner, John Gardner, George Gardner, Jas. Harrison, Jonas Heminger; John Hay, fuller; Dan Hay, Jac. Hershberger; John Knipple, stonemason; Jac. Kooser, Moses Lavan; Wm. Loiry, tailor; Jona. Lenhart, Jac. Lenhart; Dav. Lohr, miller; Wm. Logan; Wm. Morrison, tanyard and mill; John Morrison; Jas. Morrison, gatekeeper; Jac. Miller, John Mason, Emanuel Mason; John S. Miller, blacksmith; John Mast, Abr. Miller, Geo. Mull, Chris. Miller, Dav. Moore, Zebulon Moore, Geo. Moore, Jona. Miller, Dav. Miller, Ph. Nedrow, Jr., Rudolph Niederhouse, Dav. Pile's widow, Wm. Quigg; Conrad Shultz, sawmill; Sam. Shaulis; Henry Shaulis, Jr., cooper; Jac. Shaulis, Dan. Shaulis, Ludwick Schrock, Dav. Shaulis, Henry Schrock, Geo. Scott, Levi Scott, Matthias Scott; Francis Singor, joiner; Jona. Smouse, saddler; Ph. Tarr, wool-carder; Jac. Weller, Jac. Young, Dav. Young, Jac. Young, Jac. and Ludwick L. Young, Fred. Zimmerman and Simon Zufall.

CHURCHES.

Lutheran.—Mount Zion Evangelical Lutheran church was organized by Rev. P. Rizer, July 31, 1842. Prior to this date, however, there had been preaching in schoolhouses for about three years. During the year 1849, a church was erected at Bakersville, and dedicated on November 4, of the same year. The congregation is now quite large, and in connection with it there is an interesting sabbath school of one hundred and thirty members.

The first church officers of this congregation were: Jacob Lenhart and George Moll, elders; David Lohr and John Baker, deacons. Pastors: Revs. Rizer, 1842; Uhl, 1847; Babb, 1852; Witmer, 1857; Pile, 1860; Gerhart, 1861; Hentz, 1866; Winecoff, 1872; Earhardt, 1873; Sieber, 1876; Kuhlman, 1882.

German Baptist.—The German Baptists of Jefferson township form a branch of the Middle Creek church. The first preaching in the township was at the house of Christian Miller, in 1844; services conducted by Peter Cover and John Beaghley. There were then but two members in the township—John Maust and wife. The present number of members in Jefferson is fifty-two. Organization was effected in 1850, by Henry and Jacob Meyers, ministers. There were then twelve members in this township. A meeting-house, known as Laurel Hill church, was built in 1873, at a cost of five hundred and fifty dollars. The ministers have been: Jacob Hanger, Peter Cover, John Beaghley, Tobias Meyers, Valentine Blough, Josiah Berkley (elder), Jacob D. Miller, John Meyers, Isaiah Johnson and N. B. Christner.

CHAPTER LXIII.

STONY CREEK.

Organization of the Township, 1792—First Merchants, Mechanics, etc.—Pioneer Settlers—Their Experiences—Family Sketches—First Industries—Shanksville Founded, 1829—Sketch of Christian Shank, its First Settler—Industrial Growth—Personal Items—Churches of the Township.

STONY CREEK township was organized as a township of Bedford county in 1792. The following is a complete list of the taxable inhabitants of the township for the year 1796. Stony Creek then included about one-sixth of Somerset county:

Thomas Addeson,
George Boyer,
Israel Burket,
Christian Burket,
Henry Becker,
Jonathan Becker,
James Bue,
Israel Brand,
Henry Brand,
Abraham Brand,
James Black,
Cornelius Barns,
Henry Black,
John Brown, Sr.,

Garrardus Clarkson,
Joseph Drayer,
John Dearling,
Joseph Engle,
Henry Funk,
George Fackler,
Martin Fisher,
John Ferguson,
George Grove,
Jacob Grendle,
Martin Gouder,
Jacob Glessner,
Philip Huffman,
George Huffman,
George Hellem,
John Huffman,
Henry Hess,
Simon Hogh,
Adam Hellem,
Richard Haukens,
Samuel Hillegas,
William Hey,
Mary Hayslip,
Abraham Kimmel,
Jacob Kimmel,
David Kimmel,
Philip Kimmel,
Isaac Kimmel,
George Kimmel,
Ludwick Kopp,
Philip Kucker,
Jacob Keffer,
John Kurtz,
Albright Kindlesperger,
Jacob Kindlesperger,
Isaac Kilmer,
Casper Keller,
Martin Keller,
Noah Klark,
Samuel Klark,
Henry Keller,
George Keller,
George Ketz,
Joseph Kirkbridge,
John Lambert,
Christian Lerringston,
George Lambert,
Jacob Lambert,
George Layman,
John Layman,
John Lowry,
William McDermit,
John McQueller,
Joseph Miller,
George Miller,
Christian Miller,
Jacob Manges,
Abraham Miller,
Widow Miller,
John Musser,
Michael Miller,
Margaret Murry,
John Miller,
Michael Peterman,
Michael Rose,
Henry Richart,
Philip Remhart,
Godlip Reaman,
James Rose,
George Reese,
John Rhoads,
John Roberts,
John Rhoads, Jr.,
Charles Renshaw,
John Rench,
Martin Suter,
Widow Suter,
John Sell,
John Spangler,
William Smith,
George Shick,
Michael Saylor,
Jacob Switzer,
Godrey Stall,
John Stump,
Joseph Sill,
Joseph Spiker,
Ludwick Shara,
Jacob Smith,
Powell Stern,
Jacob Smith, Jr.,
Christian Stoner,
Jacob Springer,
Christian Spiker,
Casper Statler,
John Statler,
John Shoemaker,
Jonathan Shoemaker,
Henry Snibly, Dr.,
John Stilway,
James Trent,
James Watkins,
Andrew Way,
Peter Wise,
Alexander Walker,
John Yoder,
David Yoder,
Jacob Yoder,
Christian Yoder,
Christian Yoder, Jr.,
Jonathan Yoder,
John Ziegler,
Benjamin Zearfass,
Jacob Ziegler.

John Musser, collector. Total valuation, real and personal, fifty-four thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars. Tax, two hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-six cents. Six and one-half years elapsed before the collector made his returns.

The following were the occupations, other than farming, represented on the tax-list of Stony Creek for the year 1798: Henry Brant, tavernkeeper; James Black, tanyard; Jacob Glessner, carpentershop and sawmill; John Groner, millwright, one mill; Jacob Grendle, cordwinder; Conrad Hite, tavernkeeper; Ludwig Koss, cordwainer; David Kimmel, tavernkeeper; Jacob Lambert, blacksmith; Joseph Miller, sawmill; William McDermott and Cornelius Martenius, tavernkeepers; Jacob Menges, weaver; Gottlieb Nietz, hatter; Samuel Rhoads, blacksmith; John Statler, tavern; Ludwig Sharer, blacksmith; Jacob Stoner, carpenter; George Shick, weaver; Christian Shank, two sawmills; Frederick Weible, cordwinder; Wm. Wilson, blacksmith; John Yoder, carpenter.

Stony Creek is one of the most prosperous townships of the county. With a fertile soil, cultivated by energetic and progressive farmers, the agricultural resources of this township have reached a high state of development, and improvements are constantly going on. Vast changes have been wrought during the last half century. There has been a steady increase in wealth and population.

Among the earliest settlers of this township were Michael Groff, John Lambert, Christian Shank, John Yoder, John Rhoads (Germans or of German descent), James Ross (a Scotchman), and others.

Probably the first permanent settler was George Michael Groff, in 1766. He came from Berks county, and settled one mile north of Shanksville, on the place now owned by John Mosholder. He was a hunter and fisherman, and is said to have purchased his land from the Indians, paying for it in furs. Many of his descendants are still living in the county.

George Mosholder, son of an early German pioneer, was born in Somerset county. He was a farmer, and died in Stony Creek township. His children were: George, Jacob, William, Margaret and Susan, deceased; John, Anna (Landis) and Mary (Walter), living. John served in the late war one year. William was born in 1805 and died in 1877. He married Sarah Foss. John, who lives on the old homestead, is the only surviving child. He owns a farm of four hundred and twelve acres, one-third of which is timber-land.

John Musser, who was born in Lancaster county in 1753, was a mailcarrier during the revolution. He moved to Stony Creek, where he died in 1828. His wife was Barbara Grider. The names of his sons were Tobias, Peter, Henry and Abraham. Abraham was born in Stony Creek township in 1790. He followed tanning a number of years, then engaged in farming. He died in this township in 1874. He married Veronica Cable. Children: Benjamin, Christian, John, Abram, Philip (deceased),

Elizabeth (Walker), Margaret (Miller) and Mary (deceased). Philip died in the late war. Benjamin has been engaged in operating a tannery since 1865. Abram is in the same business in Roxbury, where he began in 1868. Christian is a farmer, and John a blacksmith in Berlin.

Jacob Glessner, who was murdered by Spongenberg at Berlin, came from Germany to this part of Bedford county about the close of the American revolution. His son Jacob, who was a justice of the peace for many years, was born in 1768. He was a miller and farmer. He married Margaret Foust. Children: Jacob, Joseph, Henry, Sarah, deceased; Edward, Margaret (Miller) and Magdalena (Stoner), living. Joseph was born in Stony Creek township in 1800, and died in 1879. He married Catharine Musser, and was the father of Tobias, Jacob J., John M., Joseph (deceased), Henry, Edmund, Susan (Kimmel), Catharine (Mumman), Mary (deceased) and Sarah (Hillegass). John M. is a farmer in this township, on the place known as the Jacob Miller farm. He owns three hundred acres of land. His farm contains abundance of coal and limestone. Mr. Glessner served one term as justice.

Jacob Walker was a native of Germany, who settled in what is now Summit township prior to the revolutionary war. He was accidentally killed while riding. His children were Philip, Peter, John and Elizabeth. Peter died in Summit township in 1851, aged sixty-six. His children were John, Jacob, Peter, Perry, George, Frederick, Daniel, Jonathan, Mary and Catharine, of whom Perry, Daniel and Catharine are living. Perry was sheriff of the county one term. John was a soldier of 1812. Daniel came to Stony Creek township in 1843. He is a German Baptist preacher. His sons, Cyrus, William H. and H. D., are farmers in this township. All have been school teachers.

Frederick Walker, grandson of Jacob, lived and died in Summit township. His children were Alexander, Samuel, George, Peter, Susan (Keller), deceased, Caroline (Suder) and Elizabeth (Heckard). Frederick served in the late war as colonel. Alexander served as sergeant. He is now engaged in the mercantile business in Nebraska. His eldest son, E. C. Walker, has been following carpentry since 1873. E. C. served in Co. C, 2d Md. Vet. bat.; enlisted in March, 1863, and was discharged in the fall of 1865.

The Kimmels are an old family in this county. Their ancestor, Jacob Kimmel, came from Lancaster county to what is now Stony Creek township about the time of the revolution. His farm was one of the first clearings made in the township. He led the rugged life of a pioneer, encountering hardships and privations such as people of today can scarcely imagine. He died in 1824, at the age of sixty-eight. He married Mary Hoffman, and his children were Abraham, Jacob, Ludwig, Solomon, John, Peter, Jonathan, Elizabeth (Shank) and Mary (Newcomer).

Jonathan Kimmel was born in this township in 1797. For a number of years he was a wagoner on the Pittsburgh and Bedford turnpike. He was elected county commissioner in 1855, and served one term. He married Rosanna Meyers, and was the father of Michael, Josiah, John N., Daniel, Noah (deceased), Jonathan, Mary (Walker) and Susan (Gashaw). Michael is a German Baptist minister. Josiah lives in this township. His second son, Joseph L., lives on the old Glessner farm, and is a German Baptist preacher.

Philip Kimmel was one of the first settlers in this township. His son Abraham lived and died on the place where his father settled. He married Elizabeth Heiple, and his children were Benjamin, Abraham, Henry, Philip, Elizabeth and Sarah (Will), of whom Philip and Sarah are living. Benjamin was born in 1792. He was county commissioner, and held other offices. He died in 1871. He married Sarah Zerber. Children: Jefferson, Elizabeth (Will), Margaret (dead), Julia A. (Rhoads) and Mary (Kuhns). Jefferson lives on the old homestead of his great-grandfather, and farms two hundred and thirty-six acres.

John Stutzman lived in this county and died in Stony Creek township. He was the father of Abraham, Jacob, Christian and Elizabeth, all deceased. Abraham was born in Brother's Valley in 1817; moved to Stony Creek, where he died in 1886. He married Mary Schrock, and reared six children: J. A., John, Peter, Abraham A., Christian and Magdalena, all of whom are living in this county. J. A. occupies the homestead. Abraham A. is the present register and recorder of Somerset county.

Benjamin Stutzman was born in Somerset county in 1808, and is now living in Somerset township. He married Mary Layman, and is the father of eleven children: Jonas, Elias,

John (deceased), Henry, Sarah, Mary, Susan, Elizabeth (deceased), Julia A., Anna and Amanda. Elias and Henry were in the late war. The former enlisted in August, 1862, and was discharged in May, 1865; served in Co. C, 142d regt. Penn. Vols. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and was confined at Belle Isle about three months. He is now farming near Shanksville.

The Lamberts were among those who encountered and endured the trials and hardships incident to all early settlements, paving the way for advancing civilization and progress. About 1789, three brothers, John, George and Jacob Lambert, came from York county and took up lands in Stony Creek and Shade townships. John, who settled in Stony Creek, married Mary Statler, and was the father of Samuel, Jacob, John, Moses, Mary and Catherine (Kimmel)—the latter still living. Samuel, who was born in this township, died here in 1869, aged seventy-five. He married Sarah Goot, and was the father of Josiah, Aaron, Rebecca and Sarah (deceased); Abraham, John, Samuel, Moses, George and Mary (Berkebile), living. George served throughout the late war. . Josiah passed his days in this township. He was the father of William and L. C. Lambert. The latter is living at Lambertsville, engaged in farming and sawing lumber. He served in the late war; enlisted in August, 1863; discharged in July, 1865.

Abraham Lambert was born in this township, where he still resides. He married Louisa Mostoller, and is the father of seven sons and seven daughters. James is a cabinetmaker; he is also engaged in the mercantile business at Lambertsville with his father. He is postmaster at Lambertsville, where an office was established in 1881.

John Lambert was born in Shade township, where he lived and died. He kept hotel at Buckstown for a number of years; his son, Z. T. Lambert, is a farmer in Stony Creek township and the owner of six hundred acres.

Samuel Lambert was born in Stony Creek, where he still lives; he is a wagonmaker by trade, and has followed the business for thirty-two years. He is also the proprietor of a sash factory. His eldest son, E. M. Lambert, lives at home, and is engaged in the lumber business.

Lambertsville is a small village named in honor of Abraham Lambert, who owned the land on which it is built. He erected the first house here in 1855. His son James is postmaster and storekeeper.

Adam Stull, who removed from Lancaster county, settled where Berlin now is at a very early date. At that time people in this county went to Hagarstown—seventy-five miles—for flour. Mr. Stull was a blacksmith, and worked at his trade in Berlin. He died at the age of eighty-five. His children were George, John, Catharine and Susan. George, who was born near Berlin, was also a blacksmith; he settled in Stony Creek township in 1833, and followed his trade until his death. He married Mary Landis, and was the father of six children. His son Joseph served as first lieutenant of Co. H, 171st regt. Penn. Vols.; enlisted in October, 1862; discharged in September, 1863. He kept hotel at Roxbury three years, at Berlin two years, and has been in the same business in Shanksville since 1861. Mr. Stull has been township constable since 1864.

The Longs were early settlers in Elk Lick township. Nicholas Long, from Eastern Pennsylvania, settled in that township and died there at the age of sixty-five. He was the father of four sons and four daughters, of whom one, Susanna (Deeds), of Fayette county, is still living. Joseph, son of Nicholas, was born in Elk Lick, in 1793, and removed to Stony Creek in 1827. He married Catharine Walker, and was the father of Levi J., Josiah, Mary, Lydia, Harriet, Charlotte (deceased), Catharine (deceased) and Sarah. Levi J., who owns about seven hundred acres, is living on the homestead. On his farm there are several veins of coal, one of which is eleven feet in thickness.

Josiah Long, who now resides in Quemahoning, was born in Summit township, and removed to Stony Creek with his parents in 1827. He has been married three times. His children are Daniel, Calvin, Mary and Martha. Daniel has a farm of two hundred and sixty-six acres, which contains considerable coal and limestone. The land was formerly owned by his father.

John Mostoller was an early settler, who lived and died in Somerset township. His son George, who was born in 1803, died in Stony Creek in 1872. He was a cabinetmaker by trade. He married Elizabeth Shank, who boreone son, Edward G. Mr. E. G. Mostoller follows farming, and also owns and operates a sawmill.

The Colemans, of Stony Creek, are descended from John Coleman, a native of Germany, who was one of the earliest pioneers of the county, and settled in Brother's Valley. It is stated that he was once offered an unimproved farm near Berlin in exchange for a cowbell. He married Susan Foust, and was the father of nine children: Nicholas, John, George, Frederick, Jacob, Susanna, Sarah, Catharine and Eve. George was a soldier of 1812. He died in Brother's Valley, at the age of sixty-two. His wife was Sarah Shepard. Of their children, Harry, John, William, Phœbe and Mary are living. Two of the sons, Francis and George, died in the late war. John came to Coleman station in 1855, and has since been engaged in farming and milling. His son George has been station agent at Coleman since 1881. Joseph, another son, served one year in the late war.

Nicholas Long, one of the early settlers of this county, came from Hagerstown, Maryland, to Elk Lick township. He married Susan Hoyman, and was the father of Joseph, Jacob, John, Mary, Susan and Elizabeth. Joseph was born in Elk Lick, in 1793. He moved to Stony Creek in 1831, and died in this township in 1867. His wife was Catharine Walker. Children: Levi, Josiah, Mary (Weigel), Lydia (Trent), Harriet (Maurer), Charlotte (dead), Susan (dead), Catharine (dead) and Mary (Coleman). Mary is living on the place formerly owned by her husband, now deceased. Her son William carries on the farm.

Adam Snyder, a native of Germany, settled early where the town of Somerset now is, and laid out the north part of the town. By trade he was a tailor. His children were Jacob, Adam, Henry, John and Joseph. Henry followed farming in Stony Creek. He died in 1856, at the age of seventy-one, having lived in this county from the time when he was three years of age. He married Christina Mowry, and was the father of six children: John H., Jacob, George (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Michael and Sarah (Coleman). John H. married Lydia Reiman, and has six sons and one daughter living. His sons, M. J., David and John, are farming in this township.

John Weigle came from New Jersey to Brother's Valley in 1787. In 1804 he removed to Stony Creek, and settled near Shanksville. He married Mary Brubaker, and was the father of Jacob, John and Susan (Boaz), living; Daniel, Mary, Sarah and Rosa (deceased). Jacob, who was born in this county in 1806, is the oldest native resident of the township. The children of Jacob Weigle and his wife Sarah (Rayman) are: Josiah, John, Jacob, Hiram, David, Elizabeth (Schrock), Lydia (Schrock), Anna (Wambaugh), Louisa (Poorbaugh), Caroline (Cable) and Mary, all living. John and Jacob served in the late war. Josiah married Lavina Will, and has nine children living. His eldest son, Charles E., is a school teacher.

Four brothers—Caspar, Jacob, Henry and Frederick Keller—came from Eastern Pennsylvania, and were among the early settlers of this county. They located on the Allegheny mountain, in Allegheny and Stony Creek townships. Caspar was captain of a company in the war of 1812. All lived in the county, and all reared families except Frederick, who never married. Caspar carried on distilling, where Topper's distillery now is. Josiah Keller, of Somerset, is a son of Frederick Keller (whose father was Jacob, above mentioned). Josiah came to Somerset in 1858, and followed blacksmithing until 1875. He was then elected county treasurer. Since 1878 he has been in the mercantile business.

Jacob Kuhns, whose father was an early settler, died near Berlin, in 1875. Jacob was born in Brother's Valley. He married Mary Brubaker, and was the father of John, Mary (Beachley) and Eliza (deceased). John married Mary Kimmel, and is the father of William, Samuel, Mary (Landis) and Sadie. William is living on the homestead of two hundred acres, known as the old Kimmel farm, one of the oldest in the township.

Jacob Walker was an early settler of this county. He was a native of Germany. His son Jacob was born in this county, and died in Ohio. Jacob, son of Jacob Walker, Jr., was born in Summit township, Somerset county, in 1799. In 1832 he moved to Stony Creek township, where he died in 1881. He married Catharine Fritz, and was the father of twelve children: Moses, J. J., Levi, Alexander, Harriet (Speicher), deceased, Matilda (Musser), Caroline (Glessner), Elizabeth (Speicher), Dinah (Glessner), Mary (Glessner), Lavina (Schrock) and Catharine (Woy). J. J. Walker is farming on the homestead, one mile east of Shanksville.

James A. Scott was born in Mifflin county, in 1814. He removed to Bedford county in 1850, and died in 1877. He married Rachael Hurley, who now lives in Meyersdale. Children: J. C., William B., Albert N., Missouri J., Berthelda. J. C. Scott came to Stony Creek in 1873, where he has since resided, and followed farming.

The most eminent man ever born in Somerset county was Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, whose biography appears elsewhere, in the chapter devoted to the bench and bar of Somerset county. He was born in Stony Creek township, in 1810, and died at York, Pennsylvania, in 1883. His father was Hon. Henry Black, who was born, lived and died on the same farm. Henry Black was elected four times as a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, served twenty years as associate judge of Somerset county, and died while a member of congress, in 1842.

Daniel Sorber settled in Brother's Valley in 1805. He was born in Northampton county in 1782. He moved to Stoystown, and followed the millwright's trade, helping to build the first mill at Sprucetown. He afterward kept tavern on the turnpike, two and one-half miles east of Stoystown. He died in Shade township, aged seventy-six. His children were: Joseph, Jonathan (deceased), Adam, Daniel, Anna (deceased), Elizabeth (Blough) and Sophia (deceased). Joseph was born in Brother's Valley, in 1805. For twelve years he was a wagoner on the Pittsburgh pike. He has been living in Stony Creek for several years. He married Mary Brant, and is the father of Martin, John, William, Daniel W., Orange, Elizabeth, Emeline and Margaret (deceased). Martin was a captain in late war. John was also in the service. William and Daniel W. are farming their father's place.

George Ackerman, a native of Lancaster, came to this county in 1828. He is a blacksmith by trade, and now lives in Stony Creek township. For fifteen years he kept hotel in Stoystown. He was also justice of the peace in Quemahoning. Mr. Ackerman married Mary Reese. Children: William, Mary E. (Wilt) and Chauncey F., living; Edwin, John and George, dead. All the sons served in the late war, and Edwin, John and George died from disease contracted in the service. C. F. Ackerman enlisted in March, 1865, and served till July in Co. A, 88th regt. Penn. Vols. He has taught school for ten years, and is now farming on his father's place.

William Fleegle was born in Bedford county in 1808, and came to Somerset county in 1822. He married, first, Elizabeth Suter, and, second, Harriet Risheberger. Children: Samuel, Jeremiah, Isaac, Edward, Martin, Walter, Maria, Mary, Elizabeth and Margaret. Jeremiah, Edward and Martin served in the late war. Edward died in Andersonville prison. Martin enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. D, 133d regt. Penn. Vols.; was discharged in May, 1863; re-enlisted in July, 1863, in Co. H, 1st bat.; discharged in 1864; re-enlisted in February, 1864, in Co. I, 55th regt. Penn. Vols.; discharged in October, 1865. In June, 1864, at Petersburg, he was wounded in the right arm, right hip and left leg.

Conrad Lease came from Germany to Brother's Valley in 1834. He moved to Stony Creek in 1845, where he still resides. He follows shoemaking, and has worked at the trade since he was fourteen years old. He married Sarah Hoyl. Children: Oliver, Levi, Julia A. (Gindlesperger), Mary, Eva (Schrock), Sarah (Miller) and Amanda (Ringler). Both sons were in the army. Oliver enlisted in September, 1861, and was discharged in December, 1864; Co. C, 53d regt. Penn. Vols.; wounded in the head at Gettysburg and also at Mine Run. He is now farming in this township.

Abraham Custer was born in Franklin county. He came to Somerset county in 1810, and settled in Conemaugh township. He afterward removed to Quemahoning, where he died at the age of seventy-four. His children were Jacob, Abraham, Henry, Emanuel, Elizabeth (Ray) and Barbara (Bowers). Henry Custer, who was born in Shade, has been a resident of Quemahoning since 1833. He married Elizabeth Shaffer, and is the father of nine children. His son, Franklin P., now carries on the home farm.

Gottlieb Rayman was born in Germany, in 1747, and died in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1804. He was a pioneer settler of this county, and came here from Berks county in 1773. By trade he was a tailor. Like many of the early settlers, he lived mainly by hunting, and wore garments made of deerskin. His children were: John, George, Charles, Mary (Sweitzer) and Elizabeth (Shank). John went to Canada. George and Charles lived on the homestead. George was the father of eleven

children. Many of his grandchildren reside in this county.

Albert Wright, a native of Bedford county, came to Somerset county in 1865, and has since been engaged in farming, although by trade he is a carpenter. Two of his brothers, Edwin and Darwin, served in the late war. Mr. Wright's father, Thomas G., was born in Adams county, and settled in Bedford county about 1829. He followed shoemaking, school-teaching and the nursery business until his death, in 1865. He married Jane Gordon, and was the father of eight children.

The oldest man in Stony Creek is John Mosgrave, who came to the township in 1826. He was born in Westmoreland county, in 1795, and for many years was a wagoner on the Pittsburgh and Bedford turnpike.

The first gristmill in this township was built in 1798, at Shanksville, by Christian Shank. The original structure burned in 1830, and Jacob Shank erected another on its site the same year. It is related that Henry Troyer once came to Shank's mill early in the morning to get a bag of flour. He had no money and Shank refused to give him credit. He then asked if he could exchange a bearskin for flour. "Certainly," replied Shank; "but when did you kill the bear?" "I haven't killed him yet, but if you give me the flour, as sure as I'm alive I'll bring the skin here before evening." The miller trusted to Troyer's word and gave the flour. Troyer lived up to his agreement and returned with a bearskin the same day, exclaiming, as he handed it over to Shank, "Now Betsey and I are all right! We have a good supply of bread and bear meat."

Christian Shank erected a woolenmill about the same time that he built the gristmill, and to it the early settlers for miles around resorted for carding and cloth-dressing. At present the only woolen-factory in the township is operated by J. B. Hill on Calender creek.

The first hotel was kept by Mr. Black, the grandfather of Judge Black, on Glade Pike.

The first distillery was built by Caspar Keller, prior to 1800. It is now the only one operated in the township. At one time there were twenty-five in the township, and, as may be inferred, whisky drinking was very general.

The first store was started by Augustus Coffroth, about 1820, on land now owned by Henry Glessner, one mile southeast of Shanksville.

CHURCHES.

The first church built in the township was the St. Mary's Reformed and Lutheran, in the east of the township. The early preachers were the same as for the other early churches of this denomination, and appear in full elsewhere. A house of worship was erected by the St. Mary's congregation about 1820.

The Brethren's Home church was organized in 1880, by Henry R. Holsinger, with ten members. The deacons were: Josiah Kimmel, J. J. Kimmel, J. G. Kimmel and William Walker. Joseph L. Kimmel was the first minister, and still continues in charge. The meeting-house was erected in 1880, at a cost of one thousand dollars. The church has eighty members, and is out of debt. There are fifty-five pupils in the sabbath school.

Reformed and Lutheran. — St. John's Reformed and Lutheran church, near Lambertsville, was organized by J. K. Bricker, in 1857. Most of the original members were Sipes. The first church officers were: Abraham Lambert and John Sipe, elders; Adam Grimm and Joseph Sipe, deacons. The pastors have been Revs. J. K. Bricker, J. Beaver, J. B. Crist, A. R. Height, J. K. Bricker, R. Smith, J. H. Walterick, J. L. Miller, J. B. Shoup and J. N. Unruh. The church, built in 1849, cost seven hundred and fifty dollars. The church is at present joint Lutheran and Reformed. The Lutherans intend erecting a church for themselves soon. The present number of church members is ninety-eight. There are ninety sabbath-school scholars and teachers.

Shanksville Reformed Church. — This church was organized in 1848, by Rev. William Conrad. The original members were John Lutz, Martin Shank, Moses Lambert, Jacob Lambert, David Keller, William Shank, Catharine Shank and Elizabeth Lambert. The pastors have been Revs. William Conrad, John Hoyman, A. B. Keplin, D. H. Reiter, L. B. Leasure, James Grant, Joel W. Alspach, H. F. Keener (1875 to the present date). The house of worship was erected by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations in 1848; purchased by the Reformed in 1877, and repaired in 1878. Membership, fifty-two; sabbath-school scholars, forty.

Glade Reformed Church. — Divine services were held in 1812. Rev. Henry Giese was among the first Reformed ministers. The house of worship was a log building, afterward weather-

boarded. Among the first members were Abraham Landis, Jacob Ziegler, Joseph Glessner and Eli Altfather. Rev. H. Giese was succeeded by Revs. Conrad, A. B. Keplin, D. H. Reiter, L. B. Leasure, James Grant, Joel W. Alspach and H. F. Keener (1875). The congregation numbers fifty members; sabbath school, thirty. The church is a union house, Lutheran and Reformed.

Lutheran. — Stony Creek congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran church, a part of the Berlin charge, dates back about to 1820. This congregation worships in a union church with the Reformed congregation. Very little can be ascertained concerning the early history. For list of pastors, see history of the Berlin Lutheran church. The present membership of the church and sabbath school is one hundred and twenty-five.

St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church, situated at Roxbury, is also a part of the Berlin charge. The congregation was organized with thirty members, by Rev. J. W. Poffinberger, December 23, 1882. First officers: Elders, Philip Ling, Peter Boyer; deacons, W. M. Diveley, Daniel Snyder, Joseph Reitz, William Reitz; trustees, John Ginder, Alexander Ware, Henry Reitz. The house of worship, built at a cost of eleven hundred and fifteen dollars, was dedicated December 25, 1882. The building committee were the pastor, Rev. J. W. Poffinberger, William M. Diveley and Peter Boyer. The present membership of the church and sabbath school is about one hundred.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church, Shanksville, was organized by Rev. Philip Sheeder in 1848. This congregation was formerly a part of the Shade church. The first officers were Jacob Weigle, Henry Doppstadt, John Speicher and Jonathan Woy. The pastors have been Revs. Charles Young, Eli Fare, Philip Sheeder, Jesse Winecoff, A. M. Strauss, John W. Poffinberger and J. J. Welch. The first church was erected in 1852 at a cost of eight hundred dollars. The present edifice, built in 1877, cost seven thousand dollars. The membership of the church is ninety; sabbath school, seventy-four.

United Brethren. — The union church at Shanksville was built in 1857, at a cost of five hundred dollars. The United Brethren congregation, which worships in this church, was organized by Daniel Shank in 1845. The original members were Daniel Spangler, Perry Spangler, Jefferson Spangler, Franklin Spangler, Christian Shank and their wives. The first pastor was Jacob Ressler. The present membership of the church is one hundred and twenty-five. The sabbath school has one hundred pupils.

SHANKSVILLE.

Christian Shank, the founder of Shanksville, came from the vicinity of Hagerstown, Maryland, prior to 1798, bringing his family. When they had arrived on the spot he had selected for a home, they encamped under the shelter of a pine-tree for several days, until a more comfortable habitation could be constructed. The first house within the limits of the village was erected by him. Shanksville was laid off into lots in 1829. A few buildings had been erected prior to that date. Emanuel Shaffer opened the first store about 1828. He was succeeded by Jacob J. Shover. The first wagonshop was started by John R. Marker about 1828. Daniel Shank opened the first hotel, prior to 1840. Dr. Fulk was the first physician. The Reformed and Lutheran denominations erected the first church in 1848. The building is now the Reformed church. Shanksville postoffice was established in 1847 with Josiah Brant as postmaster. The village is industrious and thrifty, peopled by intelligent and progressive citizens. It now has three churches, one physician, three stores, one tinstore, one saddlershop, two blacksmithshops, one wagonshop, two planing-mills, one flouring-mill and one hotel.

Bringing machinery with him, Mr. Shanks, in 1798, commenced the construction of a gristmill, and soon had it in operation. This was the first mill in Stony Creek township. Christian Shank, Jr., came to this county with his father. He remained a few years, then went to Canada. He served in the war of 1812, and afterward went to Ohio. His son Daniel was born in Canada in 1810, and came to this county when seven or eight years old. He was a minister of the United Brethren for a number of years. He moved to Nebraska, his present home, in 1873. Daniel Shank married Eve Keller. Children: Charles, Alexander, Herman, David, Mary, Catharine and Sarah. Charles is a millwright. In 1871 he built the first planing-mill in Shanksville. It burned and was rebuilt in 1883. Herman works with his brother at the trade.

Christian Brant, the progenitor of the Brant family, removed from Dauphin county to Stony Creek township prior to 1795. He settled near the site of Shanksville, on the so-called Lazear farm. Mr. Brant and several of his neighbors were accustomed to go to Mercersburg to trade the skins of deer, bears and beavers for salt, flour and other provisions. On one of these trips he was taken ill and died suddenly. His children were: Christian, Abram, Samuel, Adam, George, Elizabeth (wife of Caspar Keller) and Eve (wife of Jacob Keller). All are dead. Abram was an 1812 soldier. Adam was born in Dauphin county, in 1785, and died near Shanksville in 1847. He was a millwright, and worked at his trade for forty years in this county. He married Elizabeth Grove, and was the father of Jacob, Josiah, Chauncey A., Sarah (Lutz), deceased, Eliza (Keefer), Leah (Keefer), Susan (deceased) and Sophie. Josiah is the proprietor of the Glade House, Somerset.

Chauncey A. Brant, Esq., learned the saddler's trade in Stoystown, receiving two dollars and a half for eighteen months' work. Ten years later he worked eighteen months in Pittsburgh, and at the end of the time had twenty-two dollars clear of all expense. He has the first dollar (silver) that he earned (1847). Mr. Brant has been engaged in the mercantile business in Shanksville since 1868. Prior to that time he had followed the saddlery business for sixteen years in this place. He was justice of the peace twenty years, and has held other important township offices. Mr. Brant enlisted in August, 1862, and was discharged in May, 1865; he served as first sergeant in Co. D, 133d regt. Penn. Vols.

George Brant was born in Dauphin county, in 1792, and came to Somerset county. He also followed the business of a millwright. He died in Stony Creek township in 1860. He married Elizabeth Moyer. Children: David (deceased), Martin, John, Jefferson (deceased), Abram, Mary (Shank), Sarah (Switz) and Catharine. John and Jefferson served in the late war. Jefferson was killed at Fredericksburg. Martin Brant owns two steam sawmills, and is also a partner of Charles Shank in the ownership of a planing-mill.

James Ross, a Scotchman, was an early settler of this county. His sons were Michael, Joseph, Adam and John, all of whom are dead. Joseph was born in Stony Creek about 1795. He was a carpenter, and died at the age of forty-four. Elizabeth Rush was the maiden name of his wife. Children: David, Ephraim and Julia A. (Boyer), living; Sarah, Mary, Leah (Oldfather) and Elizabeth, deceased. David was born in this township in 1805, and is still living. He is a carpenter and began working at the trade when eighteen years of age. He married Sarah Ziegler, and is the father of Joseph, Jacob, Charles and Catharine. David Ross and his sons are the proprietors of a planing-mill in Shanksville, which they built in 1874. Jacob enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. D, 133d regt. Penn. Vols., and was discharged in June, 1863. Re-enlisting in Co. I, 52d regt. Penn. Vols., he was discharged in June, 1865. In his first enlistment he served as musician.

George Baltzer was born in Steinbaugh, Germany, in 1808, and came from the kingdom of Hesse to this country in 1821. He settled at Berlin, where he followed the tailor's trade. In 1833 he moved to Stony Creek, where he died in 1876. He married Mary Rayman. Children: Charles L., Edward, John (deceased), Simon, Sylvester, Catharine (Wilson), Elizabeth (Baldwin), Louisa (Stutzman) and Aquilla (Walker). John and Edward served in the late war. The former was in Co. H, 187th regt. Penn. Vols., and was killed at Petersburg in June, 1864. Charles L. Baltzer has been in the mercantile business in Shanksville since 1862. He is the present postmaster, and was appointed in 1871.

Joseph Speicher came from York county to Brother's Valley about the close of the revolution. He settled in Stony Creek early in the present century, built a gristmill, and for several years was engaged in milling. He moved to Conemaugh township and died. His children were Christian, Joseph, Jacob, Solomon, Tobias, Abraham, Elizabeth, Mary and Sarah. Solomon, the last survivor of the family, died in Stony Creek in 1882, aged eighty-two years. He married Elizabeth Blough, and was the father of Daniel, John, Henry, Joseph, Tobias (who died in the late war), Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary and Catharine. John, the second son of Joseph Speicher, Sr., has been living in Shanksville since 1847. He followed carpentry eighteen years, and is now leading a retired life.

John Ackerman came from Lancaster to Stoystown about 1830, and for a number of years was engaged in blacksmithing. He afterward devoted his attention to farming. He is now liv-

ing in Quemahoning township. His eldest son, L. C. Ackerman, has followed the saddler's trade in Stoystown, Somerset and Johnstown. In 1881 he engaged in his business at Shanksville. Mr. Ackerman was elected justice of the peace in 1880.

About 1830, Ezra Dunham came from Mercer county to Somerset county. He moved to Shade furnace about 1845, having contracted to supply the furnace with ore. He was justice of the peace twenty years, and postmaster at Shade furnace several years. He died in Shade in 1870, aged seventy. He married Mrs. Mary Berkebile. Children: Azariah (dead), Samuel, Rosanna (dead) and Jane. Samuel enlisted in May, 1861, in Co. E, 54th regt. Penn. Vols., and was discharged in May, 1865. He was wounded in the right hand at Green Spring run. He was engaged in the mercantile business one year at Hillsboro', four years at Buckstown, four at Pine Mills, and since 1879 has followed the same pursuit at Shanksville.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOSIAH J. WALKER.

George Walker, Sr., came from Germany about 1763 and settled in Brother's Valley township. He was one of three who, in 1773, laid out Berlin. He met his death by accident while riding horseback. Among his children were Philip, Jacob, George, Peter and Frederick. George, Jr., lived in this township and followed the weaver's trade.

Jacob Walker was born in 1770, and died in Stark county, Ohio, in 1843. His wife, Catharine, also died in Stark county, Ohio, May 2, 1857, in her eighty-second year.

One of their sons, Jacob J. Walker, was born January 18, 1799, in Brother's Valley township, where he lived until 1832, when he moved to the farm now owned by his son Josiah J., where his death occurred in 1881. His wife, Catharine Walker, was born February 4, 1801, and died September 14, 1868. Both were members of the Lutheran church. They were the parents of fourteen children, viz.: Samuel, who died in 1822; Moses (married Elizabeth Musser), Harriet (Mrs. J. Spiker), deceased, Matilda (Mrs. B. Musser), Caroline (Mrs. T. Glessner), Elizabeth, first married to William Hunter and then to John Spiker; Dinah (Mrs. J. J. Glessner), Josiah J., Mary (Mrs. J. M. Glessner); Levi, married to Mary Zeigler; Benjamin, died in infancy; Lavina (Mrs. Wm. M. Schrock); Alexander, married to Rosa Shaver; Catharine (Mrs. A. Way).

February 15, 1855, Josiah J. Walker was married to Eliza, daughter of John and Sarah Lutz. She died October 12, 1863, aged twenty-six years. The children of this union are as follows: Augustus H., who married Lizzie Fornolt, who died in 1879—he resides in Stark county, Ohio; Edward A., married to Aquilla Boltzer; Sidney A., who died June 26, 1862; Frances, at home.

January 21, 1864, he married Sarah J., daughter of W. S. and Adeline Lorman. They have eleven children, viz.: Emma I., Mary C., Joseph, William C., Jacob J., George D., Charles F., Nellie E., Bruce E., Effie B. (died in infancy) and Louis.

After having worked his father's farm of four hundred and forty-eight acres for a few years subsequent to his first marriage, he in 1857 purchased it for sixty-five hundred dollars.

All but one thousand dollars given by his father, he paid in due course of time, and also added one hundred and twelve acres more. On this latter farm is a sawmill, known as the Walker mill. Mr. Walker now has fifteen hundred acres of fine farming land—one of the best farms in the county. A view of his residence will be found on another page.

Mr. Walker now has two sawmills, a gristmill, and one-half interest in the Shanksville planing-mill. He is a man of much generosity and public spirit. His financial success evinces good business judgment. Religiously he is identified with the Lutheran church.

ALEXANDER WALKER.

Among the early settlers in this county was Jacob Walker, a native of Germany. His son Jacob was born in this county and died in Ohio. Jacob, son of Jacob Walker, Jr., was born in Summit township, Somerset county, in 1799. In 1832 he moved to Stony Creek township, where he died in 1881. He married Catharine Fritz, and was the father of twelve children: Moses, J. J., Levi, Alexander, Harriet (Speicher), Matilda (Musser), Caroline (Glessner), Elizabeth (Speicher), Dinah (Glessner), Mary (Glessner), Lavina (Schrock) and Catharine (Woy).

Alexander Walker was born August 28, 1842, on the farm owned by Josiah Miller, in Stony Creek township. Raised on a farm, he has always followed this vocation. December 10, 1863, he was married to Rosa A., daughter of George and Sarah Shaver, of Somerset township. They are the parents of nine children: Irving G., born August 28, 1864; Frank S., born August 20, 1866; Sidney A., born October 11, 1868; Minnie C., born January 10, 1871; Homer E., born July 2, 1873; Maggie, born February 17, 1876; Lizzie, born December 22, 1878; Emma J., born November 1, 1879; Ida, born April 21, 1882. When first married Mr. Walker farmed for three years on shares, and then, in 1868, purchased two hundred and seventy-eight acres of his father for six thousand dollars. He has improved the farm until its value is now doubled, and purchased enough land additional until he now has four hundred and thirty-eight acres. It contains an excellent sugar camp. A view of his residence is presented to our readers on another page. The farm is underlaid with coal and limestone. He makes a specialty of stock-raising.

Mr. Walker is numbered among the successful and progressive agriculturists of this township.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker and three of their children are members of the Lutheran church.

CHAPTER LXIV.

CONEMAUGH.

The First Settlers — Joseph Buck, the Pioneer — His Adventures with the Indians — A Successful Ruse to Escape Scalping — Family Sketches — Mills — Mineral Resources of the Township — Davidsville — Founded in 1831 — History of the Village — Various Churches.

CONEMAUGH township was organized in February, 1801. The name is of Indian origin. The first township election was held at the house of Jacob Miltenberger, on the farm now owned by Daniel Hershberger. Later Joseph Yoder's house was the voting-place. Afterward Davidsville became the place of meeting.

Among the first settlers in the township were Joseph Buck, Joseph Blough, Peter Blough, Henry Hershberger, Philip Croyle, Christian Miller and John Mishler. The township was peopled slowly, but of late years has made rapid progress. The people of Conemaugh did not see fit to adopt the free-school system until 1865. Since that time the cause of education has made rapid advancement.

List of taxable inhabitants in 1823: John Alwine, Jac. Brubaker, Dav. Blough, John Blough, John Brown, Peter Berkey (gristmill and sawmill), Philip Croyle, John Croyle (gristmill, sawmill and still), Henry Croyle, Dav. Christner, John Conrad, Jac. Eash; Chris. Eash, weaver; Chris. Eash, Dan. Hershberger, Peter Hostetler, Irwin Hirvell (forge), John Garver; Jac. Kauffman, wagoner; Jac. Kauffman, weaver; Sol. Kauffman; Chris. Kauffman, minister; Benj. Kauffman; John Kauffman, blacksmith; Fred. Kustard, John Lehman, Peter Lehman, Christley Lehman, Isaac Lehman (oilmill), Dav. Leviston; John Lyberger, blacksmith; Joseph Lehman, blacksmith; Chris. Mishler, Sam. Mishler, John Mishler, John Mildenberger, John McCracken; Tobias Miller, distiller; Henry Miller, Chris. Muller, Sr., Chris. Miller, Jr., Chris. Nixley; Jac. Reed, shoemaker; Garrett Ream (sawmill and carding-mill), John Sala, Dav. Stutzman; Christley Summer, cooper and distiller; Nathan Smiley, Mich. Shoup, Jos. Schoutz, Geo. Thomas, Godfrey Theobald, Chris. Weaver, Dav. Weaver, Abr. Weaver, Jac. Wingard, Jos. Wingard, Jas. Walker, Robt. Wilson, Jos. Yoder (still), Jos. Yoder (of C.), Wm. Jonas.

Single freemen: Chris. Miller, John Mishler, Jas. Walker, Wm. Jonas; Chris. Summer, cooper; Jos. Lehman, blacksmith.

Joseph Buck was one of the first pioneers of the northern part of the county. In 1790 he purchased a tract of land, warranted under the name "Sportsman's Hall," for eleven pounds three shillings and sixpence. Tradition states that Buck, while pretending to be friendly to the Indians, was in reality their most bitter enemy. It is said that he shot many an Indian secretly, but, concealing the deed, managed to keep on friendly terms with the rest. On one occasion he was hunting deer, and after following up the "lick" for some distance, suddenly came in sight of a deer, and further on in the same range was an Indian. Buck fired and killed both. Knowing what his own fate would be if the murder of the Indian was discovered, he secreted the body as best he could and hastened home. Arriving there, he at once caught a hen and cut off its head, then taking a cloth

and wetting it with the blood, he wrapped it around his foot and went to bed. Soon after, some Indians came to the door and asked Mrs. Buck where her husband was. She replied, "He is upstairs in bed; he has cut his foot dreadfully." The Indians at once ascended the stairs, shook hands with Buck, and spoke pityingly of his unfortunate accident. Buck told them of his morning's hunt, and where they would find the deer which he had shot. Of course he said nothing about the dead Indian. The red men volunteered to go and bring home the deer for him; and this they actually did, being glad to render him a favor.

The Buck farm was occupied by Nicholas Keim after Buck left it. Subsequently it came into the hands of Christian Hershberger, who sold it to Godfrey Austead, whose son, Adam, now owns it. Godfrey Austead was born in Germany, in 1797, and came to America in 1829. He died in 1881. His wife was Barbara Yocum, and their children were: Adam, Godfrey and Henry, living; Mary (Leffler), Catharine and Rachel, deceased. Mrs. Austead is living with her son, Adam, on the homestead. She is now eighty-nine years old. Adam served in the late war. In 1866 he purchased the farm of his father.

Many years ago there was a distillery on the Austead farm, to which the men for miles around were accustomed to resort. It was a general custom to pitch horseshoes at a peg for the drinks. The winner always received a tin cup full of whisky, which he frequently drained at a single draft. In early times no entertainment was considered complete unless the host furnished generous quantities of liquor to all his guests. Drinking was far more universal then than at present. Men of the highest social standing, and even ministers of the gospel, were accustomed to indulge in stimulants.

Robert Croyle came from Bedford county, and was an early settler in the northern part of Conemaugh township. He died aged eighty-eight. His son Henry was born in this township, and lived and died on the farm now owned by Mrs. Samuel Croyle. Henry married Eve Berkebile, and was the father of Jacob, Aaron, Moses, John, George (deceased), Philip (deceased), Archibald, David (deceased), Elizabeth (Rose), Mary (deceased), Abbie Ann (Encyco), Hattie (Shatto), deceased, Louisa (Berkebile) and Susan (Potter). George Croyle was born in Cambria county, and early in life married and settled on Mill creek, in Yoder township. In the time of the war he enlisted and gave his life to his country's service. His son Robert now lives in Conemaugh township, and carries on the farm of Mrs. Samuel Croyle.

Henry Hershberger was one of the early settlers of Conemaugh, and cleared and improved a farm in the southern part of the township, where his descendants still live. He died in 1871, at the age of eighty-nine. He married Mary Blough, and was the father of Henry, Jonas (deceased), John, Daniel (deceased), Jacob (deceased), Fanny, Nancy and Sally. Daniel, after the death of his father, lived on the old homestead until 1867, when he died His widow now owns the farm, which is carried on by her son Cyrus. The place consists of one hundred and sixty-two acres, in a good state of cultivation.

Isaac Kauffman was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1806. His grandfather Stephen and three brothers came from Germany in 1723, and settled in Berks county. Stephen's son Jacob, father of Isaac, was born in 1751. In 1807 Jacob came to Somerset county. Jacob raised a family of eight children. He died in 1844, aged ninety-three years. Isaac was married, in 1829, to Polly Lehman, and they have twelve children. On his marriage he purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land, to which he made additions, until he has sixteen hundred acres in a body. As a financier he has been quite successful, his estate being now worth two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, before he, in 1881, gave his children one hundred thousand dollars. He is a member of the Amish church.

Jacob Yoder, a native of Germany, was an early settler, and passed his days on a farm near Berlin, in this county, His son Joseph came to Conemaugh township in 1809, having purchased from his father a farm of two hundred acres, formerly owned by Samuel Speicher. He was engaged in distilling between the years 1828 and 1845. He died in 1852. His wife was Elizabeth Speicher, and their children were Tobias (deceased), Joseph, Jacob, Elizabeth (Kauffman), Isaac and Levi. Levi Yoder bought the homestead farm of his father, in 1849. He owns seven hundred and fifty acres of land. Mr. Yoder has been school-director, and has held other local offices.

The Lohrs were among the first settlers of Quemahoning township. Jacob passed the most of his life in that township. He was the father of Samuel, Michael, Joseph, George, Valentine, Jacob, Elizabeth (Witt) and Rebecca (Horner). Valentine, Joseph, George and Jacob served in the late war. Michael Lohr settled in Conemaugh in 1861 ; rented a farm on which he resided until 1871, when he removed to Davidsville, where he now resides. In 1879 his son, Jacob M. Lohr, purchased the farm, which his father had rented, of Jacob Kauffman. He has already made extensive improvements, having erected a new house in 1881 and started a steam sawmill in 1882

Jacob Blough, one of the first settlers of Conemaugh township, came from Germany when young, and purchased of Thomas Vickroy, of Bedford county, a farm about two miles from Davidsville. He died in 1811. His children were Christian, John, Jacob, Henry, David, Barbara (Saylor), Anna (Keim), Fannie (Berkey) and Mary (Hershberger).

Jacob Blough, son of Jacob, settled in Conemaugh township early in life, and purchased a farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres in the southern part of the township. In 1827 he sold one hundred and twenty-five acres to Yost Blough. The remainder he farmed until his death in 1850. He was a Mennonite, and was the first preacher of that denomination ever in this township. He married Katie Saylor and reared ten children : Jacob (deceased), John, Christian (deceased), Henry, Abraham, Katie (Alwine) deceased, Anna (Ream), Barbara (Speicher), Fannie (Hershberger) and Mary (Kauffman).

Abraham Blough, born on the old homestead of his father in 1814, has constantly resided here, and has witnessed the gradual transformation of the country from a wilderness to its present populous and prosperous condition. His son, Abraham, Jr., lives with him, and is a carpenter by trade and a school teacher by profession, working at the former avocation in summer and at the latter in winter.

David B. Wilson is a native of Scotland and came to America in 1837, at the age of sixteen years. Mr. Wilson's father came to this country in 1856 and settled in Johnstown, where he still resides. He is now eighty years of age. D. B. Wilson came to Conemaugh in 1866, and in 1868 purchased the farm on which he now lives. In 1866 he and J. J. Mishler erected a sawmill upon the farm. In 1871 Mr. Wilson sold out and moved to Bedford. In 1877 he repurchased the farm at sheriff's sale and now lives upon it. Mr. Wilson served in Co. G, 11th Penn. Cav., from October, 1862, until August, 1865.

David B. Wertz is living on a farm which he purchased of his father about twelve years ago.

The first gristmill and sawmill in Conemaugh were erected by Philip Croyle on his farm in the northern part of the township. The township contains valuable quantities of coal, iron ore and limestone, but as yet there has been no development of these products except for local use.

DAVIDSVILLE.

This village was laid out by David Stutzman in the year 1831. Thomas Gaghegan was the surveyor. Stutzman was not considered sufficiently euphonious as a name for the village, therefore it was called Davidsville, after the first name of its founder. The first house was erected by Joseph Schell and Peter Levy in 1831. It is still in good condition. It is now owned by Josiah Swank and occupied by his son, Jacob D. Swank, Esq. For many years this house served both as a store and a hotel. The first blacksmithshop was built by Tobias Mishler and Samuel Livingstone about 1832. It was torn away long since and replaced by another, which is now occupied by Ephraim Swank. The first schoolhouse in Davidsville was a log building, erected about 1835. It is still standing, and is occasionally used by the Reformed congregation as a place for public worship. A new schoolhouse was erected near the village in 1879 at a cost of three hundred and seventy-five dollars. A tannery was started in Davidsville in 1862 by Josiah Swank. The building was burned in 1882, and has not been rebuilt. In 1883 the following were the industries of the village of Davidsville : Two general stores, one grocery, one blacksmithshop, one wagonshop, two shoemakers' shops, one saddler's shop, one tannery and one hotel.

Peter Levy, the oldest man in Conemaugh township, resides at Davidsville, and is smart and active, although eighty-nine years of age. He followed surveying for about fifty years. Mr. Levy assisted Joseph Schell in erecting the first house in Davidsville. His wife, Mary, is seventy-nine years of age.

Samuel Swank was born near Frieden's, Somerset township, in 1800. He died in 1875. His

children were: Josiah, Noah, Jacob, Jeremiah, John, Samuel (deceased), Hiram, Daniel, Tilden, Charles, Mary (Hoover), Eliza (Berkey), Susan (Washer) and Lavina. Josiah Swank came to Davidsville about 1848, and worked at the potter's trade about five years. He next engaged in keeping hotel for about the same length of time. For twenty-two years he was engaged in carrying on a tannery. He is now keeping hotel in Johnstown. His son, Jacob D. Swank, Esq., resides at Davidsville, his native place, and follows the trade of watchmaker. He has served as justice of the peace since 1878.

August Koehler, a native of Germany, emigrated to America in 1852. He at first engaged in mining in Carbon county, thence removed to Montour county, and from that county to Johnstown, Cambria county. In 1870 Mr. Koehler came to Davidsville, and engaged in hotelkeeping, his present occupation. Besides his hotel property, he owns a farm of three hundred and thirty-six acres, over two hundred acres of which are cleared, situated in Conemaugh township.

CHURCHES.

The Lutheran church, at Davidsville, was organized in 1852, and a house of worship erected the same year. The church is a frame building, 35 × 45 feet, and cost eleven hundred dollars. The present membership is about forty. The first pastor was Rev. J. K. Bricker. The first officers of the congregation were: Joseph Hoffman and Henry Umburn, elders; Daniel Hoffman and Daniel Border, deacons.

Christ Reformed congregation, of Davidsville, was organized by Rev. W. H. Bates, May 4, 1879, with sixteen members. The congregation has no church edifice, but worships in an old schoolhouse. There are eighteen members at present. Rev. W. H. Bates was the first pastor, and his successor, Rev. M. H. Diefenderfer, is now in charge.

Conemaugh Church of the Brethren, or German Baptists, was organized in 1810. It now has three meeting-houses and one hundred and fifty members. Two of the meeting-houses are situated in Conemaugh township. S. Benshoof is the present bishop. This church is partly in Cambria county.

The Centennial church of the Evangelical Association was erected in 1876, during the pastorate of Rev. T. Eisenhower, and cost fifteen hundred dollars. Church officers: Jacob Mishler, Adam Shaffer, Levi Mishler, James Mishler and John R. Livingstone. Present membership: church, forty-five; sabbath school, one hundred.

The Amish have a church of about one hundred members. The first minister of that sect who preached in this township was Jacob Eash, who, with Jacob Miller, labored many years in this section of the county. All the early meetings were held in private houses. The church erected a frame meeting-house northeast of Davidsville, in 1875, at a cost of about eight hundred dollars. The present ministers are M. B. Miller and Jonathan Hershberger.

There are three Mennonite churches in the township. Many years ago the people of this denomination worshiped in a log building in the southern part of the township, not far from the spot where the present church stands. Jacob and Samuel Blough were the first Mennonite ministers in the township. The present house, a frame building, 40 × 48 feet, was erected about 1859, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The present membership is about eighty. The second of the Mennonite churches is a frame structure, situated in the western part of the township. It was built at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The present membership is about eighty. The third, situated in the eastern part of the township, is also a frame building, and cost about seven hundred dollars. This, too, has nearly eighty members. The ministers of the churches are Jonas Blough, Joseph and Samuel Gindlesperger and Cyrus Hershberger.

CHAPTER LXV.

PAINT.

Paint Township Organized in 1837—First Mills, Stores and Industries—Mary Ann Forge—Tax List, 1837—Pioneer Families—Experience of Early Settlers—Bethel—A Fast Growing Village—Churches of the Township—Mount Zion and St. Thomas, Lutheran—Bethel United Brethren.

PAINT township was formerly a part of Shade. It was organized as a separate township and election precinct in 1837. The township was named after Paint creek.

The first gristmill in the township (a log structure) was erected at the mouth of Shade creek, by David Livingston, in 1812. He also built the first sawmill about the same time. The first store was opened by Jacob Berke-

bile, at Hillsboro', in 1848. Mr. Berkebile is now living in Shade township. His successor in the mercantile business was Hiram Boyts.

There never was a distillery in the township, so far as the present inhabitants know. The manufacturing interests have been very few. There is one woolenmill, which was built about the same time with the first gristmill, and near the same place. It is still in operation.

Coal abounds throughout the township. As yet it has not been mined to any considerable extent.

The first brick house in the township was erected by Daniel Berkey. It is the only brick building at present.

About 1811, Joseph Vickroy and Conrad Piper built Mary Ann forge, five miles below Shade furnace, and near the junction of Shade creek and Stony creek. Richard Geary, the father of Gov. John W. Geary, was the millwright who built the forge for the owners. Subsequently David Livingston owned the forge and operated it for several years. It is stated that pig-iron was brought on horseback from Bedford county to this forge. In return bar-iron and salt from the Conemaugh salt works was carried back.

The first church was erected near Livingston's mill by the Mennonites, Reformed and Lutherans. The German Baptists built the second The first sermon in the township was preached by Jacob Blough, a Mennonite minister. The first free school was taught in 1843. J. B. Stickler was one of the first teachers.

Paint township did not attract the earliest settlers of the county. The land was not taken up rapidly, and there were but few farms in the township until other settlements of the county had become large and flourishing. The eastern part of Paint still abounds in timber, and extensive tracts are still unimproved. The woodlands of this part of the county were the favorite hunting-grounds of the early settlers. Game of all kinds was very abundant, and for some years the pioneers depended largely upon it for the means of subsistence.

The following were the taxable inhabitants of Paint township in the year 1837:

Geo. Arres, Jac. Ash, Peter Berkey (justice), Jac. Blough, Jesse Berkebile, Andrew Berkebile, Henry Berkey, Dan'l Berkey (justice), Peter Berkey, Abr. Burghard, Dav. Blough, Dan. Berkey (of Peter), John Foust, John Fyock, Sr., John Fyock, Jr., Geo. Frahn, John Fisher, Henry Foust (miller), Dav. Fyock, Chris. Fry, Jos. Growden, John Giser (carpenter), John Heltzle, John Huffman, Geo. Heltzle, Dan. Helman, Isaac Holsapbel, Adam Holsapbel, Joseph Johns, Harrison Jones, Fred Kuster, Jac. Kuster, widow Kocher, John Kuntz, Jac. Lint, Geo. Lint, Isaac Lehman, Dav. Livingston (saw and grist mill and carding-machine), Jac. Livingston, Henry Lehman, Moses Miller, Jac. Messebaugh (saw and grist mill), Dav. Moyers, Chris. Miller, John Messeny (tailor), Wm. Moore (saw and grist mill, miller), Dan. Niessly, Chris. Niessly, John Neuner (cabinetmaker), Jos. Oaks, Emanuel Penrod, Peter Ripple, Nich. Ripple, John Ripple, Fred. Rininger (fulling and carding mill), John Roudebush, Andrew Sprowel, Dav. Shaffer, Jr., Peter Short, Melchoir Seese, Dav. Shaffer, Sr., John Shaffer, Ph. Seese, Jac. Shaffer, Levi Shaffer, Sam. Stehr, Conrad Seese, John Slaughbaugh, Barbara Seese, Emanuel Seese, Chris. Thomas, John Wirich (mason), Fred. Wirich, John Wertz, Adam Wasem, John Wible, Jos. Yoder, John Yont.

Single freemen: Benj. Miller, Jac. Wertz, Sam. Livingston, John Seese (of Con.), John Feil, Wm. Kocher.

Total valuation of Paint, etc., 1837, twenty-seven thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars.

John Fyock is believed to have been the first settler, and to have cleared the first land within the territory which now constitutes Paint township. Joseph and David Troyer, who came from the eastern part of the state, were also early pioneers. Almost contemporary with them were: Melker Cessec, Philip Hoffman and Christian Kauffman.

David Livingston, a revolutionary soldier, came to this county from Maryland, about 1790, and settled in what is now Conemaugh township. It was he who built the first gristmill and sawmill in Paint township. He died in 1843, aged eighty-three. He married Anna Mishler, and was the father of Samuel, David, Jacob, Freenie, Maria, Anna (Lehman) and Eve (Foust), all deceased.

Henry Foust married Eve Livingston, and was the father of eight children, five of whom are living: Samuel, Henry, Elizabeth, Sarah and Louisa. Samuel Foust is a miller, and runs the

mill which was built by his father. It stands on the site of the old Livingston mill. Henry Foust is living on the farm originally owned by his grandfather.

Philip Hoffman came from Maryland prior to 1795, and settled in Paint township. He was a weaver, and made cloth for the settlers. His occupation, once so common, no longer exists in farming communities of this county. Smoother and handsomer, but not more durable, goods have taken the place of the plain homespun which once clothed every farmer and his family. Philip Hoffman died in this township in 1854. He married Barbara Miller, and was the father of two sons, Jacob and John, and nine daughters. One of the daughters, Susan, now Mrs. Christian Thomas, is still living, and is now eighty-five years of age. Her husband, who is eighty-six, is the oldest man in Paint township. He was born in Conemaugh township in 1797.

Jacob, the oldest son of Philip Hoffman, came to this township with his father. He removed to Cambria county, where he died in 1856. He married Hannah Mauggens. Three of his children are living: John, Elizabeth and Mary. John was county commissioner in 1872. He has served as township constable, and was school director for eighteen years. His eldest son, Daniel, lives on the old homestead, which is the oldest farm in Paint. It was cleared and improved by Samuel Fyock, the pioneer.

John, the second son of Philip Hoffman, was born in 1802. He moved to Cambria county, where he died at the age of thirty years. He married Susan Wertz, who is still living. Children: Samuel, Jacob and Aaron. Jacob lives on a farm in Paint, which was first improved by Adam Wassam, about forty-four years ago.

John Custer came from Franklin county to Conemaugh township in 1820. He moved to Paint, where he died in 1828. He was a shoemaker by trade. His children are all dead. Their names were John, Jacob, Henry, Frederick, Abram, Philip, Catharine, Susan and Elizabeth. Henry Custer came to this county with his father. He was born in 1790, and died in Paint township in 1870. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Holsapple, bore five children: Josiah, David, Henry P. J., Daniel and Priscilla (Whisler). Daniel died in the late war. Priscilla is also dead. Josiah was a soldier for ten months. He now resides on a farm adjacent to the homestead; the latter is now occupied by his brother, Henry P. J.

Frederick Custer, a native of Maryland, came to this county about 1795, and settled in Conemaugh township. He died in 1838. His children were Elizabeth, Jacob, Mary, Frederick, William, John, Michael, Catharine, Margaret, Nancy, Sarah and Hannah. Samuel J. Custer, who now resides in this township, is a grandson of the early settler above mentioned. Mr. Custer enlisted in August, 1861, in Co. I, 54th regt. Penn. Vols., and served until discharged in June, 1865. Entering the service as private, he was promoted to sergeant. He was taken prisoner at High Bridge, Virginia.

John Border, a native of Germany, was an early settler of Bedford county, where he died. He was married four times and was the father of twenty-two children. Daniel, one of his sons, was born in Bedford county in 1804. He moved to Somerset county about 1836, and followed his trade, carpentry and cabinetmaking. He died in Conemaugh in 1875. His wife was Charlotte Goeb, and their children were John, Frederick, Daniel W., Joseph, Edmund, Catharine, Magdalena, Charlotte, Mary E., Rebecca and Ellen. Daniel W. enlisted in September, 1861, and served till June, 1862, in Co. K, 136th regt. Penn. Vols.

The Brubakers, originally from Lancaster county, were among the early settlers of Somerset county. Abram Brubaker was born in Conemaugh township in 1807. He has been a blacksmith and farmer. He was county commissioner one term. He now resides in Shade township. Mr. Brubaker has been married four times. His children are Samuel, Cyrus (deceased), Daniel R., Michael, John, J. M., William, Sarah, Mary (deceased), Lena and Catharine. Cyrus and Daniel R. served in the late war. Cyrus was killed at Spottsylvania. Daniel R. was quartermaster of Co. H, 54th regt. Penn. Vols.; enlisted March, 1862; discharged April, 1865. He is a blacksmith, and has been doing business at Scalp Level since 1870.

Joseph Lehman was a blacksmith, and followed his trade for fifty-five years. He was born in Cambria county in 1800; came to Somerset county when about eighteen years of age; died in Paint township in 1872. Mr. Lehman held the office of constable in Conemaugh township; he was also captain of a militia company.

He married Anna, daughter of David Livingston, and was the father of twelve children: John, David, Tobias, Samuel, Joseph (deceased), Henry, Jacob, Susanna, Eve, Fanny, Mary A. and Delilah. John, Samuel and Henry served in the late war. Tobias is living on the Custer homestead, formerly owned by his father-in-law.

David Weaver, of German descent, lived in Conemaugh township several years, then moved to Cambria county, where he died at the age of sixty-two. He was married to Susanna Mishler, and was the father of Tobias, William, Daniel, David and Abraham D. (living); Levi, Noah, Leah and Martha (deceased); Elizabeth and Hannah (living). Noah served in the late war, was wounded and died from the effects of the wound. Abraham D. owns two hundred and fifty-four acres of land in this township, where he has been farming since 1865.

BETHEL.

Bethel village has sprung up very recently. Though young, it is prosperous. It is laid out on land which was formerly the Henry Blough farm. The first building erected was the United Brethren church in 1874. The first dwelling was built by Hiram H. Boyts in 1880. The next building erected was a gristmill, by John Hoover, in 1881. Tobias Mishler was the first storekeeper and postmaster. The postoffice (Holsapple) was established in 1881. Bethel contained in June, 1883, two stores, one gristmill, one steam sawmill, one manufactory of fertilizers and one church.

J. W. Whisler, merchant, came from Cambria county to Paint township in 1870. In 1882 he engaged in the mercantile business, succeeding Tobias Mishler. He was appointed postmaster at Holsapple in March, 1883. Mr. Whisler is a grandson of Henry Custer, an early pioneer of this county.

John Hoover was born in Franklin county. In 1837 he came to Quemahoning township, Somerset county, and in 1881 settled in Paint township. Mr. Hoover is engaged in milling, which business he has followed for over forty years.

Joseph Boyer came from Eastern Pennsylvania to Somerset county. He served as a soldier in the Mexican war. He moved to Bedford county, where he died in 1869, aged about seventy-six. His sons were Abraham, Joseph, Jonathan (deceased) and Samuel. Samuel Boyer was born in this county. He removed to Iowa in 1883. His only son, J. A. Boyer, is engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers at Bethel and is conducting a good business. He is the owner of twenty-eight town lots in the growing village of Bethel. He is a carpenter by trade, and has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber since 1871. He is the owner of a steam sawmill, located at Bethel, and has also one hundred acres of timber land.

CHURCHES.

Lutheran.—Mount Zion Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1856 by Rev. L. J. Bell. The original members were John Seese, John Statler, Emanuel J. Seese, Adam Folmer, Daniel Shaffer, Frederick Keifer, Peter Statler, Philip Seese, M. Seese, Jr., Philip E. Seese, Jacob Seese, Sr., William Vaupel, Henry Berkey, Daniel Border and Andrew Shaffer. The pastors have been Revs. L. J. Bell, J. T. Kuhlman, P. Sheeder, A. R. Height, D. Stufft, J. A. Nuner, D. Stufft and A. M. Hubler. The house of worship was built in 1857, at a cost of five hundred dollars. The congregation is out of debt. Membership: church, fifty; sabbath school, seventy.

St. Thomas Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1874 by Rev. A. J. Nuner, with twenty-nine members. The first church officers were Reuben Miller and Thomas Lohr, elders; David Naugle and John Kaltenbaugh, deacons. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. J. A. Nuner, D. Stufft and A. M. Hubler. The house of worship, built in 1874, cost five hundred dollars. The congregation is out of debt and has a membership of thirty-six in the church and fifty in the sabbath school.

United Brethren.—The Bethel United Brethren church, Paint township, was organized by Rev. Daniel Shank, in 1858. The first members were David J. Lehman and wife, William Dempsey and wife, Philip Moyer and wife, John Livingston and wife, and John D. Blough and wife. The pastors to date have been as follows: Revs. Daniel Shank, Joseph Potts, Joshua Reynolds, William Long, Daniel Brinkel, Jackson, John Felix, William Beighley, Cicero Wartman, Justice Pershing, David Speck and A. E. Fulton. The house of worship, erected in 1874, cost seven hundred dollars. The church is out of debt. Membership: church, forty-two; sabbath school, sixty.

CHAPTER LXVI.

SHADE.

Organization — Name — Caspar Statler, the Pioneer — He goes to Franklin County to Trade — Flees from the Indians — The First Wagon Road—The Customs of Early Days — Early Mills and Manufactures — Coal— Shade Furnace — Churches.

SHADE township, named after Shade creek, was formed in 1814. It then included the territory now known as Paint township. Aside from a very few early families, most of the inhabitants of Shade township are late settlers, who have moved to this part of the county from various localities. A large part of the eastern half of the township is still an uncultivated wilderness.

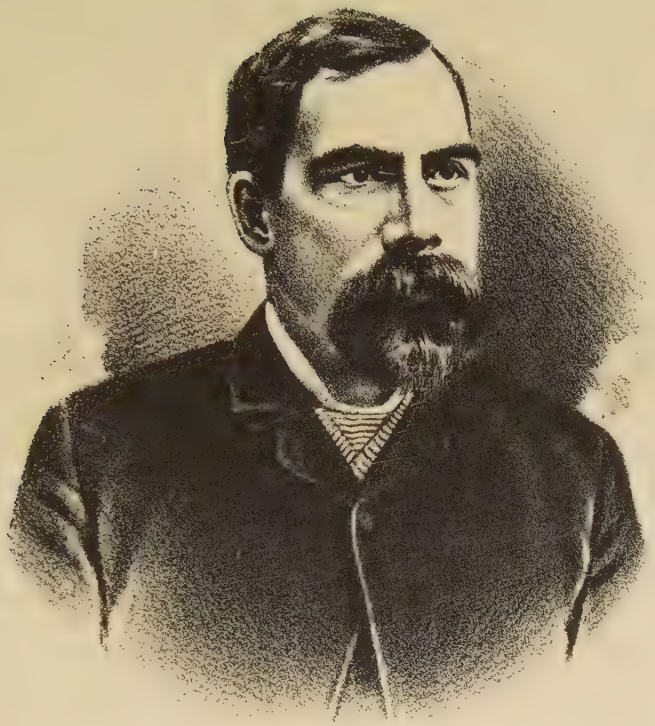
The earliest settlers of Shade were Caspar Statler, Jacob Moses, Daniel Gibler, George Lambert and others. Caspar Statler was probably the first settler in the township, as well as one of the very earliest inhabitants of Somerset county. He came from Franklin county, following the old military road (built in 1758, and known to the early settlers as Forbes' road), and having reached the western slope of the Allegheny mountain, settled, and began making himself a farm. He and his wife must have led a lonely life for many years. Statler at first went to Greencastle, Franklin county, to trade. He was also obliged to flee several times from his mountain home and betake himself to that county, during the period of Indian hostilities. At such times he was accustomed to conceal his tools, and whatever of his personal property he could not take with him, by burying. Caspar Statler, the pioneer, was a thrifty, genial, whole-souled man. By his industry he accumulated wealth and was the owner of large bodies of land in Somerset and Bedford counties. The wife of Mr. Statler was Rebecca Walter. In her early life she was captured by the Indians while living in Franklin county. After seven years of life among the savages, she succeeded in making her escape and returned to her home and friends. The children of Caspar and Rebecca Statler were Caspar, Emanuel, John, Samuel, and several daughters. Two of the daughters married Lamberts, who were among the first settlers in Shade township. Samuel, the son of Caspar, lived and died on the old Statler homestead, which his son Samuel now owns and occupies.

The early settlers suffered great inconvenience from a lack of mills and stores near them. Many were compelled either to boil wheat and make it serve for bread, or else make something that resembled flour, by pounding the grain with a stone. Handmills were also used. The first gristmill in the township was built by Christian Brollier, three and one-half miles east of Stoystown, prior to 1800. The first sawmill was built by George Lambert, on Little Shade creek, probably about 1800. The first store in the township was kept by a man named Miller, at Buckstown, about 1849.

One of the earliest settlers in the northeastern part of the county, Michael Wagner, came from Germany. He served through the revolutionary war, and about 1791 settled in this county. He died in this township at the age of ninety-four. His children were: Michael, Jacob, Jonathan, Mary, Eve, Catharine, etc. Jonathan is still living. He was born in this township in 1799 and still resides here, being now among the oldest residents. He married Civilla Reel and is the father of Daniel, David E., Jonathan B., Charles A., Margaret (deceased), Maria (Lambert), Ann (Shank), Sophia (Statler) and Jane. Daniel is a merchant in Buckstown. Charles A. farms on the homestead. David E. and Jonathan B. have adjoining farms.

Christian Cable moved from one of the eastern counties of this state and settled in Brother's Valley, near Berlin, about 1780. He died in 1830. His children were Henry, Tobias, Christian, Jacob, Catharine, Rosanna, Sarah, Fannie and Elizabeth. Henry Cable was born near Berlin, in 1807. He moved to Shade township in 1828. He died in 1868. His wife was Susan Specht, and their children were: Washington (deceased), Joseph, Christian (deceased), Jonathan, Sarah (deceased), Eliza (Knupp), Theresa (Eversole) and Susan (Lambert). David lives on the homestead. Joseph is farming on a part of the old furnace property.

The first wagon road crossing the Alleghenies in this part of the state was the old military road leading to Fort Pitt. It led over the mountain in a course that was nearly straight, and consequently its grade was very steep. The wagoners who traveled it, when about to descend the mountain, were accustomed to cut logs and tie them to the hind axles of the wagon. The logs, dragging, thus served as brakes. When the foot of the mountain was reached, the logs were rolled or dragged out of the road into the woods.



J. B. Whipkey.

J. B. WHIPKEY.

Turning back in the dim vistas of the past some four generations, we find the first representative of this immediate branch of the Whipkey family, in America, to have been David Whipkey, who emigrated from Germany to this "land of the free," and settled near Philadelphia. After a short sojourn here he removed to Somerset county, and here it was that he passed the remainder of his days amid hardships and deprivations, to which fortunately the present generation are strangers.

David Whipkey became the father of several children, and among others John, who was born in this county in 1797. Having reached mature years, John married Margaret Gerry. About 1847 they moved to Green county, and subsequently to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, near Mount Pleasant, where he departed this life at the advanced age of seventy-five years. The issue of their marriage was ten children — seven sons and three daughters. One of their sons, Peter G., who was born in 1821, remained in this county, having in the meantime married Mary, daughter of Daniel Moore, of Middle Creek township, and is now among the prosperous and progressive farmers of Middle Creek township. The honorable position he has acquired and now maintains in the community where he resides is due to his own exertions, for he commenced in the forests to carve out a home for himself. Mr. Whipkey was a hearty advocate of the free-school system, and since its adoption has served as school-director. Both Mr. and Mrs. Whipkey are consistent members of the Lutheran church. They are the parents of five sons, all of whom are still living. One of their sons, J. B. Whipkey, was born July 15, 1845. Reared on a farm, Mr. Whipkey early assisted his father, not only in the ordinary routine of farm labor, but also in the arduous task of clearing up and improving the farm, he assisting very materially in this direction. He thus early established habits of industry, which are the only sure foundation for a successful career in life.

He attended the common schools of his district, and was an apt pupil. While an attendant of the common school, he was highly commended by the county superintendent for the degree of proficiency he had attained, which caused him to form the resolution of aspiring to the office of the county superintendency, which goal he ultimately reached, although unforeseen obstacles presented themselves, which is another verification of the trite saying, "Where there is a will, there is a way." He had attended two terms in a select school, when his father was drafted, in 1864. Possessed of much patriotism, also paternal love, he immediately offered himself as a substitute, and was accepted. He went as a recruit into the 61st Penn. Inf., then in the Shenandoah valley. He was in several engagements, and his company was the first to capture the Confederate colors after the fall of Petersburg. After the fall of Petersburg his corps, the 6th, followed the Confederates to Appomattox, and after the surrender here were despatched to Danville, to intercept Gen. Johnston, and here it was that he was discharged, in May, 1865. Returning home he engaged in farming, teaching school and attending normal schools, until the spring of 1868, when he entered the Mount Union College in Ohio, from which institution he graduated, in the commercial course, in 1871. But for sickness, which precluded farther study, he would also have graduated in the scientific course. He then resumed school-teaching in various places in the country, including normal schools. In 1873 he accepted the position of principal of the schools of Berlin, which position he was filling when elected county superintendent of schools, in 1875. Mr. Whipkey's services were very valuable in the way of elevating the standard of public instruction, and were generally so recognized, a fact which was attested by his being re-elected to the same office in 1878. While filling this office he compiled the history of the schools of the county, which was published in a volume by the state, in 1877, in connection with the history of the other schools of the commonwealth. Since 1881, Mr. Whipkey has been quite extensively engaged in mining coal, near Salisbury, he being secretary and treasurer of the Fair View Coal Company, of which he is a member. Whatever success Mr. Whipkey has thus far attained is clearly traceable to his good character and to his own exertions, thus showing that true merit, if our efforts are properly directed, is sure of its reward. Politically he is a member of the republican party.

December 31, 1871, he was married to Eliza, daughter of Jacob L. Miller, who was born in 1850. They are the parents of two children, Anna and Mary. Mrs. Whipkey is a member of the Brethren church, and Mr. Whipkey of the Lutheran church.

The remains of an old breastwork, or rude fortification, are still visible in the southwestern part of the township. It is supposed that this work was erected by Forbes' army, which perhaps encamped here during the expedition of 1758.

The following is the list of resident taxpayers of Shade township, in 1816, according to the duplicate returned by Sam. Gelbraith, assessor. Where the name of the occupation is not given, it is to be understood that the person named is a farmer.

Ph. Baker & Bro. (grist and saw mill), Peter Bayer, Jac. Brollier (carpenter), Adley Brown, Wm. Buchanan, John Custard, Alex. Custard, Nich. Coleman, Sam. Clark, Jac. Cable, Chris. Cable, Henry Croyle, Helfrey Deal, Henry Deal, Pat. Demsey, Jas. Fracur, Geo. Frey, Sr. (distiller), Geo. Frey, Jr., Chris. Frey, John Fyock, Martin Fisher, Dav. Fyock, John Frey, Geo. Gring, John Gibler, Sam. Gelbreath (tanner), Sam. Gaghegan, Jac. Glessner, Jac. Helman, Dan. Helman, Henry Hummel, Ph. Huffman (weaver), Jac. Huffman, Caspar Keller, Ph. Kocher, Geo. Lambert (sawmill and eleven hundred and forty-six acres of land), Ph. Ling (distiller), Chris. Ling, Henry Leech, Geo. Lape, Dav. Livingston (grist and saw mill), Jac. Lend, Henry Lear, John Lambert, Jas. McAlea (weaver), Wm. Miller, Peter Miller (blacksmith), Jac. Moses, Jac. Murray, Geo. Messabaugh, Dan. McAffee (fuller), Mich. Peterman, Jac. Perkepile, Andrew Perkepile (tavern), Geo. Perkepile, Conrad Piper, Widow Paul, Wm. Perkepile (blacksmith), Jesse Ringler, John Reese, Nich. Raymer, John Ripple, Nich. Ripple, Lewis Sutter, Conrad Seese, John Statler (tavern and eight hundred and three acres of land), Sam. Statler (sawmill), Dav. Shrader (joiner), Mich. Summers, Melchoir Seese, John Stump, Emanuel Statler (tavern), Dan. Server (tavern), George Stauffer, Henry Stauffer (schoolmaster), Christopher Speght, Andrew Speght, Geo. Sala (blacksmith), Chris. Miller, Jos. Troyer, Henry Troyer, Thos. Vickroy, John Weible, Isaac Wendle, Mich. Waggoner (distiller), Geo. Williams, Dan. Wambler (millwright), Mich. Wolford, Widow Wolford, John Wertz (blacksmith), Alex. Welker, John Wilt, John Yingling.

Single freemen: Jac. Bettel, Jac. Lambert (blacksmith), John Stump, Geo. Stump, Dan. Leech, Chris. Brollier (miller), Jas. Walker, John Wolford, Jac. Wolford, Peter Short, Jac. Messabaugh, John Seese, Dan. Helman, Chris. Dick, Robt. Buchanan, Sam. Brant, Fred. Helman, John Clark.

The early settlers had many customs and social gatherings, which the rapid advancement of later years has entirely obliterated. No one now hears of "frolics," whereas formerly every species of farm labor was performed by means of such gatherings. The harvesting, when all grain was cut with sickles, was an especially busy season with farmers. But all the settlers of a neighborhood, men, women, boys and girls, were accustomed to meet, and attack the ripest field in the settlement, proceeding from one farm to another until all the grain had been reaped and bound. Whisky was used very freely among the men, and sometimes some sturdy youths who thought they could work better by taking large drinks found themselves mastered and fell by the wayside, out of the race.

David Rodgers was born in Scotland, in 1801, He emigrated to this country, and settled in this township, in 1820. He was captain of a company of militia for a number of years. Mr. Rodgers was the first man in Shade to agitate the subject of free schools, and did much to promote their establishment here. He was a member of the school board for twenty-nine years. He is still a resident of the township. Mr. Rodgers married Susan Wolford for his first wife, and for his second, Mrs. Susan Cable. Children: John, Chauncy, Robert, Nelson and Agnes, deceased; Charles, James, William, David, Elmer, Franklin, Catharine (Layton) and Elizabeth (Cable). William and Franklin enlisted in August, 1862, and served until June, 1865, and William was confined in Libby prison for three weeks. William is living on one of his father's farms in this township. The remainder of the sons reside in different parts of the county.

The first sawmill in the northeastern part of Shade township was built by William Oldham in 1830. He did all the work with a broadax, using no sawed timber or boards in its construction. One of the first gristmills in the township was the Shade Furnace mill. William Oldham built a gristmill in 1833. He also built the Rockingham furnace, the second in the township, in 1841.

Mr. Oldham moved to the township in 1827. At that time every aspect of the surrounding

country was exceedingly wild; there were no public roads; the nearest neighbor lived six miles distant; school and church were eight miles away. Mr. Oldham was an expert hunter and captured many bears and wolves. He once shot seven wolves in one day. After killing six, he took a torch, went into the den of the wolves, drove out the seventh and shot it. Mr. Oldham and a neighbor once killed nine deer in one day. On one occasion he saw a large black bear in the woods. Creeping within ten rods of it, he leveled his rifle and fired. The bear ran directly toward the hunter and went several rods past him. Then turning sharply around, he came again toward Mr. Oldham, who ran to climb a tree. Just as the bear came up to the tree he dropped down dead, greatly to the relief of Mr. Oldham.

The oldest men in Shade township are Jonathan Wagner and Jacob Berkebile. Both were born in 1799, the former in this township. Mr. Berkebile was born in Berlin and removed to this township when eleven years of age. His father, Jacob Berkebile, came from York county to Somerset county about 1795.

This township contains considerable coal of a good quality. Enough is mined to supply the home demand, as well as to furnish the inhabitants of the western portion of Bedford county with fuel. Shade furnace was one of the few important industries carried on in this township. It was the first furnace in Somerset county. While the business lasted it furnished employment to many persons, and was a public benefit. All the managers found the business unprofitable, and nearly all failed. The furnace was built by Gerhart & Reynolds, about 1808. It stood about forty rods below the junction of Clear Shade and Dark Shade creeks. A forge, operated in connection with the furnace, stood about three-fourths of a mile further down the stream. Gerhart & Reynolds becoming involved, their furnace and lease were sold by the sheriff, and Charles Ogle and Peter Kimmel, of Somerset county, became the owners. They were succeeded by Thomas Gaghegan, and he by a Mr. Dunlap. The property then reverted to Thomas Vickroy, the owner of the land. He sold the furnace in 1819 to Mark Richards, Anthony S. Earl and Benjamin Johns, of New Jersey, who operated the works until 1850, and from that date until the close, in 1858, they were operated at intervals by different parties.

A gristmill, which was probably the second in the township, was built by the Shade Furnace Company in 1822. George Fry built and operated the first distillery in the township, near Hooversville, prior to 1800. The first school in the township was taught by William Newell, on the Caspar Statler farm. The Rockingham furnace, built on Shade creek in 1844, was subsequently owned by John Foust and Custer & Little.

CHURCHES.

Reformed and Lutheran.—Shade Reformed and Lutheran church, a part of the Hooversville charge, was organized by Rev. Hoyer in 1835. There had been preaching for some years prior to the organization of the congregation. A house of worship was erected about 1823, which, renovated and repaired, is still in use. Rev. Schmucker was the preacher at the time the church was built. He was succeeded by Revs. Heilig, Reager, Hoyer, George Butler, J. B. Lawson, J. K. Bricker, J. Beaver, J. K. Bricker, J. B. Crist, A. R. Height, J. K. Bricker, R. Smith, J. H. Walterick, J. L. Miller, J. B. Shoup and J. N. Unruh.

Among those who looked after religious interests prior to the organization of a congregation were Hon. John Statler, Jacob Moses, Samuel and Frederick Statler. The original members were Joseph, Samuel and Philip Ling, Peter Statler, John Wagner, Jerret Ling, Elizabeth Gibbler, Rosanna and Sarah Statler, Hannah Gibbler, Elizabeth Wisker and Elizabeth Ling.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and thirty-seven; sabbath school, one hundred. The present church is joint Lutheran and Reformed. The Lutherans intend soon to build a new church.

Lutheran.—Graef's Evangelical Lutheran church was organized with twenty-four members on May 24, 1871, by Rev. J. Tomlinson. John Graef and Philip Reitz were chosen elders, and Anthony Wechtenhiser and Harrison T. Lohr, deacons. Rev. J. K. Bricker, the first pastor, was succeeded by Revs. R. Smith, J. H. Walterick, J. L. Miller, J. C. Shoup and J. N. Unruh. The church was erected in 1871 at a cost of sixteen hundred and fifty dollars. There are at present ninety-nine church members and eighty sabbath-school scholars.

United Brethren.—Otterbein United Brethren church, Shade township, was organized in 1858 by Rev. Daniel Shank. The first members were

GEORGE DUMBAULD.

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE DUMBAULD.

Joseph Lohr, Conrad Moyer and wife, Benj. Lape and wife, Henry Lohr, Ephraim Lohr and wife, Jacob Dull and wife, John Wagner and wife, Austin Lohr and wife, Pierce Lohr and wife, and Adam Berkebile and wife. For list of pastors see history of Bethel United Brethren church, Paint township. The house of worship was erected in 1871, at a cost of one thousand dollars. The church now numbers ninety members and is out of debt.

Evangelical Association.—Salem church, of the Evangelical Association, was probably organized about 1843, either by Rev. S. B. Kring or J. Dick. In the absence of records a satisfactory history cannot be obtained. Among the first members were Daniel and Adam Sorber and others. The pastors have been Revs. S. B. Kring, J. Dick, William Stull, T. Eisenheim, F. P. Saylor, E. C. Martin, J. F. Striger, J. Portch and A. S. Baumgardner. The church cost twelve hundred dollars. It was remodeled in 1874–5. The present number of members is thirty-three; sabbath-school scholars, thirty-three.

Mount Tabor church of the Evangelical Association was formerly a part of the Bedford county charge. There are no records of its organization in the hands of the present pastor. It has a membership of thirty. A church edifice was erected under the labors of Rev. J. Portch in 1880–1, at a cost of two thousand dollars.

German Baptist.—The German Baptists, or Brethren, of Shade, organized a church of thirty members in 1851. The first meeting-house was built in 1858. There are now three meeting-houses and one hundred and fifty members in the district, a portion of which is in Cambria county. Bishop, J. Berkey; ministers, J. Holsopple, H. Musselman, Peter Statler, Peter Knabel, Joseph Burkhart.

Disciples.—The Disciples' church, in the northwest portion of Shade township, was organized by Rev. Chauncy Forward in 1849. Among the original members were Ezra Dunham, Samuel Hunter, John and Jacob Berkebile, George W. Clark, and their families. The pastors have been Revs. Forward, James Lanphere, L. R. Norton, James Piatt, James Darsie and the present pastor, N. S. McCollum. The house of worship was erected in 1855, at a cost of seven hundred dollars. The present membership of the church is thirty-five; sabbath school, sixty. The financial standing is good.

Lambert Chapel Disciples' church was organized in 1870, by Rev. Edward Bevins. Among the first members were Samuel Fleegle and wife, D. C. Lambert and wife, Joseph Lambert and wife, Mr. Small and wife. The pastors have been Revs. Edward Bevins, James Darsie and N. S. McCollum. The house of worship was erected in 1882, at a cost of one thousand dollars. The congregation is out of debt. Membership of the church, fifty; sabbath school, fifty.

CHAPTER LXVII.

MILFORD.

Township Organization — Progressive and Prosperous Farmers — Taxpayers in 1796 — Pioneer Settlers — Experiences, Anecdotes and Adventures — Hard Times — Early Manufactures — Rockwood — The Rapid Growth of an Industrious and Thrifty Village — New Centreville Borough — A Quiet and Pleasant Town — Gebhartsburg — Churches and Schools.

THIS township probably contained several settlers during the time of the revolutionary war. At the beginning of the present century many farms had been improved, and the settlement was fairly prosperous. From that day until the present there has been a constant and steady increase in wealth and population. Today no township in Somerset county equals Milford in agricultural importance. Beautiful farms adorned with elegant and costly buildings; neatly fenced, fertile and well-kept fields; orchards and green woodlands greet the eye on every side, affording a rich and pleasing landscape. The farmers of Milford are industrious and progressive. They are awake to the value of modern improvements and wisely adopt every idea which is calculated to advance their interests.

The soil is fertile and productive. The people are prosperous and contented, thrifty and intelligent. They do not devote all their time and attention to the study of the art of money-getting, but find opportunities for self-culture. Not many years ago it was rare that farmers had libraries. They took a newspaper or two and had a few old books about the house. Today, many have choice and valuable collections of books, representing the best in ancient and modern literature, and standard periodicals are regular visitors in their homes. Nine churches and twelve schoolhouses embraced in the town-

ship and villages of Milford bear eloquent testimony respecting the people of the township and their position with regard to religious and educational interests. Two prosperous towns peopled by as wide-awake and energetic citizens as ever blessed a community by their presence are included within the territory of Milford township. But we must leave the present and traverse the past in order to show who have been instrumental in effecting the prosperity which now exists.

The following is a copy of the tax-list of Milford township for 1796, and shows the names of the resident taxables of at least one-sixth of Somerset county:

Adam Adams, Sr.,
Christian Ankeny,
George Ankeny,
David Ankeny,
Henry Ankeny,
Adam Adams,
Henry Atherton,
James Allen,
John Althouse,
Peter Ankeny,
John Armstrong,
George Ankeny,
Isaac Allen,
Christian Ankeny,
George Ankeny,
Enoch Abrams,
Jacob Barkman,
Henry Bruner,
Paul Barnet,
Joseph Brindle,
Jacob Brindle,
Archebald Bole,
Jacob Barnharm, Sr.,
William Brook,
William Bean,
Daniel Bear,
Conrod Beemer,
Jacob Baker,
Abraham Brand,
Peter Bolon,
Andrew Baker,
Benjamin Brown,
James Black,
Jacob Bonnet,
George Burcher,
Richard Brown,
Samuel Benford,
John Biddle,
Thomas Cox,
Peter Copp,
Adam Carrup,
Jacob Cox,
Henry Crossen,
Robert Cox,
John Corpenning,
William Crichfield,
Adam Creamer,
John Campbell,
John Dull,
John Driver,
Ezekiah Driver,
Nathaniel Davis,
Joseph Douglas,
Thomas Faith,
Abraham Faith,
Ludwick Flick,
Adam Flick,
John Fisher,
Hugh Fulton,
Conrod Frank,
Samuel Friend,
Jacob Feathers,
Peter Friedline,
George Friedline,
Ludwick Friedline,
Ludwick Fisher,
Joseph Francis,
George Friend,
William Findly,
James Fulton,
John Gross,
Henry Grindle,
John Grindle,
Henry Grove,
John Gephart,
Jacob Gushwa,
David Griffith,
Mathias Goshett,
Peter Garey,
Frederick Hensel,
George Henry,
John Herring,
Ludwick Hart,
Casper Harbaugh,
Jacob Harbaugh,
Nicholas Hull,
Jacob Haynes,
Andrew Hemminger,
John Hemminger,
Simon Hogh,
Walter Hews,
Jacob Hoover,
Alexander Holmes,
George Hitler,
Peter Hess,
Jacob Heighler,
Jehue Jones,
David Jones,
William Mason Jomes,
William Jones,
Thomas Jolly,
Nathan Justice,
Casper Kroop,
Jonas Kline,
John Kooser,
Herman Krileigh,
George King,
Ludwick Keighler,
Adam Koondle,
George Kinder,
William King,
Philip King, Esq.,
Michael King,
Jacob Knable,
Casper Kitsmiller,
John Koons,
David Kimmell,
Adam Keffer,
Mary Kooser,
Conrod Kizer,
John Lower,
Jacob Lenhart,
Jacob Lamer,
Widow Logwood,
Henry Laymer,
Henry Lint,
John Leech,
Christian Lint,
Gillian Lighteberger,
Jacob Loury,
Hugh Linn,
Frederick Long,
Jacob Miller,
John Miller (distiller),
Jeremiah Miller,
Frederick Mitchell,
Robert McConnell,
Samuel Morrison,
John Marteeny,
William McCarty,
John Miller, Jr.,
John Miller, Sr.,
Peter Moneigh,
Daniel Moore,
Peter Millhouse,
Abraham Miller,
William McDemmit,
Thomas McCall,
George McCall,
Gutleip Mittock,
Adam Nigh,
Abraham Nafe,
Henry Omvake,
Andrew Oyler,
John Oyler,
Martin Philips,
George Philips, Jr.,
Frederick Pitcher, Sr.,
Nicholas Parrone,
John Pyle,
Casper Pyle,
Jacob Pyle,
Francis Phillippi,
David Penrod,
Moses Packer,
William Pergher,
Peter Putman,
Sarah Penrod,
Isaac Penrod,
George Pritts,
Samuel Pritts,
Andrew Putman,
Michael Pyle,
John Rone,
George Ray,
William Rambow,
Moses Rambow,
George Rhoads,
Cornelius Riley.
Christian Rice,
Joseph Riley,
Stephen Riley,
Michael Stoutenhour,
Chreshom Speight,
Henry Shaver, Jr.,
John Sitton,
Jacob Shaver,
Michael Shultz,
Michael Stern,
John Shout,
Jacob Shaver,
Theabold Snyder,
David Stutzman,
Henry Shaver,
John Singleton,
Rudolph Slyers,
Jacob Snyder, Sr.,
Abraham Stooky,
John Shofe,
Christopher Spight,
John Seighman,
Michael Sanders,
Henry Soloman,
Benjamin Stiers,
William Sibert,
Jacob Snyder,
Jacob Switzer,
Adam Stull,
William Sample,
Jacob Swartz,
John Stickel,
Henry Stall,
Nicholas Switzer,
George Sample,
Michael Tedrow, Jr.,
Reuben Tedrow,
Michael Tedrow, Sr.,
Yost Teats,
George Thom,
Henry Tarr,
George Tedrow,
Mathias Tern,
Christian Umburn,
Rudolph Urich,
Thomas Vandoren,
John Winer, Jr.,
John Whip,
Henry Whip,
Jacob Williard,
John Wimer, Sr.,
Henry Weimer,
David Weimer,
Thomas Wright,
Samuel Wright,
Philip Wallick,
Jacob Wimer,
John Wagoner,
James Wilson,
Michael Wagoner,
Thomas Wilson,
Abraham Whipky,
Jacob Weldy,
Michael Weldy,
George Wimer,
David Wright,
James Wells, Esq.,
George Young,
Ludwick Young,
Jacob Young, Jr.,

Gillian Gary, collector. Amount of tax collected, five hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-three cents. Total valuation, real and personal, one hundred and eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars

Samuel Barclay

SAMUEL BARCLAY.

The Barclays emigrated from Germany at an early day and settled in York county, Pennsylvania. They subsequently emigrated to Somerset county about 1790, where the grandfather of the subject of this sketch purchased a tract of land in Allegheny township, now owned by Abraham Miller. He had a family of seven sons and four daughters. One of his sons, George, purchased a farm adjoining the old homestead where he remained until his death in 1859, when in his seventy-seventh year. He married Catharine Barron, who died one year prior to her husband, while in her sixty-sixth year. They became the parents of five children—three sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Samuel Barclay, was born July 1, 1815. He was reared on a farm and early taught habits of industry which he has exercised during his long and successful life. March 23, 1838, he was married to Sarah Miller, and the following April removed to the farm called "Sand Spring," of two hundred and twenty-two acres, where Mr. Barclay now resides, in Milford township. This farm was ultimately paid for and other farms purchased and disposed of, but Mr. Barclay now possesses several farms aggregating eight hundred acres in this county, also six hundred acres in the western states. He has always been accounted as one of the best and most successful farmers in the county, being ever ready to avail himself of improved methods of husbandry, and by so doing has been enabled to rank among the foremost agriculturists. He has always taken great interest in breeding fine stock, both horses and cattle. In 1859 he imported short-horned cattle from Kentucky and from other states at various times, and has done much to improve the stock, ranking among the first in the county in so doing. He raised the celebrated "centennial steer," the largest in the United States, if not in the world; his weight being four thousand seven hundred and forty pounds. This monstrous animal was exhibited at Philadelphia during the centennial in 1876, and its prodigious size excited universal admiration. In the raising of mammoth stock he has excelled, for among others sold to Lancaster county parties were two head of short-horns that aggregated four thousand two hundred and forty pounds; said to be the best stock brought to that county from Western Pennsylvania. He now has a steer that weighs twenty-nine hundred pounds, which shows conclusively that breeding good stock pays.

In addition to farming he has operated quite extensively as a drover. He has settled several quite large estates satisfactorily. Politically he affiliates with the republican party. His first wife, by whom he had three children—Abraham (deceased), Simon P. and Susan—died in 1852, in her thirty-fifth year. He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Catharine Walker, *née* Miss Coleman, and they have one son, Silas A.

According to the tax-list of 1796, the following persons in Milford township pursued other occupations than farming: Christian Ankeny, gristmill and sawmill; David Jones, sawmill; Ph. King, gristmill and sawmill, Jos. Douglas, blacksmith; John Sutton, weaver; Gottlieb Mittag, joiner; Fred Hensel, cordwainer; Dan. Moore, tavern; Abr. Neff, tavern; Henry Shaver, tavern; Wm. Jones, tavern; Conrad Beemer, tavern; Peter Copp, storekeeper; Nath'l Davis, storekeeper; Adam Kreemer, blacksmith; John Miller, Jr., blacksmith; Paul Barnett, fuller; John Herring, blacksmith; Chris. Umburn, potter; Benj. Brown, tailor; Geo. Tedrow, tanner; Abr. Miller, tanner; Rudolph Oyrey, clockmaker; Thos. Van Doran, mason; Wm. Jones, mason; John Marteny, joiner; Jac. Harbaugh, carpenter; Ph. Wallick, millwright; Jac. Kneble, blacksmith, Dan. Moore, weaver; Chris. Speight, blacksmith; John Waggoner, basketmaker.

More than a hundred years before the present date (1883), James Wilson executed a cabin on a tract of land about two and one-half miles east of the present town of Rockwood. Quite probably he was the first permanent settler in the township. Wilson had a sawmill on his farm, which was the first manufactory in the township. Other early settlers were: Peter Bowlin, George Enos, U. N. Nicholson, Jacob Snyder, Jacob Weimer, William Critchfield, John Dull, Frederick Weimer, Francis Phillippi and others. The first township election was held at the house of John Shaff.

William Critchfield was one of the first settlers of this township, and experienced his share of pioneer hardships. He lived upon the farm where Shamrock station now is. The farm, which has never been out of the family name, is now owned by his grandson, James. John Critchfield, son of William, was born in Milford township in 1791. In 1821 he erected, on the farm above mentioned, a carding-mill, and the following year he built an oilmill, the only one ever erected in Milford. About 1830 he purchased of George Ankeny six hundred acres of land, upon which two sawmills and a gristmill had previously been erected. About ten years later he purchased of Ankeny six hundred acres of timber land and a sawmill. This land has since been cut up into several farms. John Critchfield died in 1879. He married Susanna Baker, and his children were: Jacob, Samuel, James, Sarah (Weller), Phœbe (Schrock), deceased, Mary (Kuhns) and Louisa (Shaff).

Jacob, a prominent citizen and a son of John Critchfield, bought two hundred and fifty acres of his father, in 1858, for three thousand dollars. In 1868 he purchased three hundred acres, a gristmill and a sawmill of his father for three thousand dollars. In 1867 he bought of Adam Baker two hundred and fifty acres, for which he paid fifty-five hundred dollars. This farm he sold to his son, Oliver K., in 1883, for six thousand dollars. Oliver K. Critchfield was born and reared in Milford township. At the age of twenty-two he went to California to seek his fortune, was moderately successful, returned and bought the farm just mentioned.

John Weimer, a native of Germany, was one of the first settlers of Milford, and located on a farm in the northeastern part of the township. Years later the farm passed into the possession of John Weimer's son Henry, who sold it to Peter Putman, whose son Peter now owns it. Samuel, another son of John Weimer, was born in this township about 1779, and died in 1828. He married Catharine Wisebaugh, and had seven children who reached mature years: Henry S., Joseph, Christian, David, Susanna (Schrock), Catharine (Sutter) and Margaret (Snyder). Jeremiah, who died in Cambria county in 1881, was the father of Jeremiah Weimer, who has resided on the old George Phillippi farm since 1853. Jere, Jr., was born in Brother's Valley, but came to Milford when young.

Ludwig Flick was an early settler in Milford township. His son Jonathan, born in this township in 1802, purchased from John Kooser, when a young man, a farm of two hundred and twelve acres in the northern part of the township. Here he is still living, over fourscore years of age. Jonathan Flick married Rebecca Kooser, and is the father of eight children: John (deceased), Jacob (deceased), Solomon, Elijah (deceased), Margaret (Dull), Maria (deceased), Belinda and Mary A. (deceased). Miss Belinda Flick has in her possession one hundred and eighty-six acres of the old homestead.

The Kooser family, grandfather and grandmother of Miss Flick, came from Berks county very early. Mrs. Kooser lived to be ninety-six years of age. It has been said that the first crop of wheat ever raised in Milford township was raised by Mr. Kooser on the farm now owned by George Dumbauld.

Jacob Haines was born in Berks county, about 1750. He settled in Milford township in 1787, and here cleared up two farms, one-half mile west of Rockwood. He married Elizabeth Houseman, and was the father of four children. He died in 1827. His children were: John, Susanna (Tisue), Christiana (Lenhart) and Barbara (Ream). John Haines, born in Berks county, in 1784, lived on the old homestead until 1851. He then moved to West Virginia, where he died in 1860. His wife, Elizabeth Knable, bore ten children: Jonas, Jacob and John, deceased; Eli, Henry, Silas, Samuel A., Sarah (Shaver), Elizabeth (Laub) and Lydia (Nedrow).

John Walter, son of an early settler, was born in Milford township, about 1783, and died about 1858. He married Susan Lamar, and reared eight children: Gillian, Henry, Jacob, Catharine (Gebhart), Elizabeth (Schultz), Mary (Snyder), Sarah (Corpenning) and Harriet (Shaffer). Jacob Walter, who died in 1874, was born in Milford township in 1806. After becoming of age, he purchased his father's farm, and resided upon it until his death. The place was sold to John Goehring in 1882. Jacob Walter married Margaret Snyder, and was the father of thirteen children: John, Josiah (deceased), Gillian, William, Frederick (deceased), George (deceased), Charles, Cyrus, Jacob, Adaline (Schrock), deceased, Susan (Putman), Ellen (Bradley) and Martha (Walker).

C. A. Walter learned the saddler's trade at the age of seventeen, and followed it twelve years. In 1874 he bought the store in Gebhartsburg, originally owned by Harry Walter, and has since been doing a successful business as a merchant.

John Dull, a hunter and trapper, was one of the earliest pioneers. He was born in 1753, and came from Eastern Pennsylvania when a young man, and took up a considerable tract of land in the northeastern portion of Milford. In the course of time Dull divided his land into four farms, one of which he gave away in order to get a neighbor. He was obliged to go to the vicinity of Bedford for milling, going and returning with packhorses through the woods. In his hunting exploits, he would often camp on the mountain, and remain there alone for weeks. On one occasion he and his dog Tiger —"Tige," for short—treed a panther. Dull fired and wounded the beast, which immediately sprang from the tree and attacked him. As was his custom, he carried a butcher-knife and a hatchet. He grasped the hatchet and struck at the panther, and the hatchet came off the handle, leaving the latter in his hand. The savage beast rushed furiously upon Mr. Dull, and tore his hunting-shirt from his body. Tige came bravely to his master's aid, and attacked the panther in the rear. This movement diverted the panther's attention, and Dull found an opportunity to use his knife with good effect. After a long and terrible contest, the panther was killed. Mr. Dull was terribly scratched and bitten, and Tige was so nearly used up that he had to be carried home.

John Dull died in 1837. He married Elizabeth Putman, who lived to be ninety-one years old. Children: John, Peter, George, Catharine (Pile), Susan (Whipkey), Magdalena (Speicher) and Elizabeth (Sipe), all deceased. Peter Dull was born in this township in 1782, and died in 1854. He married Eve Knable, and at the age of twenty-three, purchased the farm now owned by his son, Peter Dull. His children's names were John, Anthony, Peter, Samuel H., Sarah (Brant) and Christina (Brooks), living; George, Jacob, Daniel, Elizabeth (Sechler) and Mary (Brant), deceased.

Peter Dull, Jr., was born in Milford in 1816. In 1843 he married Catharine Weller, who bore ten children: Martha (Critchfield), Samantha (Fritz), Susan (deceased), Minerva (Reid), Albertha, Elmira, R. H., J. P., John W. (deceased) and William L. R. H. Dull served a short time in the late war. At the age of fourteen he was sworn into the United States service by a recruiting officer as a member of Co. K, 5th Heavy Art. He was released by the government after a brief service, on account of his father interfering because of the boy's age.

John Long was born in Germany, in 1751; emigrated to America about 1765, and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania; moved to Milford township, Somerset county in 1795; followed farming; died in 1835. His son Henry, now eighty-eight years of age, was born in Berks county in 1795, and came to this county with his parents. At the age of eighteen he began learning the tanner's trade, which he followed for about five years. He then purchased four hundred acres of land of George Johnson, of which he cleared about one hundred and twenty acres. In 1868 he retired from farming, and is now

leading a retired life. Henry Long married Elizabeth Lewis. Their children were: Jacob (deceased), John (deceased), Michael, Henry, Peter, Samuel (deceased), Lewis, Rebecca (Mason), Catharine (Tedrow), deceased, Sarah (Walker), Elizabeth (Humbert) and Rosanna (Brant), deceased.

All the early settlers were clothed in home-made garments. At first deerskins furnished the material for the main portions of men's and boys' outfits. As soon as the country had become sufficiently settled to drive away wild beasts, sheep were introduced, and comfortable suits of homespun were made from their wool. Flax was also cultivated extensively, and, woven with wool, made light and durable cloth, which was worn by both men and women. Leather was long considered very costly. Men and boys got along with one pair of shoes per year, going barefoot in summer to save leather. Young men and women walked to church barefooted, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands until they came near the church, when they put them on and wore them until after the service. "The day of small things," we are often told, "has passed away." But might it not still be with us, had not our ancestors been guided in their actions by habits of prudence and economy?

Peter Putman was an early settler on a farm in the northeastern part of the township. His son Peter was born in this township in 1791. When young he settled on the farm which is now the home of his son Peter. At one time he owned several farms. He died in 1857. He was a prominent citizen, and held the office of county commissioner. He married Elizabeth Kooser, and reared twelve children. Peter Putman, who has resided on the homestead since his purchase of it in 1863, has a farm of four hundred acres, unsurpassed in excellence and fertility, ornamented with good buildings. For this farm he paid eleven thousand dollars. Mr. Putman is a progressive farmer. He was constable for New Centreville borough, and has served as school director many years. In 1858 he was first sergeant of a Somerset county military company.

Andrew Baker, another early settler who endured the vicissitudes of pioneer life, settled on Casselman river in this township about 1778. He was born in York county in 1751; died in 1833. Baker was a carpenter by trade, but followed farming principally. He was also a hunter. When the family first came here, they once found themselves short of flour, and were obliged to live on venison and other wild meat until their grain ripened. The children became so tired of this kind of food that their father shot pheasants, which his wife dressed and cooked in such a manner as to have the meat resemble bread as much as possible, and, cutting it in slices, gave it to them, telling them it was bread. Andrew Baker died in 1833. His wife (Mary Ohler) bore six children: Peter, Daniel, Sarah, Julia A. (Putman), Mary (Uhlery) and Susan (Critchfield). Daniel was born in 1797, and died in 1859. He lived in this township, married Susan Sweitzer, and reared three children: William and John D., living; Sarah (Walker), deceased. William is living on a farm purchased of his father in 1854. He has been county surveyor since 1877.

Jacob Barkman, a revolutionary soldier, was a native of Germany. When a young man, he settled in Milford township, where he died, in 1833, aged about eighty-two years. His children were Jacob, John, Frederick and Mary (Kinder). Jacob, the eldest, was born in this county in 1768. He lived on the homestead, and died in 1830. His wife was Elizabeth Young. They had twelve children, of whom Daniel, Aaron and Christina (Raymon) are still living. Jacob, the eldest son of Jacob and Elizabeth, was born in 1806, on the farm now owned by his son, Jacob, Jr. The latter purchased the farm several years ago, from his father, who is still living.

Daniel Will, a native of Berks county, settled in Milford township in 1803, on the farm now owned by Jacob L. Miller. This farm was afterward owned by his son, Peter Will. Aaron Will, Esq., the eldest son, resides in Centerville and is a wagonmaker by trade; he has been justice of the peace since 1855.

John Will, a native of Berks county, settled in Milford township in 1803. He was born in 1786, and died in 1869. He was twice married, first, to Mary M. Deitz, and, second, to Nancy Scott, and was the father of sixteen children: Aaron, Moses, Silas (deceased), Hiram, Alexander (deceased), Allen S., Albert G., Daniel W., Rebecca (Schultz), Maria (Yonkin), Louisa (Boucher), Josephine (Shaff), Amanda C. (Keim), Mary M. (Filson), Ellen M. (Miller) and Jane S.

Daniel W. Will served in Co. B, 24th regt. Penn. Vols., from October, 1861, to November, 1864; was twice wounded, and was ten months a prisoner in Libby prison. Mr. Will has served as burgess, councilman, street commissioner, auditor, assessor, high constable and justice of the peace in New Centreville borough. From 1872 to 1875 he served with credit and ability as county superintendent of public instruction.

Hon. A. S. Will, one of the leading farmers of the township, has an excellent farm, fertile and well cultivated. This farm Mr. Will purchased of his father in 1857 for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Will has held nearly all of the various township offices. In 1877–8 he served in the house of representatives of Pennsylvania. Under Gov. Pollock he was commissioned second lieutenant in the uniformed militia of the state, and afterward he was commissioned by Gov. Johnson as major of the 16th batt. of uniformed militia.

Adam Baker, a native of Brother's Valley, came to Milford township about 1808. He owned several farms in the central part of the township, which, after his death, passed into other hands. He died in 1825, when comparatively young. His death is supposed to have resulted from the taking of some poisonous drug, by mistake, as a medicine. His wife was Susannah Mowry; children: Jonas, George W., John A., Josiah, Adam, Henry M., Jacob, Eve (Tedrow) and Polly (Long), of whom George W., Adam and Henry M. are still living.

John A. Baker was born in 1815; settled in New Centreville in 1837, and died in 1850. By trade he was a coverlet weaver. He held the offices of constable and justice of the peace several years. His eldest son, George M., is a teacher, and resides near Gebhartsburg.

Conrad Wable was born in Somerset county in 1782; he died in 1869. He married Mary Meyers and was the father of nine children: John, David, Henry (deceased), Noah, Jeremiah, Betsey, Margaret (Bird), Huldah (Grier), Nancy (Turney), deceased. David lives on a farm of two hundred and eighty-three acres which he purchased of Jacob Ankeny in 1842. Mr. Wable is a hardworking man, and his farm, which cost three thousand eight hundred dollars, has been greatly improved during his ownership of it.

John Shaff was born in Switzerland in 1745. After emigrating to America, he first settled in Berks county, whence he removed to Summit township and engaged in pioneer farming on Saylor's Hill. Strange to say, he found the soil too rich; the grain fell and would not ripen. About 1790 Mr. Shaff moved to Milford township and settled north of Rockwood on a farm which Valentine Hay, of Somerset, now owns. During the first of his residence here, Mr. Shaff and several of his neighbors loaded pack-horses with grain and went to Hagerstown, Maryland, to have it ground. It chanced that there was a large amount of work already on hand at the mill, and as each grist must await its turn, it was so long before Mr. Shaff got his grain ground, that his family were six weeks without bread. Fortunately they had plenty of hominy and fresh meat and did not suffer. One of John Shaff's sisters was taken captive by the Indians, and remained twelve years among them before making her escape. She came home with her ears clipped and a ring in her nose after the Indian style. John Shaff married Fanny Frederick. He died in 1816. His sons were John, Henry, Michael and David; his daughters, Christiana, Catharine (Lower), Eve (Griffith) and Sarah (Freize). Michael, who died in 1861, was born in Berks county in 1791. He settled on a farm which he purchased at sheriff's sale in 1823. His wife was Elizabeth Cramer. Children: John C., David, Adaline (Sterner), Mary A. (Boucher) and Caroline (deceased). J. C. Shaff took his father's farm at its appraisement. His land and buildings are fine.

The Tedrow family were quite early in this county. John Tedrow lived and died on a farm north of Centreville. He married Mary Voucher, and was the father of nine children: Moses (dead), Joseph, Jonas, Aaron (dead), Simon (dead), John, Hiram, Mary (Knable), dead, and Hannah (Meyers), dead. Jonas resides on the homestead farm, which he purchased after his father's death for six thousand dollars. His son, S. P. Tedrow, also follows farming, and is now a resident of New Centreville.

Adam Snyder, who lives at Rockwood, is the oldest man in Milford township. He is now ninety years of age, and is the only surviving veteran of the war of 1812 now in Somerset county. John A., son of Adam Snyder, was born in Milford township. In 1857 he purchased a farm of John Barkman, on which he lived until his death in 1880, at the age of sixty-

Allen S. Will

Ann R. Will

HON. A. S. WILL.

By turning back the wheels of time to the events transpiring in the latter portion of the last century there could have been observed numerous families of emigrants closely packed in the commodious, but cumbersome Pennsylvania wagon, that also contained all the household effects and few agricultural implements of the pioneers, who were destined to fell the forests, erect log cabins, open up the roads, commence the cultivation of the land and prepare the way for the present development of the county. Among others who could have been seen performing this journey, in the year 1794, was Daniel Will, who settled on the farm now owned by the sons of Jacob L. Miller, in Milford township. Here he remained the balance of his life, doing pioneer work, and rearing his family of five sons and three daughters. Among his sons was one named John, who was born in Berks county, the county from which the family removed in 1777. Although enjoying very limited educational advantages, he was a man possessed of more than ordinary intellect, and by close observation and extended reading he became conversant, not only with the events of his own, but also of foreign countries, so much so that he excelled in his knowledge of their geography. He accumulated a handsome competency for those days. His death did not occur until 1879, when he had reached the extreme age of ninety-two years. He was twice married, first to Mrs. Mary Muckelroy, *née* Miss Scott, and they became the parents of six children; second to Mary Dietz, and the issue of this marriage was three sons and six daughters.

Among the sons by his last marriage was Hon. A. S. Will, who was born March 4, 1828. Reared on a farm, he only had the opportunities for education common to farmers' sons of this period—the common schools—and is, therefore, largely a self-educated man, he availing himself of all opportunities for self-culture that presented themselves. In 1850 he went to California to tempt the "Fickle Goddess," but after engaging in mining for about ten months, he decided to return home, the return trip being via Nicaraugua, Havana and New Orleans. The voyage from Havana to New Orleans was enlivened by the presence of the "Swedish Nightingale"—Jenny Lind.

For a time after his return home he engaged in school teaching and merchandising. In the spring of 1857 he removed to his present farm, where he has ever since successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. The evidences of his thrift are apparent to those who view his farm.

He has filled the various township offices, notably that of school-director, for twelve years, he being deeply interested in the cause of education. In 1849 he was commissioned second lieutenant in the State Militia, and in 1857 major of the 1st batt. of Uniformed Militia (State) for two years. During the late war he was rejected because of disability, but served as enrolling officer. In the fall of 1876 was elected to the state legislature on the republican ticket, and served his constituents well and acceptably.

In August, 1853, he was married to Miss Ann R. Walter, daughter of John and Phoebe (Husband) Walter, who was born March 20, 1833. Mrs. Will is an estimable wife and mother, and has done her full share in the journey of life, she contributing largely to the happiness of those who surround her. She is a consistent member of the Disciples' church.

Mr. and Mrs. Will are the parents of nine children: San Fransisco (Mrs. W. J. Kimmel); John A., who died January 5, 1883, while in his twenty-eighth year (a graduate of the State Normal College, who followed teaching); Viola M., Martha A., Minnie V., H. Greeley and Harriet B.

two years. His son, R. K. Snyder, bought the homestead, and in 1881, with his brother, George B. Snyder, purchased the Jonathan Sechler farm adjoining, two hundred and twenty-seven acres, for three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. R. K. was in the late war. George B. now holds the office of township clerk.

George Barclay was born in York county in 1782. At the age of twelve years he came to this county. In 1807 he purchased a farm in the southeastern part of Jefferson township, where he died in 1858. He married Catharine Barron, and was the father of five children: Samuel, Adam (deceased), George, Mary (Countryman), deceased, and Susan (Barron). Samuel Barclay, a prominent farmer and stock-breeder of Milford, purchased his present farm when twenty-three years of age. He bought two hundred and thirty-two acres of John Miller for four thousand dollars. Mr. Barclay has held nearly all of the various township offices. Mr. Barclay has four valuable fishponds upon his farm. In 1853 he engaged in raising short-horn cattle, importing from Kentucky, and he has done much to promote the breeding of fine stock in this county. At present he has seventy-five head of fine cattle of his own raising. A steer which he raised was exhibited at the Centennial, and is believed to have been the largest ever raised in the world. It weighed four thousand seven hundred and forty pounds. Admirers of fine stock can find on Mr. Barclay's farm that which is worthy of their attention.

John Mason, a native of Berks county, moved to Jefferson township, in Somerset county, about 1795. He was a farmer, and died in 1858. His wife was Margaret Wright. Their children were Thomas, Joseph and Emanuel. Thomas was born in 1804; settled in Milford in 1826, having bought at sheriff's sale a farm. He died in 1874. His first wife was Edith Brooks; his second, Rebecca Long. His children were: John, William, Joseph, Harrison, Freeman, Henry, James, Alice (Morrison), Edith (Morrison), deceased, Sabina, Louise (Morrison), Jennie, Amanda (McCleary) and Jeannette. Mr. Mason's sons, H. H. and F. W., are now joint owners of the homestead, which the former purchased for ten thousand five hundred dollars. The buildings and farm are excellent. H. H. Mason served in a Somerset county independent company from June, 1863, to January, 1864.

Adam Humbert, a native of Maryland and a carpenter by trade, settled in this township about the year 1790. He died in 1853. His wife was Elizabeth Emerson, and their children were George, Jacob, Elizabeth (Knopsnyder) and Hester (Knopsnyder), deceased; John and David, living. Jacob Humbert, also a carpenter, was born in 1799 and died in 1871. He was the father of eleven children, nine of whom are living. Five of his sons served in the late war and returned without receiving a wound.

Horatio Bridigum was born in Berks county. At the age of seventeen he enlisted and served in the revolutionary war. After peace was declared he served in the regular army until he was forty-five years old, when, on account of deafness, he was obliged to quit the service. In 1800 he came to Somerset county and settled in Brother's Valley. He died in 1818. Henry, George and Barbara (Mull) were his children. Henry was born in 1797, and settled in Milford in 1830. He died in 1879. He married Christiana Bogar, who bore two children, Jacob (deceased) and Samuel. Samuel lives on his father's farm, which he purchased in 1878. It is one of the best and neatest farms in the township. Samuel Bridigum served in Co. G, 51st regt. Penn. Vols.; mustered in in 1864; mustered out June, 1865.

George Hauger was born in Brother's Valley township in 1809. In 1839 he and his brother bought of Daniel Hauger a farm of two hundred acres, which they afterward divided, each taking half. George Hauger died in 1880. His wife was Harriet Suder. Children: Joseph, Charles, Ida, Elizabeth and Belle, all living but Belle. Joseph Hauger was born and always resided in this township, engaged in farming.

George A. Weller, the founder of the town of Wellersburg, was a member of one of the oldest families in Somerset county. He died in 1867, at the age of seventy-two. His wife was Elizabeth Hay, and their children were Daniel, John (deceased), George A. (died in the war); Dr. F. S., now of Hyndman, Bedford county; Herman, Eliza (Fritz), Polly (Wingert), Catharine (Dull) and Delilah (Heffley). John Weller was a merchant and a prominent citizen of the county. He served as sheriff, representative to the legislature, lieutenant-colonel of militia and justice of the peace. He died at Gebhartsburg in 1876. J. C. Weller, son of John, is the present county superintendent of public schools, having been elected to that office in 1881. In 1875 he

graduated from the Millersville State Normal School. William H. Weller, his brother, served in the war and died of a wound. (See military.)

Daniel Sechler was born in Berks county about 1774. He came to Milford township and settled prior to 1809. He was a farmer and carpenter. He died in 1849. He married Mary Enos, and his children were Jonathan, Henry, Andrew, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary (Sterner), Magdalena (Ringer), Susan (Griffith), Catharine (Miller) and Sarah. Only Andrew and Sarah are living. Andrew Sechler was born in Milford in 1809, and has resided here during his long life, witnessing many and great transformations in the country about him. In 1846 he purchased of John Vought the farm on which he now lives. Mr. Sechler married Sarah Enos. His children—William, John, Andrew, Sarah (Yutzy) and Laura—are all dead but Sarah.

John Sterner, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, moved to Milford about 1820. He was born in Elk Lick in 1785. He died in 1867. His wife was Mary Sechler. Children: Jacob, Alexander, Emanuel, Hannah (Wiltrout) and Elizabeth (Ohler). Alexander Sterner was born and reared on his father's farm. In 1848 he bought of David Weimer two hundred acres of land near Rockwood, where he is still engaged in farming.

Jacob D. Snyder, a native of this state, was born in 1790, and settled in Milford township in 1821. He died in 1865. The names of his children are Daniel, Dewalt, Levi, Peter, Lydia and Susan. The sons are among the prominent and enterprising farmers of Milford.

Valentine Hay, an early settler of Brother's Valley, was probably a native of Germany. He died in 1832, aged fifty-four. His children were Jacob, Jonathan, Elizabeth (Miller), Susan, Catharine (Knepper), Mary (Hauger), Sarah (Suder) and Tina (Brubaker). Still living: Jacob, Catharine, Sarah and Tina. Jonathan settled in Milford township about 1848, and bought a farm of Peter Hauger, which he cultivated until his death in 1881. The farm is now occupied by John J. Hay, his son. In 1883, John J. Hay and his brother William began operating a steam sawmill on the farm.

Jacob Sweitzer, a native of Germany, settled near Stoystown at an early date. His son Peter, born in this county in 1775, was a farmer, and died in 1831. He married Margaret Friedline, and was the father of ten children: John (living); Peter, Sally (Minder), Lydia (McQuillan), Susan (Lemon), Polly (Henry), Barbara (McIntire), Margaret (Young), deceased; Harriet (Rice) and Hettie (Younkin). John Sweitzer in 1842 purchased from Peter Shultz the farm on which he now resides.

The Enfields were early settlers of Addison township. Freeman Enfield, son of John, who now lives in Middle Creek township, came from the latter township to Milford in 1867. In 1869 he purchased of Tobias Meyers a valuable farm of one hundred and thirty acres for five thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, which he has since greatly improved. Mr. Enfield served in the late war as corporal in Co. D, 54th regt. Penn. Vols. from December, 1861, until January, 1865.

George Dumbauld, a prominent farmer, is engaged largely in stock-raising and dairying. He purchased his present farm of Jacob Walker in 1882. The farm contains three hundred and forty acres, and is in a high state of cultivation. No farming community in this part of the state surpasses Milford township in fine farms, good buildings and progressive farmers.

David, son of Caspar Hoover, was an early resident of Brother's Valley. His son, Samuel D., born in Brother's Valley in 1823, settled in Milford in 1845, and followed farming. He died in 1872. His son, Edward Hoover, is at present engaged in the United States internal revenue service in the 16th district of Pennsylvania.

Jacob Miller, who was born in this county about 1779, kept store in Berlin for many years. He died in 1864. His children were: Josiah, living; Hiram, Aaron, Jacob and Rosana (Conrad), deceased; Caroline (Ferner), Louisa (Krisinger) and Rebecca (Dunner), living. Josiah settled at Centreville about 1843. His son, Aaron J., is a prominent farmer of this township, residing on a farm which he purchased of his father in 1870. A. J. Miller served in the late war during two terms of enlistment. See military chapters.

Philip Wolfersberger was born in Lebanon county in 1802. He settled in Milford township in 1856. In 1857 he laid out the village of Rockwood. Mr. Wolfersberger has followed farming and the mercantile business. He is now living among his children. His eldest son, David H., who was born in Dauphin county, settled in Milford in 1856. He is now keeping

RESIDENCE OF NORMAN D. HAY, ELK LICK TP., SOMERSET CO., PA.

the Rockwood House, strictly a temperance hotel, which he erected in 1882.

The Livengoods were among the first settlers of Elk Lick township. Samuel P., who was born in that township, on the Jonathan Hostetler farm, had a considerable reputation as a hunter and trapper. He died in 1861. His wife was Barbara Stout, and the children were: Jacob S., David S., Jesse S., Jonathan S. (deceased), Samuel S., Susan (Miller), Sally (Saylor), deceased, Elizabeth (Vought), deceased. Jacob occupies the old homestead. His son, Archibald, purchased a farm of Chauncy Boyd, and settled in Milford in 1880. He was a soldier in the late war, serving in Co. K, 5th Heavy Art., from October, 1864, to June, 1865.

Nicholas Barron emigrated from Germany to Berks county, and thence to Somerset county. He settled and died on a farm of three hundred acres in Somerset township. His children were: George, John, Nicholas, Philip and Barbara (Young). Nicholas, Jr., was born in Berks county in 1765. About 1795 he settled in the northern part of Milford township, where he bought and cleared a farm, the same now owned by his son Nicholas. He died in 1831. His wife was Rachael Houser, and their children: George, Adam, Henry, Isaac, John, Nicholas, Elizabeth (Barclay), Catharine (Barclay), Mary (Levan) and Effie (Putman), are all dead but Isaac, Nicholas and Effie. Nicholas purchased the farm after his father's death, three hundred and thirty-four acres, for thirty-three hundred and forty dollars.

Rachael (Houser), the mother of Nicholas Barron, was captured by the Indians in Morrison's Cove, Bedford county, during the revolution. Her father and her brother John were killed on the spot at the time of her capture. Martin, another brother, was present, but escaped. The mother was absent at Pittsburgh. Rachael and one of her brothers were taken by the Indians to Detroit. Her brother escaped and returned home after two years' captivity. Rachael remained seven years, and was then permitted to return home. Her mother paid a man twenty dollars to conduct her from Detroit to Pittsburgh.

Adam Barron, brother of Nicholas, and the father of Abraham and William H., of this township, was born and reared in Milford township. He lived on a farm adjoining his father's, and died in 1843. On the death of his widow the farm came into the possession of the two sons, who were the only heirs. The farm is a valuable one, containing nearly three hundred acres.

Jonathan Dumbauld, who was born in Fayette county in 1809, settled in Upper Turkey-Foot township about 1846. He is now living with his son Peter in Milford township. Peter Dumbauld bought his present farm in 1881. He owns two hundred and twenty acres, and, like his brother George, has a beautiful and pleasant home.

Another prominent farmer of this township is Peter Snyder. His farm and buildings are most excellent, and he carries on farming quite extensively.

Henry Bearl lives on the farm formerly owned by his father, Daniel Bearl, and operates a steam sawmill, which he started about seven years ago.

H. H. Weimer was born and reared in this township. He learned the carpenter's trade of his brother Jeremiah, and still follows it. Mr. Weimer served in Co. H, 95th regt. Penn. Vols., from March to July, 1865.

John Kimmel was born in Stony Creek township about the year 1790. After his marriage he moved to Somerset township, near Levansville. He died in 1858. His children were Samuel and John, dead; George, Singleton, Ludwick, David, living; Fred, deceased; Lucinda (Snyder), Elizabeth (Walker), living; Susan (Smith), dead; Sarah (Levan), Eliza (Hay) and Rose (Weimer), living. Samuel Kimmel, born in 1808, died in 1834. His children were George F., John H., David F., Irvin, Washington, William S., Elizabeth, Sophia (deceased). George F. Kimmel lives in Milford, upon a finely improved farm of five hundred and thirteen acres. He has erected new buildings at a cost of about three thousand dollars. The first house on the place was built by a man named Bittner about 1800, and is still standing.

Harry Hay, whose ancestors are mentioned in the history of Brother's Valley, is a native of that township. In 1882 he settled in Milford, having purchased of John A. Phillippi a farm of one hundred and one acres. He has since given this farm to his son, Herman L. Hay, who now owns and works it.

As nearly as can be ascertained at this late day, the first industries of the township were as follows: Wilson's sawmill, already mentioned; Kitzmiller's blacksmithshop, built on the pres-

ent Peter Putman farm ; a gristmill, erected by John Miller on the Bridigum farm, about 1783. The old mill stood about fifty years, and was then destroyed by fire. Afterward a powder-mill was operated on the same site for a short time. The first distillery was built by John Shaff prior to 1800. The building is still standing in Rockwood, and is now a dwelling-house. The first carding-machine was set up in George Ankeny's gristmill, where Fiedler's mill now stands, about 1808. The carding-machine, at that day, was an object of curiosity, and people from far and near came to see it work. An oilmill at the same place was started in 1822. Both it and the gristmill were destroyed by fire in 1882, but the gristmill has since been rebuilt. George Gebhart, the pioneer settler at Gebhartsburg, had the first brickkiln in the township. The first store in the township was opened by Michael Saunders, soon after the settlement began, on land now owned by David Wable. Saunders brought his goods from the East on packhorses, himself walking all the way. In those days two hundred and fifty pounds was considered a fair load for a horse.

Limestone of a good quality is found in great abundance throughout the township. It is said that the first bed was discovered on the farm of Adam Baker, now owned by Cyrus Walker and Archibald Livengood, one-half mile east of New Centreville. The first coal was also discovered, and the first mine opened, on the Baker farm. A good quality of coal is found in veins from two and one-half to four feet in thickness throughout the township. There are numerous banks where coal is mined for local consumption, but thus far none has been shipped from any of them.

ROCKWOOD.

Rockwood, situated at the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Somerset & Cambria railroads, is one of the most enterprising, thrifty and fast growing villages in southern Pennsylvania. The place is still young, and its business interests are constantly increasing in extent and importance. Rockwood now contains four general stores, two groceries, four hotels, three blacksmithshops, one tannery, one gristmill, one planing-mill, one tinshop, one shoemakershop, two carpentershops, one tailorshop, three churches and one graded school. Two ministers and two physicians are residents of the place.

The town was laid out by Philip Wolfersberger, in 1857. Martin Meyers was the principal surveyor. The first house was built in 1856, by P. & D. Wolfersberger. It was a two-story frame building, and was used both as a store and a dwelling. The first hotel was erected by John Poister in 1860, and is now owned by Alexander Rhoads. Solomon Bechtel erected the first blacksmithshop in 1857. The first tannery was built in 1869, by Henry Werner, present owner. The planing-mill of A. Growall & Sons was built in 1872.

The railroad depot at this place was built in 1871. The postoffice was established in 1868. From that date until 1871, mail was brought from Gebhart's, the citizens, by voluntary contributions, paying the mail-carrier. During the first quarter, the receipts of the office amounted to four dollars and fifty cents. The succession of postmasters has been as follows: F. B. Long, William S. Kreger, E. D. Miller.

The first schoolhouse in the place was erected in 1858, at a cost of three hundred and seventy-five dollars. The first teacher was S. A. Will, now an attorney of Pittsburgh, succeeded by E. D. Miller, George M. Baker, R. H. Dull and others. The graded school building, two stories, 48×50 feet, was erected in 1875, and to date has cost twenty-five hundred dollars. The present number of pupils in attendance is one hundred and twenty-five.

Among the recent improvements are the Rockwood House, built in 1882 by D. H. Wolfersberger, and the Merchants' Hotel, a very fine building, erected the same year by Samuel Buckman.

The village was first known as Shaff's Bridge, named after John Shaff, one of the early settlers of the township. The bridge was erected by Samuel Miller, in 1843. Afterward the name Mineral Point was given, on account of the minerals found in the vicinity. The present name was finally settled upon, after much discussion. At least half a dozen meetings were held by the citizens, at the schoolhouse, without coming to any decision. Finally E. D. Miller, P. S. Wolfersberger and B. S. Harrington gave the town the name which it now bears. Wolfersberger, being ticket agent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, prevailed upon the managers of the road to call the station Rockwood, and Miller, who was then postmaster, succeeded in changing the name of the postoffice. Thus

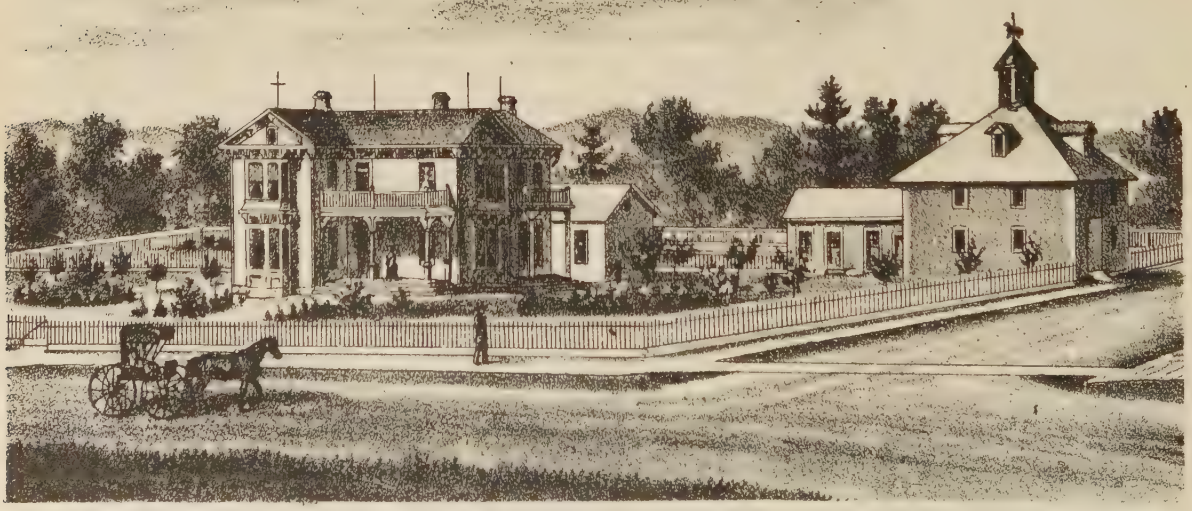
C. T. HAY.

MRS. C. T. HAY.

CALVIN T. HAY.

The subject of this sketch, Calvin T. Hay, son of David and Polly (Cook) Hay, was born June 18, 1847, at Hay's mill, in Brother's Valley township, in Somerset county. He is a lineal descendant of Simon Hay, one of the pioneers of the township in which he was born, a record of whom will be found in this volume. Mr. Hay acquired a common-school education, the same as the majority of farmers' sons. He married Druzie, daughter of Samuel Devore, of Bedford county, and for the two succeeding years worked one of his father's farms. He then decided to move west and accordingly emigrated to Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas, where he engaged in farming. Thence he removed to Falls City, Richardson county, Nebraska, and engaged in purchasing and shipping grain quite successfully for three years, when, in response to the urgent requests of his father, he, in 1878, returned home and engaged in farming. Two years later he removed to Salisbury and built his present fine residence, an illustration of which appears on another page. In 1882 he built the Hay's block, the best business block in Salisbury, which contains a public hall, of which the place stood greatly in need. An illustration of this block can also be found in this volume. Mr. Hay has evinced much enterprise and public spirit in thus adding desirable buildings to Salisbury, for which credit should be given him. Quiet and unobtrusive in manner, the salient points of his character are honesty and integrity. Politically he affiliates with the democratic party, but takes no other interest in politics other than that of a private citizen, who is desirous of having the laws administered in a manner conducive to the public weal. He is the father of seven children, viz.: Irving, Alice, Ora, William, Edwin, Ira and Grace. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hay are members of the Reformed church.

"HAY'S BLOCK." SALISBURY, PA., C.T. HAY PROP.



RESIDENCE OF C.T. HAY, SALISBURY, PA.

the matter was settled ere the citizens were aware.

The railroad was, of course, the main agent in building up Rockwood.

Daniel Miller, a wagonmaker, was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, about 1787. He removed to Summit township, in this county, early. He died in 1856. He married Mary Long, and was the father of ten children: Jacob D., Gabriel, Daniel D., Josiah, Ephraim, Manasseh, Lydia (Meyers), Rachel (Lichty), Susan (Lichty) and Lena (Saylor), all living but Lydia. Daniel D. Miller settled in Milford township about 1838. He is a farmer, now living a retired life. Formerly he followed wagonmaking. Hon. Joseph D. Miller, son of Daniel D. Miller, was reared in Milford township. He served three years in a Somerset county company during the late war, and was wounded at New Market, Virginia, May 15, 1864. After the war he taught school in Maryland several terms. During the session of 1879 he was transcribing clerk of the house of representatives at Harrisburg. In 1870 he engaged in the mercantile business at Rockwood, erecting the store now occupied by J. D. & E. D. Miller. J. D. Miller was elected to the legislature in 1865, and served during two sessions. He has since devoted himself entirely to his large and constantly growing business. Ephraim D. Miller, brother of Hon. J. D. Miller, was born in Milford township, and worked on the farm until he was seventeen years of age. From that time, until he was twenty-four, he was engaged in teaching in Allegheny county, Maryland. He then formed a partnership with his brother, and engaged in mercantile business.

Henry W. Werner came from Germany to America in 1853. After living fifteen years in Summit township, in 1869 he came to Rockwood, bought two lots and erected a tannery; the latter costing three thousand dollars. This tannery was the first one of importance in the township.

Edward Henry Werner was born at Meyersdale, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1860. He attended the public and private schools of his native town until nine years of age, when his father (Henry W. Werner) removed with his family to Schaff's Bridge, in Milford township. At the age of sixteen he entered the Glade Academy, at New Centreville, which he attended the four succeeding years; teaching during vacations in the public schools of Milford and Elk Lick townships, in all five terms. At school his studies were not confined to the text-books of his class, but a large portion of his time was given to reading standard works of literature. In August, 1881, he accepted a position on the Meyersdale *Commercial* as local editor. He resigned this place in May, 1883, and at once began the work of establishing a new paper—*The Times*.

In 1870 Harrison Snyder bought the store of Peter Phillippi, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he still continues. Mr. Snyder is a native of Turkey-Foot township. He served in the late war in Co. K, 171st regt. Penn. Vols. Henry D. Snyder, father of Harrison, was born in Milford township, in 1797. In 1824 he moved to Turkey-Foot and bought one hundred and ninety-eight acres of land for three hundred dollars. This farm he improved and tilled until his death in 1872. He married Mary Shaff, and his children were: Noah, Michael, Harrison, Lena (Struckoff), Clarissa, Sarah (Sechler), Mary A., Elizabeth (Phillippi) and Susan (Meyers).

Samuel A. Haines, son of John Haines, was born in Milford township. He taught school seven years, and in 1853 purchased a farm on which he lived twenty-one years. Mr. Haines served as school-director for ten years. In 1873 he sold his farm, and in 1874 he engaged in the mercantile business in Rockwood, which he continued until 1880. Since that time he has kept hotel in Rockwood.

Anthony Growall, a native of Portugal, came to America about 1780, and settled in Elk Lick township. He died in 1803, aged about sixty-eight. His children's names were: John, George and Elizabeth (Sebauch). John, the eldest, was born in Elk Lick about 1795; settled in Milford in 1850; died in 1863. He married Elizabeth Johnson, and was the father of thirteen children: Eli, Anthony, Peter, Henry, John, George W. (deceased), Matilda (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), Elizabeth, Rachel, Margaret, Lucinda (deceased) and Harriet (deceased). Anthony, son of John, Sr., came to Milford township in 1839. He has followed carpentry since he became of age. He served three years in Co. C, 142d regt. Penn. Vols. In 1872 he built a planing-mill in Rockwood, at a cost of one thousand dollars. This mill is now owned by Mr. Growall and his sons, Jonathan P. and Annanias.

William Harrington, a native of England, came to America in 1818, and settled in Perry county, Ohio. In 1825, while on his way from Arkansas, where he had purchased land, he was drowned in the Mississippi river by an accident to a boat. He had been in Somerset county previously, and his family was here awaiting his return in order to accompany him to the west. Mrs. Harrington (*née* Lydia Hunter) purchased a farm of George Gebhart in 1831, and here reared her family. The children were: Samuel H., Joseph W. and Zillah (Friend), the last named being deceased. Joseph W. engaged in the tailoring business in 1836, which he has since followed. He built a shop in Rockwood in 1877. Two of Mr. Harrington's sons were in the late war: Francis R. and Silas W. Francis was killed at Pittsburg Landing. Silas was wounded at the Wilderness.

Samuel Buckman, a native of Northampton county, came to Rockwood in 1880. He kept the old Eagle Hotel for two years, and in 1882, erected the Merchants' Hotel, at Rockwood — a building which is an ornament to the town — at a cost of ten thousand dollars. Mr. Buckman has followed the occupation of a contractor and builder of bridges. During his lifetime he has erected, in various parts of the United States, one hundred and twenty-seven railroad and other bridges. Since coming to this county, he has built seven bridges in the county.

D. R. Hess, Jr., a native of Lancaster county, came to Rockwood in 1882. Mr. Hess is a charcoal manufacturer by trade and is now conducting an important business. He ships to the firm of W. D. Wood & Co., McKeesport, about three hundred and fifty thousand bushels of charcoal annually, from different points along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

NEW CENTREVILLE.

New Centreville is a town of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred inhabitants, beautifully situated on a sloping eminence in the western part of Milford township. It is as neat and pleasant a town as one could find in months of travel. Its inhabitants are industrious, moral and upright. There are no licensed public-houses in the borough, and thrift and good order hold sway.

The town was laid out in 1834 by Michael Freeze, who gave it the name it now bears, excepting the prefix, "New," which was added when the village became a borough. John Witt made the survey of lots. John Freeze erected the first house. It is still standing and is now owned by Reuben McMillen. The first hotel was built by Michael Freeze, in 1836. It is now the dwelling-house of Leonard Ferrel. The first store was erected by Francis Phillippi in 1835; the first wagonshop by Aaron Will in 1843; the first blacksmith-shop by Michael Freeze in 1830, and the first shoemaker-shop by William Aughinbaugh in 1835.

New Centreville now contains one store, one tannery, two blacksmith and three wagon shops, two shoemaker-shops, one saddleryshop, two cabinetmaker-shops, two ministers, one physician, three churches and a schoolhouse.

The town was incorporated as a borough on March 6, 1854, and on March 17, the following were elected the first borough officers: Burgess, Aaron Will; councilmen, Josiah Miller, Daniel Dull and W. S. Harrow; street commissioner, Peter Brubaker; assessor, S. H. Dull; constable, Jonathan Gnagy; justice of the peace, A. S. Will; judge of election, John A. Snyder; inspectors, Jacob L. Meyers, Jacob Knable; school directors, William Scott, Joseph Smith, Daniel Shrock, John Parson, George Brant and Henry Freeze; auditors, Reuben McMillen, Wm. B. Freeze and Josiah Phillippi.

The first schoolhouse at Centreville was built about 1800. It was a log building, slab-seated. The first teacher was Jacob Weimer. The house was torn down, after the adoption of free schools, and replaced by a frame, which afterward burned. The present school-building was erected in 1869 and enlarged in 1874.

The first tannery in the place was built by Josiah Miller, who came to the town from Berlin, about 1843. He ran the business until 1869, and then retired. Mr. Miller is still living, and is an aged resident. He was born in Berlin in 1809.

Josiah Miller, whose ancestors are mentioned in connection with the history of Brother's Valley, is now living in Centreville at the age of seventy-five. He came to this place in 1838, and the same year erected a tannery, which he operated until 1873, when he sold out to his son, William H., the present owner of the property.

Michael Freeze came to Centreville in 1830, and is therefore among the oldest residents of the place. Mr. Freeze was born in Martins-

burg, West Virginia, in 1798, and came to Milford township with his parents in 1804. At the age of seventeen he learned blacksmithing, which trade he followed fifty-three years. Mr. Freeze has a remarkable memory, and is well versed in history, both local and national. His wife, Hannah, is still living, and is four months older than Mr. Freeze.

John McMillen, one of the early settlers, lived in Turkey-Foot township. Among his children were: John, James, Samuel, Jane (Bays), Sarah (Davis) and Margaret (Lenhart). John was born in Turkey-Foot, and resided there until his death, following the tanner's trade. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Jacob Rush. Rush was an early settler, and lived to be about ninety-eight years old. John McMillen's second wife was Sarah Critchfield, and his third, Clarissa Williams. His children: Jacob, Jehu, Reuben, Eli, William (deceased), Silas and John (deceased). Reuben McMillen learned the saddlery business in the shop of Michael Snyder; purchased the shop in 1849, and still conducts the business.

Samuel H. Dull, Esq., son of Peter Dull, was born and reared on the Dull homestead, in Milford township. When eighteen years of age he began learning the wagonmaker's trade in the shop of Aaron Will. In 1851 he started in business for himself. In August, 1862, he was mustered into service in Co. H, 142d regt. Penn. Vols.; mustered out in June, 1865. He has been justice of the peace ten years, besides holding other minor offices.

GEBHARTSBURG.

Gebhartsburg (Gebhart's postoffice) is a small collection of houses, one-half mile east of New Centreville. Village lots were laid out in this place on November 22, 1834, at the same time with New Centreville. George Gebhart was the founder of the place, and Simon Gebhart, his son, did the surveying. Until 1881, Gebhartsburg was the voting-place of Milford township. In that year, by vote of the citizens, two polling-places were established, the eastern half of the township voting at Rockwood, and the western half at Gebhartsburg.

The first house, after the lots were laid off, was erected by Henry Walter in 1835. It is a large frame building, used both as a store and a dwelling. In this building Charles A. Walter now carries on a successful mercantile business, but it is owned by the widow of John Weller.

Opposite the old store is the site of one of the old log taverns of pioneer days. George Gebhart was the landlord, and is said to have entertained George Washington in the old house. The old structure disappeared about 1822, and the brick tavern stand, now owned by Mrs. Weller, took its place.

George Gebhart was the first blacksmith, probably over a hundred years ago. He had a shop on the old tavern site. It was afterward rebuilt on another spot, and has since been torn away and rebuilt twice.

The first schoolhouse in Gebhartsburg was erected in 1848, and rebuilt in 1860. The postoffice, the first in the township, was established about 1808. Postmasters: John Gebhart, Geo. Gebhart, John Knable, Robert Walter, and Charles A. Walter, present incumbent.

The cheese-factory at the lower end of Gebhartsburg was built by Charles A. Walter, in 1877, and is now owned by J. C. Weller. Gebhartsburg has one store, one hotel, one blacksmith-shop and a cheese-factory.

CHURCHES.

The first house of worship in the township was erected on James Wilson's farm by the Lutherans and Presbyterians. It was a rude log structure, and was erected long before 1800. Rev. Steck (1783–94) was probably the first Lutheran preacher here, succeeded by Rev. Frederick W. Long (1794–1808). Near the old church stood the first schoolhouse ever built in Milford. At present there are two Lutheran churches in the township—Laurel church, three miles south of Rockwood, and Pine church, three miles east of Centreville. Laurel church has a membership of about ninety, and is at present without a pastor. It was built at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars. Pine church cost nearly the same amount. It at present has about eighty members. There are also three union churches in the township: Sanners Lutheran and Reformed, about four miles east of New Centreville; Union church, three miles east of Centreville, and Pleasant Hill church, three miles northeast of Centreville. A Brethren or German Baptist meeting-house was built about 1855 at a cost of one thousand dollars. The membership is large.

German Baptist.—Middle Creek church of

the Brethren or German Baptists was organized in 1849, with one hundred members. The district now has three hundred and twenty members and seven meeting-houses. The first meeting-house was built in 1850. Bishop, Adam F. Snyder; ministers, J. D. Miller, J. C. Schrock, Valentine Blough, Silas Hoover, Wm. Meyers, J. Berkley, Cornelius Berkley, William Miller.

New Centreville Churches.—The first church in New Centreville was erected about 1813, by the Lutherans and the Presbyterians. It was a log building, erected under the superintendence of John Carbaugh. The building was not finished until 1819. The first ministers who preached in the old house were Rev. Frederick Long, Lutheran, and Rev. John H. Giesy, Presbyterian. The old log church disappeared in 1878, its days of usefulness having passed away. In 1876 the members of the Reformed church built a new house of worship at a cost of nine thousand dollars, and the following year the Lutherans erected one equally as costly. Both congregations are prosperous.

The Methodists had an organization quite early, and about 1850 erected a meeting-house in New Centreville. In 1880 the house was sold to an organization of the Christian church, which now worships in it.

Rockwood Churches.—The first church in Rockwood was built by the Evangelical Association in 1871. The building is a frame, and cost sixteen hundred dollars. In building it, the society were assisted by subscriptions from citizens who were not members. The first class-leader was Zachariah Snyder; first trustees, Simon Snyder, Thomas Cupp and Zachariah Snyder. The pastors have been: Revs. Daniel Baumgardner, G. W. White, H. S. Staufer, W. A. Risinger, T. Eisenbower, I. Smith, E. F. Dickey and R. P. Vanmeter.

The United Brethren church in Rockwood was built in 1873, at a cost of about fourteen hundred dollars. Rev. John Felix, the first pastor, was succeeded by John Buel, William Zook, J. N. Munden and B. F. Noon. The first, and also the present trustees: P. F. Wolfersberger, David Weimer and Anthony Growall. Class-leader, James Dillon. The present membership is seventy. In 1882 a two-story dwelling, to be occupied as a parsonage, was erected by the society at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars.

The Reformed church in Rockwood was built in 1880, and cost sixteen hundred dollars. The building was dedicated by Rev. A. E. Truxel. Trustees: J. M. Wolfersberger and B. F. Kimmel. The pastor is Rev. W. W. Dietrich. Present membership, twenty-five. Before the building of the church, worship was held in the schoolhouse.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

GEORGE DUMBAULD.

The Dumbauld family are of German extraction, and were among the first settlers in Fayette county. Abraham Dumbauld settled near Indian creek, in the above-named county, and was one of the typical pioneers, strong, hearty and adventurous. He engaged quite largely in the chase, and in so doing, tradition says, had many narrow escapes. He reared a family of four sons and five daughters. One of his sons, named Peter, passed his life in the county of his nativity, his death not occurring until he had attained the age of eighty-six years. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and an influential member of the community. He married Sarah Cable, and they became the parents of seven children, as follows: Abraham, Jonathan, Samuel, Peter, Solomon, David and Elizabeth. Jonathan was born July 30, 1809. December 13, 1833, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of George Dull, who was born in Milford township, April 9, 1815. They made Fayette county their home for about twelve years, since which time they have been residents of Somerset county. Mr. Dumbaugh has followed farming and droving—he operating quite extensively as a drover. He has served as justice of the peace for several years, and as county commissioner two terms, and is a man much respected. Mr. and Mrs. Dumbaugh are members of the Church of God, and were among the first members of this church in the county. They have been blessed with twelve children: George, Susan, Frederick, Sally, Christina, Daniel, Mary, Peter, William (deceased), Louisa, Susannah and Jonathan B. George Dumbaugh, the subject of this sketch, was born January 27, 1834, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and

Adam C. Lepley Mrs Adam C. Lepley

ADAM C. LEPLEY.

The first representative of the Lepley family in America came from Germany, accompanied by three sons, Michael, Jacob and Adam, and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania. Michael was killed by the Indians at Bloody Run, now Everett, in Bedford county. He had three sons. Jacob, who had seven sons and four daughters, moved to Ohio. Adam, who was born in Germany in 1753, settled in Somerset county. He married Barbara Bugher, who was born May 6, 1855, in Pennsylvania. They became the parents of six sons and two daughters. One of their sons, also named Adam, was born August 5, 1776, near Willard's Gap, in Larimer township, Somerset county, where the turnpike crosses the Alleghany mountains. He became quite a prominent man in the community, and was appointed justice of the peace by the governor and served in this capacity about twenty-five years. April 8, 1798, he was married to Elizabeth Hover, who was born July 26, 1780. Their children were as follows: Daniel, born August 12, 1799; Jacob, born June 7, 1801; Valentine, born April 23, 1803; Johannah, born February 2, 1805; Catharine, born September 18, 1807; Susanah, born June 3, 1810; Joseph, born November 26, 1812; Barbara, born December 28, 1824; Adam, born March 5, 1821; and Harmon, born December 28, 1824.

Daniel Lepley, who still resides in Larimer township, engaged quite extensively in business, for in addition to running a gristmill, he at the same time ran a sawmill, and thus manufactured large quantities of lumber.

He also served as justice of the peace for ten years. He served as county commissioner one term. He married Elizabeth Beal, who died July 5, 1874, and they became the parents of ten children, viz.: Daniel, Louisa (Troutman), Nancy (Deal), Matilda (Wilhelm), Adam C., Christina, Mary (Yutzy), Samuel, Diana (Light), Ellen (Groft).

Samuel when a young man engaged in school teaching for some years in Somerset and Bedford counties, after which he went to the State of Illinois, where he also engaged in school teaching. Subsequent to the breaking out of the late rebellion he enlisted in Co. D, 1st Ill. Art. When moving upon Vicksburg he was taken ill and sent to the hospital at St. Louis, where, after his recovery, he acted as clerk in Gen. Schofield's headquarters until they were changed from the city, when he rejoined his command. He was again taken sick and sent to Jefferson barracks, where he soon thereafter died and was interred.

Adam C. Lepley, great-grandson of the elder Adam Lepley, and the only surviving son of Daniel, was born January 25, 1836, in Southampton township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. In 1856 he was married to Saloma Engle, who was born January 14, 1839. Shortly after his marriage he purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres of his father and followed farming six years, and then removed to his father-in-law's farm, which he ran for four years in connection with a sawmill, when he purchased the old homestead of one hundred and four acres of his father, which he still retains. By his first wife, who died March 22, 1874, he had the following children: John A. (who is married to Miss R. McNeer), born November 5, 1857; Lucinda (Poorbaugh), born June 9, 1859; Clarissa (Yutzy), born February 14, 1861; Marion F., born January 2, 1863, died February 4, 1863; Daniel F., born February 14, 1864; Solomon, born March 21, 1866; Herman G., born December 17, 1867; Charles, born December 12, 1869; Teny A., born November 15, 1871; Emma S., born March 9, 1874, died September 21, 1874.

September 3, 1874, he married Mrs. Nancy Miller, formerly Miss Hershberger, who was born June 21, 1839. They have four children, viz.: Ada A., born February 28, 1876; Fanny, born February 8, 1878; Nancy S., born February 7, 1880; Etta, born June 25, 1882. In 1875 he moved to his present farm in Elk Lick township, which was then under a bad state of cultivation, with very poor fences. Under Mr. Lepley's efficient management it has been wonderfully improved and now ranks among the good farms of the township. When quite young Mr. Lepley began working in his father's sawmill, and in hauling lumber to market at all seasons of the year, through heat and cold, pleasant and stormy weather, and therefore had little opportunity to acquire scholastic attainments, but by judicious reading and close observation he has become possessed of a very considerable fund of general information, and is now one of the representative men of his section.

Mr. Lepley has filled the office of justice of the peace, as well as nearly all of the township offices, with great acceptability. Starting out in life with only twenty-five dollars when first married, he has made a success in life. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has filled nearly all of the chairs in the blue lodge. Politically and religiously he is republican and a member of the Reformed church.

when quite young, removed with his parents to Somerset county. When twenty years of age, and engaged in learning the milling business, he, in company with several others, started for the attractive golden fields of California, going via New York and the Isthmus of Panama, and upon arrival there took up claims in Calaveras county, where he engaged in placer mining for three years with reasonable success. He then removed to San Joaquin county, and until 1864 engaged in farming and milling. In the spring of this year he, in common with thousands of others, decided to try his luck in Idaho, and the journey there was made up the coast to Portland, Oregon; up the Columbia river to the Dalles, and from there by means of Indian ponies to the mines on Moore's creek, where he met with gratifying success — placer mining — until fall, when he returned to San Joaquin county, and engaged in farming until the fall of 1869, when he returned home via the Union Pacific railroad, which was this year completed, after an absence of fifteen years. The following spring he returned to California, and located in Merced county, where he took up government land and became among the first farmers, thus demonstrating the fertility of the soil, which had, prior to this time, been doubted. He also engaged in teaming with sixteen mules, which were attached to three and sometimes four wagons fastened together. This was in the mountainous counties of Inyo and Kern, along narrow defiles where the least misstep would have precipitated them down thousands of feet into a yawning abyss below.

He was present when the first church, which was free for all denominations, was dedicated in the Yosemite Valley by Rev. J. H. Vincent, well known among sabbath-school workers. Among the celebrities present were Joseph Cook, of Boston, and Rev. Thomas Gard.

In 1880 Mr. Dumbauld decided to return to the land of his fathers, from which he had been absent, except for one brief visit, twenty-six years, and the journey home was via the Southern Pacific railroad. He is now located in Milford township, on a fine farm of over three hundred acres, a view of which can be found on another page in this volume. Thus will perseverance and patient industry always find a sure reward.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

ELK LICK.

The Name — Township Organized, 1785 — Tax-List, 1796 — Early Settlers — A Novel Method of Settling a Disputed Land Title — The First Wagon in the County — First Mills — The Borough of Salisbury — The Town Laid Out in 1794 — Early Settlers of the Town — Business Interests — Leading Business Men — Religious Organizations of the Township and Borough.

ELK Lick was so named from the fact that within the township was a lick which the elk and deer used to frequent. The township was organized as a division of Bedford county about the year 1785. Settlements were made very early by immigrants of German and Irish birth. According to the tax-list of 1796 the following persons were then resident taxables in Elk Lick township:

Michael Angle,
Clemans Angle,
Benjamin Ashmead,
William Albricks,
James Agen,
James Boyd,
Christian Burntrager,
Christopher Barnhouse,
John Burkholter,
Simon Blewboh,
John Burger,
Michael Breniser,
Simon Blewbaugh,
Jacob Breniser,
Peter Bedford,
George Barclay,
Adam Brittle,
Peter Bussard,
Mountjoy Bailey,
Jacob Crickler,
Jacob Cover,
John Christner,
David Cryder,
John Clink,
Solomon Clodfelty,
Adam Clodfelty,
Andrew Clink,
Benjamin Cadington,
John Drusel,
George Dickey,
David Dickey,
Michael Domer,
John Dorice,
Henry Deal,
Shaped Dwire,
John Dust,
Casper Dust,
Jacob Dust,
James Ervin,
John Eigleberger,
Adam Eslor,
Abraham Flory, Jr.,
Abraham Flory, Sr.
Joseph Forney,
Jacob Forney,
Peter Forney,
Jacob Fick,
George Folk,
John Fike,
Adam Fadley,
Christian Fike,
Abraham Feutch,
Adam Findley,
Christian Fike,
William Findley
Samuel Findey,
Peter Faidley
Philip Firebaugh,
Daniel Flick,
Joseph Flory,
John Fike,
Samuel Foust,
David Griffith,
Joseph Gundy,
John Garlet,
Henry Garlet,
Ebenazer Griffith, Esq.,
John Griffith,
Charles Grandman,
John Graham,
Michael Hansel,
Henry Hostotler,
John Hostotler, Sr.,
John Hostotler,
David Hostotler,
Joseph Hostotler,
Andrew Haslet,
John Hershberger,
Christian Hostotler,
John Hoover,
Christian Hostotler,
John Hendricks,
Andrew Hendricks,
Christian Hershberger,
Samuel Haslet,
John Hall,
John Hostotler,
John Holtman,
Henry Hains,
Anthony Hains,
John Hershberger,
John Infield,
James Johnston,
Benjamin Johnston,
Thomas Johnston, Jr.,
Roger Johnston,
Baker Johnston,
Thomas Johnston,
John Kayton,
Christian Knagey,

John Knagey,
George Klingerman,
Maurice Kennaday,
Robert Kennaday,
Peter Livengood, Jr.,
John Lape,
Joseph Lighty,
Christian Lighty,
Honical Long,
Peter Lighty,
Christian Livengood,
John Little,
Joseph Moyst,
Daniel Martin,
Matthias Marker,
John Miller,
Henry Miller,
Michael Miller,
Jacob Miller,
Mathias Markley,
George Moyer, Sr.,
Jacob Miller,
Christian Moyst,
Jacob Markley,
Jacob Moyst,
Joseph Markey,
Peter Markley,
John Markley,
John Moyer,
George Moyer,
Philip Nullard,
John Olinger,
Widow Pare,
Christian Perkey,
Abraham Pechey,
Peter Pechey, Jr.,
Peter Pechey, Sr.,
Jacob Peck,
Stephen Pearson,
Elias Ramspiker,
Adam Ringer,
Matthias Ring,
Michael Role,
Mechael Ripple,
John Reames,
Abraham Richart,
John Riley,
Jacob Roads,
Jacob Smith,
Peter Smith,
John Schrack, Sr.,
John Schrack, Jr.,
John Smith,
Jacob Sayler,
John Sayler, Sr.,
George Sweet,
Michael Starner,
Patrick Solovin,
Henry Slaneborough,
Henry Stom,
Matthias Swatsel,
John Smith,
George Sheckley,
William Strating,
Mary Simpson,
Isabella Somerville,
Peter Sheckley,
John Simkins,
John Tipnor,
John Teetz,
Benjamin Thomas,
Christopher Thomas,
William Tisue,
Richard Thomson,
Jacob Thomson,
John Thomson,
James Tate,
Henry Teal,
Thomas Vickroy,
James Wilcox,
Michael Wince,
Michael Wilhelm,
Jacob Wilhelm,
John Welch,
Martin Wimer,
Christian Wireman,
Henry Wertz,
Henry Yoder,
Isaac Youler,
Yost Zuch,

Jacob Smith, Collector. Total valuation, real and personal, seventy-one thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars. Amount of tax collected, three hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-seven cents.

Elk Lick township contains rich deposits of coal, iron ore and limestone. Since the building of the railroad the development of these products has become an important industry.

The first settled farm* is believed to have been that now owned by John W. Beachly, situated immediately north of the town of Salisbury. The settler was Joseph Markley, who became the owner of a tract of land extending from the mouth of Pine run along the Casselman river to the mouth of Meadow run, thence along Meadow run for a distance of about one and one-half miles; thence north to Pine run; thence following Pine run to the place of beginning. The date of settlement was probably between the years 1755 to 1760. Markley also claimed a portion of the land on the opposite side of the river, being a part of what is now the David Livengood farm. A man named Judy also laid claim to the same land. One day the two claimants met on the hill on the opposite side of the river, and proceeded to settle the dispute by a fistic encounter. Judy was vanquished in the fight, and Markley continued in possession. From this affair arose the name of Flog hill.

Capt. Tissue owned the Sullivan and A. P. Beachy farms. He lived in the hollow above Beachy's present sugar-camp, and was in good circumstances for those days. He kept a sort of public-house, which was a stopping-place for travelers and packhorse-men. Tradition says that on one occasion a train of thirty packhorses, in charge of a man and his four sons, stopped at Tissue's. The landlord also having four sons, a wrestling match was proposed, and resulted in the vanquishing of the Tissues. The result was a free fight, in which Tissue's sons were again beaten. Tissue took part in the revolutionary war, and during his absence his wife was murdered.

Peter Livengood, a native of Switzerland, came to America, married in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Elk Lick township, settling on the farm now known as the Arnold property. This was in 1760. It is said that there was then a small clearing on the farm which had been made by the Indians. A sketch of the Livengood family appears elsewhere in this volume.

Abraham Beachy was a native of Switzerland. He came with his parents to Maryland when young, and in 1780 settled on a farm three-fourths of a mile west of Salisbury, where he resided until his death. A more extended sketch of the family appears elsewhere

Solomon Glotfelty, a native of Germany, settled one mile east of Salisbury in 1775, and followed farming and blacksmithing until his death. He was the father of Adam, Henry, Jacob, Caspar, Elizabeth, Mary and Catharine. Jacob was born in this township in 1790. He followed blacksmithing, and died in 1873. He married Elizabeth Showman, and was the father of eight children: Samuel, David, Jeremiah and John, living; Michael, Harriet, Adaline and Elizabeth, deceased. Samuel Glotfelty was born in 1809. He commenced to learn blacksmithing when eleven years old, and for fifty-three years has been in business for himself.

* For this information, and several other interesting statements which follow, the writer is indebted to W. H. Welfley, of Somerset.

J. W. Beachy

JOHN W. BEACHY.

John W. Beachy, son of Peter A. Beachy, whose history appears elsewhere, was born in 1826 and reared on his father's farm. He attended the school of that grand old instructor, Jost J. Stutzman, and thus laid the basis for his success in life.

Being the eldest son at home, at the early age of fifteen years he became the manager of his father's farming operations, his father's attention being largely absorbed in other business matters. His early manhood being thus occupied with the arduous labors of farming, it perfected a naturally robust constitution, thus preparing him for the labors of after years, and at the same time inculcating in him the true theories of farm management, which are the basis of successful farming operations. He remained on the home farm for a time after his marriage, when he purchased, in 1848, the well-known Patrick Sullivan farm of five hundred and eighty acres. The soil was at this time so much exhausted by injudicious farming that it almost approached sterility. Mr. Beachy immediately commenced to supply the exhausted elements of the soil by the free use of lime, with almost marvelous results, for, after a period of fifteen years, the farm was redeemed and made one of the best in the county. So clearly was the efficacy of lime as a land-restorer demonstrated by him, that at last some of his neighbors (who in the meantime worked some of his land on shares, deeming their own nearly worthless) were induced to pursue the same plan, and they are now deriving the same benefits therefrom. Twenty years after purchasing this farm Mr. Beachy disposed of it, having in the meantime erected fine farm buildings, and purchased the farm near Salisbury, upon which he lived fifteen years. He disposed of it to his son, Milton J., in 1883. In the erection of fine farm buildings, surrounded with appropriate enclosures neatly whitewashed, Mr. Beachy has taken a foremost part, and the results of his example are apparent in Elk Lick township, where he takes rank as one of its best agriculturists, although at the present time he is not engaged in farming, he now being classed among their capitalists. He has successfully settled up some of the largest estates of the township.

Mr. Beachy was one of the original stockholders and a director in the National Bank at Meyersdale—now changed to a private bank—which went successfully through the panic of 1873. In all of his financial ventures he has been uniformly successful, which is the best of evidence of sound business judgment.

Mr. Beachy was one of the originators and heaviest stockholders of the Salisbury Foundry Company, which was organized in 1871, when the present buildings were erected. He was the first treasurer of the establishment, which position he still retains, although since the spring of 1882 it has been leased to a company who are now operating it. He also, in connection with his brother, A. P., laid out quite an extensive addition to Salisbury on the south side, and as a result of their management, it has largely been built up by permanent residenters, thus materially increasing the population and business interests of Salisbury.

In 1846 he was married to Susan Lichty, daughter of John C., one of the pioneers, who was born in 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Beachy are members of the German Baptist church. They are the parents of eight children—Anna M., Harriet, Elizabeth, Milton, Franklin, Ellen S., Richard and John L.

Jost J. Stutzman, whose long and faithful service in the common schools of this county cause him to be gratefully remembered, was born in Brother's Valley township. His father was an early German settler, who removed to Ohio with his family. In 1820 Jost J. returned to Somerset county and located in Summit township, removing thence to Elk Lick, where he died in 1867. He first taught near Meyersdale, and afterward in Salisbury. He followed teaching for forty-five years, and was among the first and best of the teachers of this section. He was a man of fine intellect and great natural abilities. He served two terms in the state legislature. Mr. Stutzman was twice married; first, to Elizabeth Gerber, and, second, to Elizabeth De Haven. His children were: Joseph J., Alexander, Christian G., Franklin, Ann M. (deceased), Ellen S. (Keim), Alice (Livengood) and Edith C. (Beachy). Joseph J. was the first county superintendent of schools in Somerset county; he is now a government clerk at Washington. Alexander was twice elected to the state senate. Christian G. is a practicing physician in Salisbury.

The Lepleys were early settlers in this county, as can be ascertained elsewhere in this work.

Jacob George Rauch came from Hagerstown, Maryland, and settled in Brother's Valley in 1781. He was one of the early justices of the peace. Jacob G. Rauch had one son, John, who died in 1849, aged seventy-three years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. John, son of John, was born in 1801 and died in 1872. He followed farming on the old homestead in Brother's Valley, and served one term as county commissioner. He married Catharine Bowman, and was the father of Henry, Mary A. (Hay), Caroline (Bittner), Rosanna (Hanger) and Isabelle (deceased).

George Folk came from one of the eastern counties and settled in this township. He followed farming, and died young. He married Catharine Saylor, and their children were: Jacob (deceased), Samuel, Magdalena and Lydia (Miller). Jacob was born in this township in 1817, and died in 1872. He married Barbara Gingrich. Children: Jeremiah J., Samuel, Henry (deceased), Ananias, Catharine, Caroline (deceased) and Elizabeth. Jeremiah J. is a farmer in this township.

Nicholas Keim came from Eastern Pennsylvania to this county soon after the revolutionary war, and settled near Davidsville, in Conemaugh township. He moved to Elk Lick in 1810, and died in 1838. He was married three times, and was the father of twenty-four children. John, his eldest child, was born in Conemaugh township in 1792, and came to this township with his father. He is still living, and is the oldest man in the township. In 1813 he married Barbara Livengood, who was born in 1789, and recently died. Seldom does it fall to the lot of the historian to chronicle the life of a couple so aged as Mr. and Mrs. Keim. They are the parents of ten children: Henry, John J., Elizabeth (dead), Susan (dead), Catharine (Bockes), Mary (dead), Diana (Engle), Nancy (Miller), Barbara (Speicher) and Sarah (Hoffman). Henry and John J. are farmers in this township.

Jonas Keim was born in Conemaugh township in 1803, and came to Elk Lick in 1810. He was one of the first to agitate the subject of free schools, and was twice elected to the legislature, the second time on an independent ticket. He also served as associate judge of the county. Judge Keim was an extensive stock-dealer, and one of the foremost business men of the township. He died in 1865. Noah G., one of his sons, was a soldier in the late war. Christian L., another son, was taken prisoner by the rebels while driving stock in Southern Pennsylvania. At the time of his capture he had five thousand dollars upon his person. As he was being taken to prison he met his brother-in-law, who was passing, on parade, and, by quickly handing the money to him, it was saved. He was confined in Libby prison for five months. Silas C. Keim, also a son of Jonas, died in 1882. He was a German Baptist preacher for twenty years, and was also engaged in farming, stock-dealing, merchandising and banking. His son, N. George Keim, is a German Baptist minister and school teacher.

James Kelso came from the Cumberland valley to this township in 1824. He was a farmer and a minister of the German Baptist denomination. His son, Jonathan, the only one of his children now living in this county, is bishop of the German Baptist church.

The following settlers were among the earliest in the township: Joseph Markley, William Tissue, Ebenezer Griffith, John Hochstetler, Jacob Maust, Peter Livengood, Peter Beachy, John Christner, John Fike, Patrick Sullivan (grandfather of Judge J. S. Black), John Fadley,

Peter Shirer, Martin Weimer, William Lietseel, Solomon Glotfelty, Lemuel Engle and John Hendricks.

The first gristmill in the township was built by John Fike on the Casselman river, a mile northeast of Salisbury. Joseph Markley operated the first distillery, about 1790.

Christian Fahrney built the first woolenmill in 1813. It remained in operation until 1867. Thomas McCloskey built a woolenmill in 1841, which is now owned by his son Jacob.

The first church in the township was erected by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations in 1813. The first minister was Rev. Henry Giesy.

SALISBURY.

The town of Salisbury was laid out by Joseph Markley in 1794. Douglas Baker was the surveyor. The first house was built by Peter Shirer and Martin Weimer. About 1814, Peter Shirer and Peter Welfley bought fifty acres of land and laid off an addition to the Markley plat. All that part of the town lying north of the middle alley on the Markley plat belongs to this addition. About 1850 John Smith bought land of the Shirer heirs, and laid out an addition on the west end of Union street. This addition was for many years known as Jerusalem. In 1870 J. W. and A. P. Beachy laid out an addition to the south of the Markley survey, and upon it a number of buildings have since been erected.

Peter Shirer kept the first store in the place on the lot now owned by Michael Hay, Esq.

The first pottery in the southern part of the county was established at Salisbury, by Peter Welfley.

The first hotel was kept by John Welsh, prior to 1800. Adam Glotfelty was the first blacksmith.

Salisbury grew but little until after the railroad was built. It was incorporated as a borough in 1862. In 1870 its population was only two hundred and ninety-one. In 1883 the estimated population of the borough was eight hundred. The business of the place is represented by the following summary: Five general stores, one drugstore, one hardware-store, one shoestore, two harness-shops, one tinshop, one foundry, one gunsmith, two blacksmith-shops, one carriageshop, one planing-mill, two livery-stables, three hotels. Salisbury also supports a graded school, three churches and two physicians.

The first and only bank in this town was started in 1871, by Silas C. Keim and Jacob D. Livengood, under the firm name Keim & Livengood. The business was closed up in 1878.

Peter Welfley, grandfather of W. H. Welfley, of Somerset, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, but grew to manhood in Cumberland, Maryland. He located in the present town of Salisbury about 1812. His wife was Eva Weimer, and their children were: Israel, Jacob, Martin, Henry, Baltzer, David, Catharine (Glotfelty) and Margaret (Lowry). Peter Welfley was a potter, and established the first pottery in this section.

Christian Shockey, a native of Germany, emigrated to America prior to the revolutionary war. He served through the war and was wounded at the battle of the Cowpens. A British soldier attempted to sever his head from his body with his sword, but was himself killed by Shockey's bayonet. Shockey, however, received a severe wound in his arm, it receiving the blow intended for his head. He settled at Salisbury among the early pioneers, and for many years followed school-teaching. He died about 1830. Barbara, his daughter, married Jonathan Kemp, an 1812 soldier, who was born at Salisbury in 1793, and was the mother of Harrison H., Levi and Albert, living; and Margaret A. (King) and Drucilla (Grimes), dead.

Michael Diveley was born in Berlin, Somerset county, in 1783. He learned the tanner's trade in Berlin with his father, Martin Diveley. In 1808 Michael settled in Salisbury, where he put in operation the first tannery in the place. He served one year in the war of 1812. Entering the service as a sergeant, he was afterward promoted to the rank of captain. In 1816 Capt. Diveley was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Somerset county brigade; in 1821 he was elected brigadier-general of the 12th Military Division, composed of the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Cambria. In 1815 he was appointed justice of the peace, which office he held until his death in 1840. He married Julia Schwartz and was the father of Josiah, Edward (deceased), Michael, William, Eliza (Glotfelty), Ann M. (Livengood), Catharine (Smith), Mary A. (Glotfelty), Harriet (Miller), Caroline (Smith), Elizabeth (Hay) and Lydia (Hazelbarth). Josiah is the proprietor of a drugstore in Salisbury, managed by his son, M. L.

A. P. Beachy.

ABRAHAM P. BEACHY.

As will be ascertained in another place in this volume, the Beachy family have borne an important part in the settlement and development of this portion of Somerset county, as they were among the early settlers.

Abraham P. Beachy, who bears the name of his grandfather, who was the first one of the family to locate in the county, is a son of Peter A. and Ann (Livengood) Beachy. He was born January 23, 1828, and reared on the old homestead, which is now in his possession, and he resides in the old stone house, around which cling so many tender associations and recollections, which was built by his grandfather, in 1809. But few farms in the county have remained intact in the possession of a member of the family for three generations, as has this home-farm.

Mr. Beachy attended the subscription school of the well-known Jost. J. Stutzman, when a humble log cabin protected him and his pupils from the inclemency of the weather, and thus obtained a common-school education. In those early days no idlers could be found in the community, and, as a consequence, Mr. Beachy was early taught habits of industry and thrift, which have resulted in his financial advancement.

Having worked his father's farm of two hundred and forty acres on shares for three years, it was purchased by him, and from this time on he has been uniformly successful in his career as a farmer. To his original purchase he added others, until he at one time was the owner of some six hundred acres, and engaged extensively in general farming, cattle-raising and dairying. He and his brother John W. still jointly possess two hundred and fifty-seven acres adjoining Salisbury, on the south, they having laid out a portion of the farm into city lots, now graced by numerous dwellings.

Mr. Beachy also possesses a section of fine farming land in the State of Nebraska, and is one of the wealthy, honored and respected citizens of his native place. He is a man of sterling worth, and had he been ambitious for political honors, could have filled important offices, he refusing all overtures looking toward political preferment, preferring the quiet of home life with its pleasant surroundings, to a public one. A staunch friend of education, he has held the office of school-director for seventeen years, and materially assisted in maintaining good schools.

January 23, 1848, he was married to Christiana, daughter of Samuel C. Lichty, who departed this life July 14, 1880, in the fifty-first year of her age. They became the parents of seven children, six of whom survive, viz.: Samuel, Lucinda, Ann (Beachly), Peter A., Lloyd and Alice. All reside in this county but Peter A. and Mrs. Beachly, who live in Nebraska.

March 17, 1881, he was united in marriage to Matilda Yoeder, daughter of Henry Yoeder. Mr. Beachy is a deacon in the German Baptist church, of which his former wife was a member, as well as the present.

John Smith, a native of Dauphin county, settled in Salisbury in 1833. He is a cooper by trade, but followed the mercantile business in this place for nineteen years. His son, Michael F., now a merchant in Salisbury, has followed the same business a number of years, and has been engaged in the grocery trade here since 1881. In 1870 he was census enumerator of the township and borough.

Simon Hay, a native of Germany, was an early settler in Brother's Valley, where he followed farming and milling. He died about 1842, aged one hundred and three years. One of his sons, Peter S., was born in Brother's Valley in 1789, and died in 1845. He married Elizabeth Walker and was the father of David (deceased), Michael, Philip, Peter S., Valentine, Mary (Young), Susan (Walker), Elizabeth (Kink), Catharine (Weller) and Caroline (Sayler). David was a member of the legislature in 1858–9. Michael has served as justice of the peace in Elk Lick township.

William Wagner came from Adams county to Salisbury about 1800. He was a saddler and worked at his trade many years. He died in this town. His children were John (deceased), Elijah, Peter, Baltzer, Henry, Philip, Charlotte, Sarah and Julia A. Philip was a soldier in the late war. Peter is a stonemason. His son Dennis enlisted in March, 1865, in Co. G, 88th regt. Penn. Vols., and served until June, 1865. He has been keeping hotel in Salisbury since 1872.

Oliver W. Boyer, a native of Maryland, came to Salisbury in 1843, and has since followed the business of a carpenter. In 1862 he was an enrolling officer of the seventy-third district. In 1875 he was elected county commissioner by the republicans. Mr. Boyer also served one term as justice of the peace in this borough. His son, Lloyd C. Boyer, has been engaged in blacksmithing in Salisbury since 1869.

Arthur McKinley was born in Hancock, Maryland, in 1809. He came to Salisbury in 1844, and engaged in harnessmaking, which occupation he still follows. Mr. McKinley was appointed postmaster in 1870, but resigned in 1872 in favor of his son Stephen R., who is the present postmaster. Mr. McKinley has served as superintendent of the Union sabbath school for twenty-eight years.

LODGE.

Salisbury Lodge, No. 982, I.O.O.F., was instituted March 10, 1882, by D.G.M. C. N. Hickok. The officers and charter members were as follows: W. H. Boucher, N.G.; C. Wahl, V.G.; D. O. McKinley, S.; S. A. Wagner, A.S.; L. C. Boyer, T.; D. F. Coleman, P. M. Wahl, E. M. Statler, W. H. Fair, D. Wagner, D. E. McCauley, J. M. Hay, Geo. Bodes, Rev. R. Smith, W. H. Lambert, H. D. Koontz, P. P. Rutter, Sam'l Koontz, Sam'l Leochel, C. G. Stutzman. The lodge is in a flourishing condition.

St. John's Reformed Church.—The publishers have been unabled to obtain the date of the organization of this church. The following names have been furnished as the original members: Solomon Glotfelty, Clement Engle, Peter Hutzel, James Boyd, Adam Fowler, Philip Hare and Henry Gorlitz. The following pastors have officiated: — Voicht, Henry Geisy, William Conrad, Henry Huepper, John McConnel, George Fickes, A. B. Koplin, W. A. Gring, A. B. Koplin (second pastorate) and C. U. Heilman, the present pastor.

The church edifice was erected at a cost of three thousand dollars. It is probable that services by traveling ministers of the Reformed church were held here about one hundred years ago. Immediately prior to the erection of the church edifice, services were held in the house of Solomon Glotfelty, two miles east of Salisbury. The church, which is now in a flourishing condition, has two hundred and ten members, with a Sunday school of one hundred and twenty-five members.

St. Paul's Reformed church, of Elk Lick township, was organized October 22, 1859, by Rev. A. B. Koplin. At this time David Hay and Benjamin Wilhelm were elected elders, and Reuben Kretchman and Peter Wilhelm, deacons. The other original members were Anthony Zimmerman, his wife and sister. In 1868 the present fine church-building was erected at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars, which was largely contributed by the Wilhelm family. This family bequeathed the balance of their large estate to the theological seminary and Franklin and Marshall college of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. A portion of the estate was eventually secured by their heirs. The following pastors have officiated in the order here given: Revs. A. B. Koplin, W. A. Gring, A. B. Koplin and C. U. Heilman. The church, under the faithful and efficient ministrations of its present pastor, C. U. Heilman, is in a most flourishing condition, and has two hundred and

twenty communicants and a Sunday school of one hundred and twenty-five scholars. Prior to his death, Elder David Hay gave the church one thousand dollars as a poor-fund.

CHURCHES.

Lutheran.—St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, Salisbury, Pennsylvania, was probably organized about 1809. There are no records earlier than 1849. At that date Rev. Samuel B. Lawson was pastor; Joseph Diveley and Peter Welfley, elders; Caspar Lochel and George Lowry, deacons; Mr. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Matthew Diveley, Polly Livengood, Elizabeth Hay, Edward Diveley, Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, Catharine Lochel, John Stone and wife, Christopher Wald and wife and Conrad Yomer, members. From 1849 the pastors have been: Revs. Samuel B. Lawson, M. F. Pfähler, 1853–7; John Forthman, 1857–8; M. F. Pfähler, 1858–72; J. A. Koser, 1872–8; J. Milton Snyder, 1878; Reuben Smith, 1879, present pastor. The corner-stone of the first church was laid in 1809. The congregation now has eighty-three members and the sabbath school one hundred scholars.

Rev. Reuben Smith, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, is a native of Centre county. He received an academical education in Stark county, Ohio, then learned the blacksmith's trade and worked at it until twenty-six years of age. He then began the study of theology and in 1858 was licensed to preach by the East Ohio Synod, and in 1861 was ordained to the ministry. In 1870 he became pastor of New Centreville charge, in Somerset county, where he remained four years. He was afterward pastor of Hooversville, this county, and of Pine Grove Mills, Centre county. In 1879 he became pastor of the Salisbury charge.

Centre Evangelical Lutheran church, situated in Elk Lick township, was organized May 17, 1849. The first officers and original members were: Elders, Godfrey Welltrout and John Burkholder; deacons, Benjamin Bockes, Christian Christner and Jacob Swarner; William M. Vought, Baltzer Walter, Adam Harmon, Samuel Rayman, John Ohler, Daniel Johnson, Sr., Daniel Wetzel, Susan Johnson, Lucinda Johnson and Mary Johnson. The house of worship was completed in 1850. For list of pastors, see St. John's church, Salisbury. The congregation has forty members and the sabbath school forty-five scholars.

Evangelical Association.—The church of the Evangelical Association, in Salisbury, was organized by Rev. Jacob Boas in 1836. The first class-leader and sabbath-school superintendent was John Smith. The pastors have been: Revs. Jacob Boas, Moses McLean, Simon McLean, J. W. Seibert, —— Thomas, —— Doll, Aaron Bowers, —— Eberhart. The church was erected in 1851, at a cost of seven hundred dollars. The congregation numbers seventy-three members. The sabbath school consists of sixty scholars.

Brethren.—Elk Lick congregation of the Brethren or German Baptists is situated in Elk Lick and Addison townships. It was formed as a separate congregation in 1877, the original, or Elk Lick, congregation being divided into three organizations—Elk Lick, Summit and Meyersdale. The first church officers were: Jonathan Kelso, bishop; Nathaniel Merrill and Silas C. Keim, elders; S. J. Livengood, S. J. Lichty and J. W. Beachy, deacons. The pastors have been: Jonathan Kelso, N. Merrill and S. C. Keim; the latter died in 1882. The present ministers are: J. Kelso, N. Merrill, Lewis Peck and N. George Peck.

The earliest and most prominent lay members of the church at the organization were S. C. Lichty, John Peck, Joseph Maust, Jacob Livengood, John Wright, J. W. Beachy, A. P. Beachy, J. J. Keim, Samuel J. Lichty and S. J. Livengood. The first meeting-house was erected in 1848, at a cost of six hundred dollars. The present churches are two: the first, built in West Salisbury in 1878, at a cost of three thousand two hundred dollars; the second, built in Addison township in 1881, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. The congregation numbers one hundred and eighty-five members. There are two sabbath schools—West Salisbury with one hundred scholars and Addison with forty scholars.

Amish.—This denomination has had an organization in the southern part of the county from the earliest settlement; no records have been kept. Among the old members were Daniel Hershberger, Jacob Kinsinger, Joel Miller, John Stephanus, William Bender and Deacon Elias Hershberger. The present ministers are M. J. Beachy, Daniel Hershberger, Elias Yoder and Daniel Lee. All the early meetings were held in private houses, many opposing the erection of churches. The present meeting-house was

Peter S. Hay

THE HAY FAMILY.

The Hay family are of German extraction. The family emigrated from Germany in 1763. We first learn of them in the eastern portion of the state, where Simon Hay resided, engaged in his trade of a weaver.

While temporarily engaged in the labor of threshing grain with a flail, he made the acquaintance of a man named Countryman, who assisted him in his labors. Countryman possessed a large tract of land in Brother's Valley township, and offered such inducements to Mr. Hay as to cause him to emigrate there and purchase a tract of three hundred acres. At this time the face of the country was almost in a state of nature, settlers being few and far between, and their clearings but "little holes in the wilderness," from which they harvested but meager crops for a subsistence. They then packed their grain to Wells Creek, Maryland, to have it ground, while salt, an indispensable necessity, was brought from Winchester, Virginia. Not discouraged by the outlook, Mr. Hay set manfully to work clearing his farm, performing the most arduous labors in so doing. At this time each new settler was heartily welcomed as a desirable accession to their numbers, and all would turn in and assist him in erecting his log cabin. Being a man of great energy and enterprise, Mr. Hay erected a gristmill, so much needed, and afterward a fulling-mill, which he successfully conducted to both his own and his neighbors' advancement. Having well performed his mission, he departed this life at the ripe age of one hundred and three years, in 1842. He became the father of nine children, as follows: Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine, Susan, Valentine, Michael, Jacob, George and Peter S.

Peter S., who was born in 1789, succeeded his father in the possession of the farm, and after the death of his brother Valentine, who operated the gristmill, this also came into his possession by purchase. This mill is still doing duty in the township, although out of possession of the family. Mr. Hay personally engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1845, his life having been a quiet and most honorable one. He married Elizabeth Walker. She survived her husband many years, her death not occurring until 1880. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hay were members of the Reformed church. Of their twelve children, ten grew to manhood and womanhood's estate, viz.: David (deceased), Michael, Phillip, Peter S., Valentine, Mary, Susan, Elizabeth, Catharine and Caroline.

Peter S. Hay was born August 8, 1822, and, in common with other farmers' sons, attended the schools of their neighborhood. Owing to his father's death, the farm passed by purchase into his brother Phillip's possession, for whom he worked for a time, and then went to Jenner township and taught school. Desiring to embark in the mercantile business, he laid the foundation for a successful career as a merchant by clerking for two years in a country store in Lavansville. In 1853 he came to Salisbury, and in connection with his brother Michael opened up a general store. They continued in business until 1865, when Michael retired, since which time the subject of this sketch has continued in business alone. His present business house was erected in 1854, and has been used as a store continuously ever since. One year during his business career he handled twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of butter and another year three hundred barrels of maple sugar, which conveys an idea of the large production of both these products. Prior to the building of the Connellsville railroad their supply of goods was conveyed by teams from Cumberland. Mr. Hay has been quite successful in business affairs, having accumulated a handsome competency, and is now one of the oldest merchants in the county, who has been continuously in business, which embraces a period of thirty years. Mr. Hay has always done his full share in contributing to the general weal, his influence always being given on the side of right. He is a man whose identification with any community is productive of good. Politically and religiously he is identified with the democratic party and the Reformed church. In 1854 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Dively, who was born in 1834. They have four children living: Harvey (a merchant at West Salisbury), Morris R., Jennie and George C.

built in 1881, at a cost of one thousand dollars. The church has about eighty members.

Mennonite.—The Mennonite congregation, which worships in a meeting-house two miles northwest of Salisbury, was organized in 1854 by John and Jacob Keim. The Keims, Livengoods and Folks were the principal members. The first deacons were John Folk and William Livengood. Henry Blough has been the preacher from the organization to the present time. The meeting-house, erected in 1854, cost about six hundred dollars. The church has about twenty members.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE LIVENGOOD FAMILY.

Among the numerous families whose early settlement in this county and identification with its increase in material wealth and prosperity entitles to prominent mention in this history is the Livengood family.

A retrospection, embracing four generations, carries us back to the historic river Rhine, in Germany, where we find Rev. Peter Livengood, the descendant of an old and honorable line of ancestry. A minister of the gospel, he also engaged in school-teaching, thus giving instruction in secular as well as spiritual knowledge, the former being so necessary to a correct understanding of the latter.

The only patrimony he received was a fine education and a bible, and, being desirous of improving his financial condition, he decided to emigrate to the "new world." Reaching this country in safety, he began following the avocation of a weaver, which he learned in his native country, where no one's education was then considered complete until they had acquired a trade. He located in this state where the German language was not spoken, but notwithstanding the difficulty under which he labored to make himself understood, he acquired considerable property, and decided to return to the "Fatherland" at the expiration of two years, this being in the fall of the year. The following spring he was as anxious to return to America as he had been to take his departure, and accordingly returned again this time settling in Berks county. Here he married a woman named Barbara. Not many years subsequent he started for the Great West, which at that time was anywhere west of the Alleghenies. This was in 1760, and he was one of the first to bring a wagon west of these mountains. He decided to locate in what is now Elk Lick township, Somerset county. The first night they encamped under the friendly shelter of a broad-spreading oak-tree, when another heir, named Elizabeth, was born to Rev. Livengood. He selected a large tract of land, enough for all his children, just across the river from Salisbury, which was marked out by blazing the trees. The forests at this time abounded in game, deer, bears and wolves being quite numerous. It was rarely, however, that he indulged in the chase, he acting almost wholly on the defensive. He at once commenced the almost herculanean task of felling the forests and preparing the land for cultivation. The trials and hardships through which they passed would, if properly recorded, read almost like a romance at the present time; still they were not wholly without enjoyments, for the early settlers were eminently social and hospitable, each neighbor, no matter how far distant, considering the other a friend and brother, whom they were only too glad to assist in every way possible.

His influence upon his coworkers, who held him in high esteem, was productive of much good, for many of the restraining influences which are found in old settlements where schools and churches are numerous were lacking here. His death occurred while in his ninety-sixth year, his wife passing away in her ninetieth year. Both well performed their mission in life.

The issue of their marriage was ten children, namely: Christian, Peter, John, Christina (Mrs. C. Faik), Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Breneisen), Mariah (Mrs. Jacob Sayler), Catherine (Mrs. William Aug), Annie (Mrs. Jacob Kepple), Frances (Mrs. David Miller), Barbara (Mrs. Caleb Yoeder).

Their eldest son, Christian L., became one of the prominent and wealthy farmers of this township. He took much pride in propagating good stock, especially horses; in this particularly he took precedence of his neighbors. He married Elizabeth Forney, whose father was a school teacher and soldier from Darmstadt, Germany. Christian L., who was born in 1761, died at the age of seventy-six years. His wife was born in 1769 and died at the age of eighty years.

Their children and the age of those deceased, at the time of their deaths, is as follows: Elizabeth (Mrs. J. Miller), eighty years; Barbara (Mrs. J. Keim), ninety-four years; Peter, seventy years; Catharine (Mrs. Jos. Miller), eighty years; Frances, still living, aged eighty-six years; Susan (Mrs. H. Hochstettler), seventy years; Annie (Mrs. Peter A. Beachy), sixty-five years; Christiana (Mrs. John Beachy), eighty-five years; Sam, died in infancy; John, sixty years; C. C., still living, aged eighty years; Samuel C., still living, aged seventy-eight years; Mary (Mrs. John Lichty), sixty years; Esther (Mrs. W. Glotfelty), still living, aged seventy-six years; Sarah (Mrs. Jonas Keim), seventy-two years. From this it will be observed that the longevity of the family is quite remarkable.

Christian C. Livengood, who was born in 1803, married Sally Wagner in 1848; she was born in 1822. Although reared on a farm, Mr. Livengood has not followed this avocation. In an early day he engaged in merchandising, he continuing this business seven years. In 1836–7 he held the office of deputy sheriff of the county.

Politically Mr. Livengood has been a whig and republican. Residing close to a slave state, he noted with abhorrence the traffic in human beings, with all its degrading influences, and as a consequence became an ardent abolitionist, and at all times threw his influence in behalf of freedom. As a man he is just, honorable and upright, and therefore bears the high esteem of the community where he has resided over threescore years and ten, the allotted life of man.

He and his wife are consistent members of the Reformed Church. They have been blessed with five children: Theodore F., Mortimer (deceased), Albert (deceased), Martha and Emma.

HON. JOSH. J. STUTZMAN.

The history of the township of Elk Lick would be in a measure incomplete without a sketch of the life of the venerable man whose portrait is here presented to the patrons of the work, by his son, Dr. C. G. Stutzman. As the name would indicate, he is of German extraction, although born in Brother's Valley township in this county. Reared on a farm, but little is known of his early life, except that when he had reached about the age of fifteen years he accompanied his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood without any of the many advantages for obtaining an education which are now so accessible to those who "thirst after knowledge." It is a trite saying that "where there is a will there is a way," and this has been broadly exemplified in the life of Mr. Stutzman. Although deprived of instructors, he eagerly availed himself of every avenue of information, and set about the self-imposed, but to him pleasant, task of self-education, and by untiring diligence he acquired, not only a good English and German but also a classical education. He was a life-long student, for he did not, even in advanced age, lose his love for the acquisition of knowledge, of which he was a veritable storehouse. He acquired a very large vocabulary by systematically memorizing words from slips of paper containing them, which he carried with him when books would be inconvenient. Having married Elizabeth Gerver, he removed to his native county, and located at Salisbury, where he engaged in school-teaching, thus becoming one of the early educators, and the first one to introduce grammar into the schools of this section. Being an enthusiast, he infused new life into the community, who were decidedly apathetic in the cause of education. He was the leaven that has worked wonderful results, and the good he accomplished it would be hard to estimate or even approximate, for it will continue for time indefinite. Many of the first scholars of the former generation received their primary education from him, and they refer with love and pride to their former tutor, who instilled into their minds a desire for higher education. He served for many years as justice of the peace, and as such was a benefactor to the community where he resided, for he always sought to heal differences and prevent litigation, although by so doing he curtailed his fees, which to him, under the circumstances, were a minor consideration. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held by the citizens of Somerset county, he was elected to the legislature for two terms, against his wishes. In later life he devoted himself to the management of his landed estate and in loaning money, which was then a great accommodation to the people, it being prior to the establishment of banks in this portion of the county. He became the father of nine children, and was twice married, the last time to Elizabeth Dehaven. He was a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. This venerable old gentleman departed

David J. Shulzman.

this life September 21, 1867, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, full of days and riches and honor.

DAVID HAY.

David Hay, son of Peter S. and Elizabeth (Walker) Hay, was born in Brother's Valley township, Somerset county, September 3, 1814. He purchased of his father the gristmill, which he conducted until about 1850, when he disposed of it and removed to Southampton township, where he purchased a farm; but owing to the death of his wife, Polly (Cook), in September, 1850, he abandoned farming and passed two years in teaching school and other occupations. They were the parents of two children, William H. and Calvin T. November, 4, 1852, Mr. Hay was married to Mrs. Mary A. (Rauch) Boose, widow of John A. Boose, to whom she was married in 1846, his death occurring in 1847 when in his twenty-second year. He was a member of the Lutheran church. They had one son, John Rufus Boose, now a farmer in Milford township. Mrs. Hay's maiden name was Mary A. Rauch. She was born in 1825, and is a daughter of John Rauch, whose great-grandfather emigrated from Hagerstown, Maryland, to Brother's Valley township in an early day, and was one of the first settlers there. After his second marriage Mr. Hay removed to the farm in Elk Lick township now in possession of his son, Norman D. At the time of his purchase the farm presented an uninviting appearance, but at the present time is graced with as fine buildings as any farm in the township, as can be seen by a view of them in this volume. In accomplishing this Mr. Hay was materially assisted by his wife, who performed well her part in the labors of the farm, she being an indefatigable worker. Their house was erected from plans furnished by Mrs. Hay. Mr. Hay operated quite extensively in real estate. He dealt in farms, not only in his native state but also in the west, and was a successful financier. He also settled up numerous estates in a satisfactory manner. In 1857 he was elected a member of the state legislature on the democratic ticket.

Mr. Hay was a very liberal man, he giving cheerfully to meritorious causes. Among his benefices was the Reformed church, of which he was a member; for he not only gave two thousand dollars toward the erection of the present fine church edifice in this township, but also one thousand dollars to the church, in trust, the proceeds to be devoted to alleviating the sufferings of the poor in the neighborhood; all of which bespeaks the character of the man, who departed this life April 14, 1878, honored and respected.

Norman D., the offspring of his second matrimonial alliance, was born October 2, 1854, and, as has already been indicated, is in possession of the home farm, and is numbered among the prosperous young farmers. He is a deacon in the Reformed church, of which is a member. December 11, 1879, he was married to Agnes, daughter of John Glotfelty, who was born in 1856. John Glotfelty, when a young lad aged eleven years, carried the mail from Salisbury to Evansburg, many miles distant, along unfrequented roads, crossing the Allegheny mountains. Norman D. Hay is the father of one daughter, Mary.

THE BEACHY FAMILY.

Among the numerous emigrants from European countries to this "home of the free and land of the brave" are some from the liberty-loving little country of Switzerland, who sought to better their financial condition among a people thoroughly in sympathy with their ideas of exalted manhood. Among this number was the Beachy family, who about the year 1763 settled in Maryland. The name of the senior member of this family has unfortunately been lost in the mists of the past, but we learn that one of the number was Abraham Beachy, who accompanied his parents — he then being a lad of about five years of age. The family settled about thirty miles from Baltimore, Maryland, and here it was that young Beachy grew to manhood's estate, and married Miss Barbary Lichty. One of his brothers moved to Mifflin county, in this state, and another to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and they have become the progenitors of a large number of influential descendants.

Abraham Beachy and his brother Peter emigrated to Somerset county some time prior to 1800. Abraham took out a patent from the government for a large tract of land, embracing thousands of acres, a portion of which was in behalf of his neighbors, who had blazed out tracts of land for themselves, upon which they settled, as was then customary, prior to its being surveyed or patented. He retained

several hundred acres for himself, a portion of which — the old homestead — is now in possession of his grandson, A. P. Beachy. Here he commenced, in an almost trackless wilderness, to carve out for himself a home among the many discouraging circumstances with which he was surrounded; and soon the results of his patient toil became very marked, as field after field, which supplanted the stately forests, became covered with verdant herbage and waving fields of grain. He also ran a primitive gristmill, and soon became an important factor in the settlement. He was gathered to his fathers in 1833, aged seventy-five years; his wife, surviving him some ten years, departed this life at the advanced age of eighty-three years. They were both members of the Amish church. They became the parents of two sons, only one of whom, Peter A. Beachy, lived to manhood's estate. He was born in 1797, and reached mature years under the parental roof. He became an extensive landowner and stock-raiser, and his farms under his careful management were models for his day and generation, for he was very methodical in conducting all his affairs, having a place for everything in the line of agricultural implements, which must be placed there in readiness for immediate use. He purchased large quantities of butter, which were disposed of in the Baltimore market; and while on one of his journeys there rode on one of the first railroad trains from Frederick City to Baltimore, which was propelled by horse-power over wooden rails. Owing to shrewd business management he soon became the possessor of considerable surplus money, which was loaned to his neighbors as their necessities required; he thus doing what might not inappropriately be called a banking business in a modest way, for it certainly met the exigencies of the times. Being a man of slight build, he did not perform the heaviest labor of the farm, but delegated this to his employes, his own energies being directed in channels more productive of financial advancement.

He married Ann, daughter of Christian Livengood, who was also born in 1797. He died in 1854, and she in 1869. Both were members of the Mennonite church. They became the parents of twelve children, ten of whom reached maturity, as follows: Samuel, Elizabeth, Matilda, Susan, John W., Abraham P., Nancy, Lucinda, Daniel and Sarah.

CHAPTER LXIX.

LOWER TURKEY-FOOT.

The First Settlement in Somerset County — Turkey-Foot — The Second Township Organized in Somerset County in 1773 — Subsequent Reduction of the Territory — Tax-List of 1796 — Names of Turkey-Foot settlers in 1768 — The New Jersey Colony — Early Families — The Murder of Mrs. Tissue — Major Hanna — His Remarkable Feats — Revolutionary Soldiers — Ursina — Evidences of Indian Occupation — The Old Fort — Confluence — Its Origin and Growth — Draketown — The Turkey-Foot Baptist Church — Its Organization in 1775 — Members and Pastors — Other Religious Organizations.

TURKEY-FOOT derived its name from a peculiar natural configuration of the land formed by the junction of three rivers where the town of Confluence now stands. Within the territory of Lower Turkey-Foot the first settlements in Somerset county were made. Here white men dwelt in the hunting-grounds of the savages; here the severest trials of pioneer life were encountered.

At the organization of Somerset county, in 1795, Turkey-Foot township embraced fully one-sixth of the entire county. It was the second township within the present territory of the county, having been formed from a portion of Brother's Valley as a township of Bedford county in the year 1773. Townships organized subsequently reduced the territory of Turkey-Foot, so that in 1848 it embraced only the present townships of Upper and Lower Turkey-Foot, which were organized as separate precincts in that year.

The following is a list of the taxpayers of Turkey-Foot township in 1796:

Peter Augusteen,
David Ankeny,
Gabriel Abrams,
Anthony Brandeberry,
Widow Briningham,
James Black,
Joseph Blanset,
Jacob Bruner,
William Baker,
George Barnet,
Joseph Biggs,
Peter Bradford,
Joseph Barkdue,
Jacob Brandeberry,
Henry Bumershire,
John Bailey,
Benjamin Bailey,
Michael Bruner,
Thomas Barney,
Robert Brooke,
John Brooke,
Jesse Brooke,
John Cunningham,
Robert Cocherton,
James Conner,
Patrick Conner,
John Collins,
James Campbell,
Robert Colburn,
Lawrence Carney,
John Clark,
Thomas Coal,
Matthias Carpenter,
John Clark,
Jesse Clark,
Frederick Cosman,
Oliver Drake,
Isaac Dwire,
Hugh Donaley,
Nathaniel Davis,
Peter Everly,
Henry Everly,
Daniel Ellis,
Samuel Francis,
Widow Forsha,
Elias Flate,
Peter Foust,
Richard Green,
Thomas Green,
David Goodwin,
Jacob Hartzel, Esq.,
Henry Hartzel,
Thomas Huff, Sr.,
Nicholas Hartzel,

J. D. LIVENGOOD.

MRS. J. D. LIVENGOOD.

J. D. LIVENGOOD.

Mr. J. D. Livengood is a lineal descendant of Peter Livengood, who settled in Elk Lick township in 1760, and of whom an appropriate sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. John Livengood, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was reared a farmer and followed this vocation on the farm now owned by J. B. Keim, until his death, which occurred February 19, 1839. He married a Miss Hardman, who survived him some ten years. Both were members of the German Baptist church. The issue of this marriage was five children: Daniel, John, David, Elizabeth (Arnold) and Susan (Lichty).

David, their third son, was born October 11, 1809. Reared a farmer, he purchased a portion of the old homestead. His death occurred October 31, 1870. He was numbered among the prosperous, successful and progressive farmers of this township.

In early days whisky was freely used by all classes. Becoming convinced that its use, as a beverage, was detrimental to the best interests of the community, he was one of the first to abandon its use in the harvest-field, where it had been considered indispensable. By so doing he incurred the displeasure of many, but he was not the man to shrink from doing what he considered right—principle, not policy or expediency, being his motto. He was possessed of many ennobling traits of character, which made him universally esteemed and respected. His opportunities for obtaining an education were comparatively meager, but this deficiency was largely made up in after years by extended reading and close observation, which tended to make him liberal in his views, especially so in the cause of education, of which he was an ardent friend and supporter. He gave his children opportunities for a liberal education, which was considered almost an heinous offense in the eyes of some of his conservative neighbors. He was elected a minister in the German Baptist church, of which he was a member. He was married to Nancy, daughter of Michael Meyers, who was born August 11, 1812, and departed this life April 25, 1849. He then married Sally Meyers, who died in Falls City, Nebraska, in the spring of 1883. By his first wife he became the father of six children, who reached mature years, viz.: Samuel D., Barbara (Bachus), Jacob D., Susanah (Lichty), Ann (Saylor), and Adeline (Smith), now deceased.

Jacob D. Livengood was born April 2, 1839. Although reared on a farm, he has not followed this vocation, his tastes and inclinations leading him to pursue a business life, largely of a speculative nature. He early went to Chicago, Illinois, where he engaged as a clerk in a commission house, where he remained something less than a year. In 1861 he returned home and formed a copartnership with Silas C. Keim and they engaged quite extensively, not only in purchasing produce in large quantities, but also in droving. In the latter branch of the business they extended operations into Virginia. In their business operations they were almost uniformly successful, thus evincing good business tact and judgment.

In the spring of 1871 they established a private bank in Salisbury, the first and only bank in the place, under the firm name of Keim & Livengood. They continued to do business for about eight years, when the hard times—the results of the panic of 1873—rendered the business unprofitable, and it was accordingly closed out to their satisfaction. Of late years Mr. Livengood has been interested in the coal business, which has proven a successful venture.

Mr. Livengood has inherited quite largely the prominent traits of his father's character; a keen business man, he is at the same time thoroughly honest and reliable, and an active promoter of projects of a public nature.

He was married February 25, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Beachy, daughter of J. W., who was born December 15, 1852, and departed this life May 7, 1883. A lady of rare qualities of mind and heart, she was a most affectionate wife and mother. Three children survive her: Olive May, David Roy and Albert Earnest.

Michael Harmon,
Abraham Huff,
John Hamble,
John Hoyet,
Charles Hoyet,
George Hinebaugh,
John Hoover,
Andrew Henider,
Widow Hall,
Isaac Heston,
Peter Helmick,
John Henider,
Martin Hileman,
James Hall,
Thomas Huff,
Edward Harnet,
Cabel Huff,
Henry Homiller,
Jacob Harbaugh,
John Harbaugh,
John Holget,
George Isminger,
Benjamin Jennings,
Amos Johnston,
William Johnston,
John Jones,
James Jones,
Edward Kamp, Sr.,
Stephen Kamp,
John Kamp, Sr.,
John Kamp,
Edward Kamp,
Christopher King,
David King,
Thomas King,
Moses King,
John King,
John Kilpatrick,
Michael Keever,
John Keever,
William Kamp,
Jacob Knave,
George Kitterman,
Philip King, Esq.,
David King,
John King,
James Lafferty,
James Love,
Elisha Loyd,
Nehemiah Letts,
Wade Lafberry,
Jonathan Lafberry,
John Lighliter,
James Lafferty,
Joseph Lafferty,
Robert McClintock,
James McMillen, Sr.,
John McMillen,
Alexander McClintock,
Burket Miner,
William McMillen,
John Morton,
Peter Marks,
James Moon,
John McClean,
Daniel McCarter,
Jacob Miller,
John Mitchel,
James Mitchel,
Thomas Mitchel,
Lewis Mitchell,
James McMillen,
John Melick,
Garret Matthews,
Henry Myers, Sr.,
Henry Myers,
Joseph Mountain,
William McCloud,
Samuel McClean,
Matthew McGinnis,
Isaac Morris,
John Maxnesbit,
Henry Nail,
Hugh Nicholson,
Robert Nicholson,
John Nicola,
Henry Nicola,
Jacob Nave,
Patrick Nelson,
William Ogg,
Peter Penrod,
John Pringy,
John Peck,
James Porter,
Bedwell Parnel,
John Porter,
William Pinkerton,
Richard Pinkerton,
Barney William Pitt,
Andrew Ream,
Jacob Rush,
Tobias Ream,
John Reed,
Jeremiah Reed,
Henry Rush,
Benjamin Rush,
David Ream,
John Rush,
Widow Ruple,
Michael Rawway,
Jacob Ruple,
Nancy Ruple,
Henry Ridgly,
Samuel Rugg,
Joseph Ringer,
Peter Rush,
Nicholas Rittenhouse,
Jacob Snider,
John Sink,
Jacob Smith,
Conrad Silbaugh,
Daniel Storm,
Thomas Spencer,
William Spencer,
Philip Smith,
Isaiah Strawn,
James Spencer,
John Skinner,
John Smith,
Robert Skinner, Sr.,
Robert Skinner,
Samuel Skinner,
Nathaniel Skinner,
Jacob Storm,
Jesse Spencer,
Vaughen Sampson,
Coal Samuel Stringer,
Jonathan Smith,
William Smith,
Benjamin Shoemaker,
John Shee,
William Sterling,
Christian Snyder,
Frederick Snyder,
George Turney,
William Tisue,
William Tannehil,
Conrad Weable,
Nachel White,
James Wright,
David Woodmancie,
Samuel Woodmancie,
Frederick Wimer, Sr.,
Frederick Wimer,
Widow Wilkins,
David Work,
Jonathan Woodsides,
John Wright,
Wilcox & Chew,
George Woods, Esq.,
Jacob Waiss, Jr.,
Frederick Younkin,
Jacob Younkin,
John Youman.

John Mitchell, collector. Total valuation, real and personal, seventy-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars. Amount of tax collected, three hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-three cents.

The following persons, named on the Turkey-Foot tax-list for 1798, pursued other occupations than farming:

Jos. Beggs, weaver; Jas. Conner, tailor; Oliver Dake, gristmill and sawmill; Peter Everly, blacksmith; Henry Hartzell, sawmill; Thos. Huff, Sr., cooper; Geo. Heinbaugh, weaver; Geo. Isemenger, wheelwright; Jno. Jones, gristmill and sawmill; Geo. Camp, Sr., smithshop and sawmill; David King, gristmill; Jno. King, tanner; John Keever, blacksmith; Jas. Love, weaver; Jas. McMillen, Sr., weaver; Peter Marks, shoemaker; John McLean, surveyor; Dan. McCarter, sawmill; Jac. Nave, cooper; Peter Penrod, mason; Geo. Pringey, weaver; Rich. Pinkerton, shoemaker; Tobias Reams, tailor; Henry Rush, smith; John Smith, joiner; Jona. Woodside, wheelwright; John Youman, schoolmaster; Sam. McLean, blacksmith; Mich. Bruner, tanner; Robt. Cockerton, schoolmaster; Jas. Jones, blacksmith.

As is elsewhere stated (see general history), there is authentic testimony that several white men were settled at or near Turkey-Foot in 1768. The names of these pioneers were Henry Abrahams, Ezekiel Dewitt, James Spencer, Benjamin Jennings, John Cooper, Ezekiel Hickman, John Enslow, Henry Enslow and Benj. Pursley.

The colony which founded the Jersey Baptist church came from New Jersey to Turkey-Foot about 1774. This colony consisted of fifteen or twenty families, more or less intimately connected by ties of relationship and intermarriage. The early settlers, aside from the New Jersey colony, came mainly from Maryland and Virginia, following what was then a well-defined route of travel, the old Turkey-Foot road. This road came down White's creek to the Casselman, which it crossed near Harnedsville, crossed the Hog Back where Ursina now is, thence onward across Laurel Hill creek where the old stockade stood, and up the Lick river to Stewart's crossing, near Connellsville.

William Rush was born in New Jersey in 1727; settled in this township, on the farm now owned by John Minder, in 1773, and died in

1800. Among his children were Benjamin, Isaac and Jacob. Jacob was born in New Jersey in 1755, and at the age of eighteen came to the wilds of Turkey-Foot with his father. He took up a tomahawk claim, by deadening three trees, which entitled him to sixty acres of land. He served in the revolutionary war and died in 1850. He married Mary Skinner, and was the father of eight children, all of whom are dead: Reuben, Highley (King), William, John, Sarah (White), Amos, Jacob and Mary (McMillen). William was born in 1784, and died in 1870. He was the father of twelve children, all living but three. Jehu Rush, his son, resides in this township. In 1849 he purchased of Jackson Colborn the farm on which he now lives. Mr. Rush has been school director.

William Brook, an early pioneer, came from the east and settled on Laurel Hill creek. He was a blacksmith, but devoted most of his time to fishing and hunting.

A man named Tissue, who probably came from New Jersey, and was the first settler on the land where Confluence now is, paid a convict's passage from Baltimore, having employed him to work on his farm. One day, when Tissue was away from home, the man took advantage of his absence, shut Tissue's two little boys up in a stable, murdered their mother, and robbed the house of a watch and other valuables. Then piling flax on the body of the murdered woman, he set fire to it and fled. He was followed by armed men, overtaken and shot. The shot took effect in his foot, partially cutting off his toes. The murderer then set his uninjured foot upon the wounded toes and wrenched them off. He tried to escape, but was captured and died in prison. Tissue afterward married Huldah Rush, daughter of William Rush.

The Tissue family was among the first in this township, and owned the land on which the town of Confluence now is. Jacob Tissue, who was born on this farm, was the owner of the property, inheriting it from his father. His son Isaac, born in 1793, was the next owner. Isaac Tissue died in 1871. He married Mary Lenhart, and was the father of nine children: William (deceased), John, Peter, Hiram (deceased), Ross, Alfred N., Sophia (Huff), Rachel (Chapman) and Betsey (Wilhelm). A. Newton Tissue bought the homestead, but in 1869 sold it to the company which laid out the town of Confluence. In 1870 he purchased the farm he now occupies. Mr. Tissue is the owner of about four hundred and fifty-four acres. He served in the late war in Co. K, 11th Penn. Vols., from October, 1864, to June, 1865.

Among the early settlers of Turkey-Foot were the Hannas, who located where Harnedsville now is. The last of the old stock, Maj. Alexander Hanna, died in 1881, aged seventy-nine. He was a noted character in his day. Of a bright intellect and remarkable physical strength, he performed deeds of almost superhuman power. He was a noted wrestler, and, though never aggressive, was a dangerous antagonist when excited. It is related of him that he once had a feud of many years' standing with a family in Addison township. One day the young men of the family, five in number, attacked him at a muster in 1828, and provoked a fight. The major handled the young men as though they were sticks. After one of them had cut him so badly that his entrails protruded, the wrangle was brought to a conclusion by some of the witnesses. At another time, when the National pike was building, some young men, who were jealous of the major's reputation and wished to test his courage, fastened a bear in a dark pen and dared Hanna to enter. He went in, and when the bear attacked him, struck the animal with his fist and broke its jaw. Hanna served many years as justice of the peace, and was also major of militia and brigade inspector. Maj. Hanna weighed two hundred and forty pounds when eighteen years of age. Among other well-attested feats which he performed was the lifting of a casting weighing fourteen hundred pounds.

Alexander Hanna, Sr., grandfather of the major, was born in Ireland in 1737, and died in Somerset county in 1809. His son James, born in Ireland in 1770, came to America when young, and died in Somerset county in 1819. James served as representative to the legislature and state senator; he was also brigade inspector for three counties. He married Ann Leech, and was the father of John, Mary, Thomas, James, Alexander, William, Phila, Jane, Martha and Anna. John, the eldest son, was a member of the legislature, and held other responsible offices.

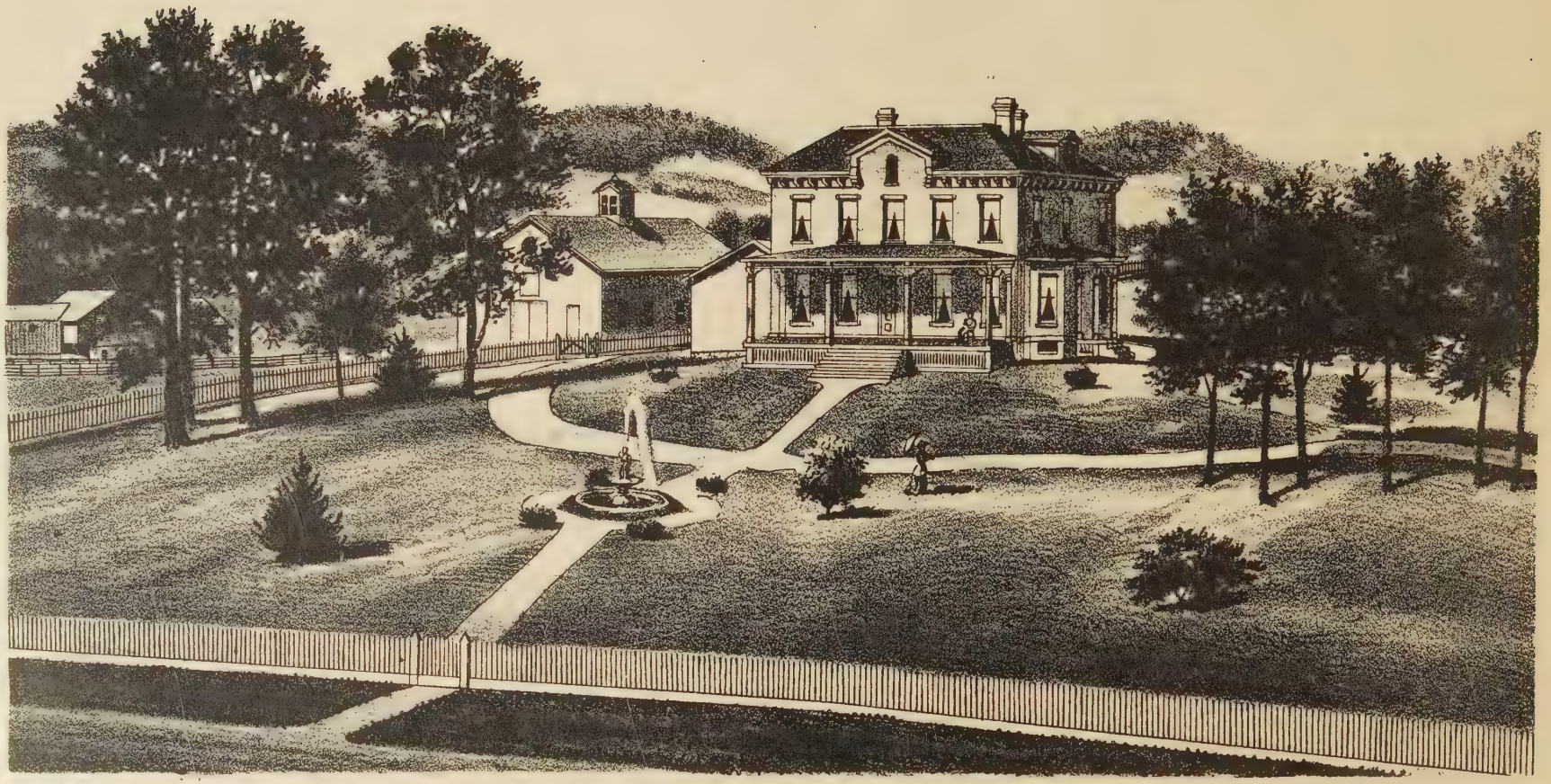
Capt. Andrew Friend, a native of the Potomac valley, in Virginia, a skilled Indian hunter and backwoodsman, moved to the Turkey-Foot region while Indians were still numerous here. He

Noah Scott.

Mrs. Noah Scott

NOAH SCOTT.

Noah Scott was born September 25, 1836, near Bakersville, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of George Scott, a farmer, with whom he lived and worked on the farm until eighteen years of age. He attended the district school from two to four months each winter during that time; after which he attended a normal school for three terms, taught by Joseph J. Stutzmann, the first county superintendent of public schools in Somerset county. He afterward taught three terms of four months each in his native county and one term at Mann's Choice, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. In April, 1858, he went west and located in Warren county, Illinois, where he taught school for two years, after which he traveled over most of the western states, and finally returned to Ohio and entered Vermilion College, where he remained as a student for about fifteen months, and after that entered the McNeely normal school, in Hopedale, Ohio, for the purpose of completing the scientific course, but after pursuing his studies for about twelve months, and being in the last term to complete the course, he, in company with eighteen of his fellow-students and classmates, enlisted in the army (in company with Prof. Edwin Regal, of the same school, who volunteered at the same time and acted as captain of the company which was principally composed of students and young men of the immediate neighborhood of Hopedale). After returning from the army he taught school for two terms of six months each at Rose Mount, in Jefferson county, Ohio. January 8, 1866, he married Miss Margaret Ferguson, daughter of James Ferguson, of Jefferson county, Ohio, whose father, William Ferguson, was one of the pioneers of Eastern Ohio, and whose grandfather was one of the first settlers of Washington county, Pennsylvania. She has but one sister and two brothers living; her brothers, Capt. John Ferguson and William, having died in the army. In April, 1866, he moved to Beaver, Pennsylvania, where he followed the oil business as a producer till December, 1868, when he, in company with Col. E. D. Yutzey, went to Ursina, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where they engaged in a contract for grading two miles of work on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which they soon completed and were afterward awarded six sections more, or about seven miles of work, on the same road, after which they graded the Buffalo Valley branch of eight and a quarter miles in eighty days, and built the Ursina and North Fork branch of four miles—three miles of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad, and did all the sloping and ditching on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, from Connellsville to Mount Savage Junction, after the track was laid. In 1876 they bought the roadbed and franchises of the Salisbury Branch railroad at assignee's sale for seventy-five thousand dollars, and after completing the grading and laying the iron they sold to Messrs. Baldwin, Jackson, Hyndman & Co. In April, 1873, Noah Scott purchased the farm where he now lives, and located within a mile of Ursina. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are the parents of six children, viz.: Blair F., Ida B., James F., Frank H., Edward S. and Maud E. His mother still lives and is eighty-three years of age. He has two brothers living, viz.: J. B. Scott, of Markleyville, State of California, and Matthias, of Rockwood; two sisters living, viz.: Mrs. E. D. Yutzey and Miss Mary Scott, both of Ursina.



RESIDENCE OF NOAH SCOTT LOWER TURKEY FOOT TP. SOMERSET CO. PA.

died in Somerset county, aged one hundred and one years. One of Friend's daughters married a Hyatt, a member of one of the early Turkey-Foot families.

John McNair, a revolutionary soldier, was a native of Scotland. After the war he settled near Harnedsville, where he died. Edward Harned married Ann, daughter of John McNair, for his second wife.

John Hyatt, one of the early settlers, was a native of Maryland. He came with several others, accompanied by a number of slaves, to Turkey-Foot soon after the settlement began. While crossing the Negro mountain, a party of Indians fired upon them and mortally wounded one of the negroes, the strongest man in the company. A piece of a hollow log was found and placed over the negro to shelter him. Throwing it off, he said, "Save yourselves and never mind me; I shall die soon." It is said that the Negro mountain took its name from this circumstance.

John Hyatt died about 1840. He married Susan Friend, and their children were John, Andrew, Charles, Jemima (Heinebaugh), Keziah (Heinebaugh), Sally (Tissue), Diana (Colborn) and Polly (Moon). John was born in 1791 and died in 1850. He was the father of A. S. Hyatt, of this township. A. S. has served as school director and auditor of the township.

Christopher King, an early settler, died in 1811. He lived on the farm known as the Stone House property. He married Elizabeth Hanna and reared a large family. John C. and Thomas were his sons. Thomas King was a state senator and held other public offices. From this county he removed to Ohio, where he was afterward elected judge.

Adam Snyder was a German and settled in this township in an early day. His eldest son, Adam, was born in Turkey-Foot in 1784; he removed to Brother's Valley, where he died.

Moses Collins was an early resident of this township. He lived on the place since known as the Jennings farm. He sold out to two brothers of the name of Skinner, and moved west of Laurel Hill, where he was one of the pioneers of Fayette county and built the first cabin in the Indian Creek settlement. His son Henry, a millwright and bridge-builder, learned his trade in Connellsville and worked at it in various parts of Somerset county. He built several bridges and mills, and built the first carding-mill in the county, at Ankeny's mill, Milford township. His son, Dr. William Collins, at present associate judge of Somerset county, came to Somerset from Fayette county in 1841, and has since resided here. He is the only lineal descendant of the original family now living in Somerset county. In 1840 he commenced a superficial geological survey of the eastern portion of the county, to determine its mineral value. He located and developed some of the first coal mines in the Meyersdale basin. He was also the first discoverer of limestone in this region, and was the first to urge its value for agricultural purposes. For seven or eight years he burned lime for use as a fertilizer, and by his efforts in this direction did much to enhance the value of farming lands in this section, and to him the farmers of the county are largely indebted for this valuable fertilizer.

Previous to his investigations and operations in limestone, the soil in the greater portion of the county had become so impoverished by continued cropping and the consequent exhaustion of this necessary ingredient, that wheat and corn, especially the former, were not produced in sufficient quantities for home consumption. The farmers were at first slow to avail themselves of this valuable aid in the restoration of their lands, but being convinced of its great value, its use became general. In its introduction the doctor suffered serious pecuniary loss, and it is stated that the citizens of the county, recognizing the valuable service rendered by him in this direction, and desiring to show their appreciation of his efforts, elected him to the honorable position he now occupies.

In his operations in the burning of lime he found it necessary to construct an inclined railway from the quarry to the kiln. He made the patterns for the wheels, built the cars and put the railway in successful operation. This was the first inclined railway in the county, and for some time was an object of great curiosity. The doctor has for the last twenty-two years been engaged in the practice of his profession, that of dentistry, in the village of Somerset, and is still doing a large and successful business.

John Collins, a brother of Moses, also resided in Somerset county very early. He moved to the vicinity of Uniontown. His son Thomas was afterward sheriff of Fayette county.

Edward Harned was the first of the name in this county. His son Samuel, who laid out the village of Harnedsville, was a man of business activity, and at one time owned considerable property.

Andrew Ream (the name was originally spelled *Rihm*) is believed to have come to the Turkey-Foot region in 1763. He was born in 1737, and died in 1818. His farm was the land on which the town of Ursina now is. Samuel, the last survivor of the family, died several years ago. The grandfather of Andrew Ream came to Philadelphia with William Penn in 1663, and built fourteen houses in the town.

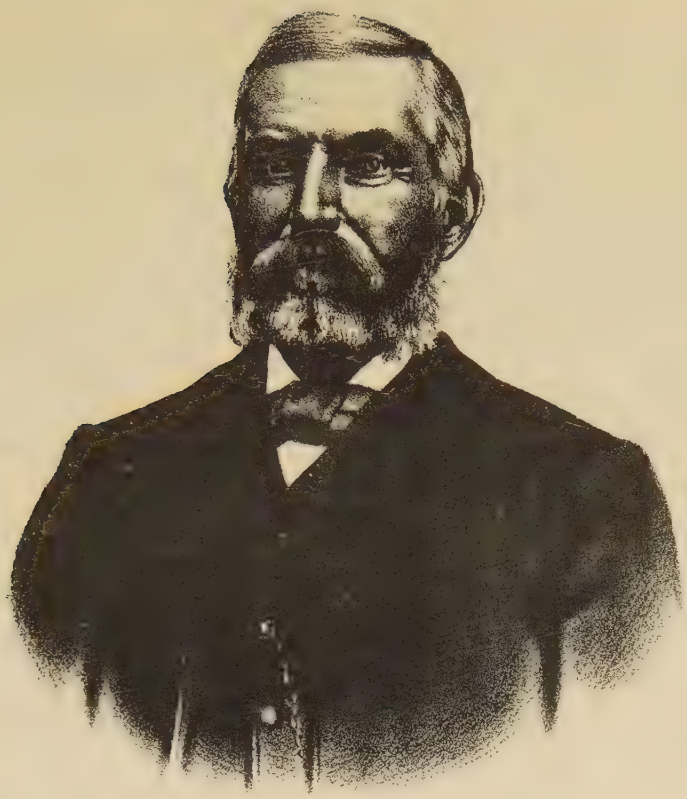
John Ream was probably born in Loudoun county, Virginia, about 1759. Early in life he came to Turkey-Foot and lived upon the Ream farm, where Ursina now is. He died in 1839. He was married three times. His first wife died in 1792. The following is a translation of the German inscription upon the stone erected to her memory in the old graveyard below Ursina: "Here lies buried Anna Rosina Ream, wife of John Ream and daughter of Frederick Weitzel. In her married life of eight years and six months she bore four sons and two daughters. She died July 15, 1792. Her death was caused by the bite of a snake; in twenty-four hours she was dead." Of the children of John Ream, Thomas, Samuel, Catharine (Jennings) and Mary (Weyant) reached mature years. Thomas was a miller, and ran the old gristmill at Draketown. He was killed by the falling of a tree one stormy night while returning from a visit to a sick girl. He married Barbara Haines, and was the father of Jacob, John, Moses, Thomas, Christina (Jennings) and Mary (Flanagan). Thomas is the only survivor. He has lived at Draketown since his fourth year, farming and milling. He has been justice of the peace twenty years, and was recruiting officer of this township during the late war.

Benjamin Jennings was an early settler of Turkey-Foot, and located on a farm between Ursina and Confluence. He served throughout the revolutionary war, holding the rank of captain. He died upon the farm which afterward passed to his son Thomas. Capt. Jennings married Rhoda Spencer, and was the father of twelve children: Benjamin, James, Jesse, David, Israel, William, Thomas, Rhoda, Rebecca (Heinbaugh), Olly, Margaret (Nicola) and Mary (Nicola). Only Mary is living. Thomas was born in 1805, and died in 1872. He married Christina Ream, and was the father of John R., J. B. and Sarah (Buckman). The father of Capt. Jennings settled in the Turkey-Foot region before the revolutionary war. Benjamin entered the army at the age of eighteen. During the period of Indian depredations, the Turkey-Foot settlers, under Capt. Jennings, resolved to follow and punish a band of Indians which had been plundering the neighborhood. In the hurry and excitement of preparing for the march across the Laurel Hill, Capt. Jennings forgot his rifle, which he had left standing against a tree near where Gus. Sellers now lives. The company marched all day, and halted at what is now called Davistown, where they camped. Jennings returned on foot across the mountain, and, securing his rifle, was back among his men before they were aware of his absence. He was a large man and of great physical endurance.

The following is a list of revolutionary soldiers who settled and died in the Turkey-Foot region: Jacob Rush, Sr., Capt. Benj. Jennings, Oliver Drake, Obadiah Reed, James Moon, George Beeler, —— Colborn, John McNair, Oliver Friend. All are buried in the Jersey cemetery except the following: Jennings, old cemetery at Ursina; McNair, at Six Poplars; Friend, near Confluence.

The farm now owned by Jacob Sterner, situated at Confluence, was once the site of an Indian village. Mr. Sterner has unearthed a number of Indian skeletons in plowing, also ashes and traces of campfires. In 1878, as John S. Stanton and John H. Glisan were plowing on this farm, they turned up a flat stone, under which they found an earthen pot, of about a a quart's capacity, in shape and color like a cocoanut. Underneath this was found a human skull. The plowmen thought they had discovered a pot of gold, and were greatly disappointed when they found that such was not the case.

William Tannehill, one of the first settlers, was born in Preston county, West Virginia. About 1768 he came, a young man, to the farm now owned by Dr. Harah, near Draketown. The farm was first purchased by James Tannehill, brother of William, for two gallons of rum and a grubbing hoe. William Tannehill was a captain of militia in the war of 1812. For twenty years he served as constable; he was also a merchant and auctioneer. He died in



W. S. Harah

W. S. HARAH, M.D.

W. S. Harah, M.D., was born in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1821. His father, Samuel Harah, was a hat manufacturer, and in 1826 removed to Uniontown. His father, Charles Harah, was born in 1744, and about 1783 entered land in Elizabeth township, where he died at a good old age. Samuel Harah married Jane Steele; they reared a large family of children, three of whom are living. Both the Steeles and Harahs were early pioneers in the western part of the state; they endured many privations and hardships and were frequently harassed by Indians, and were obliged to avail themselves of the protection of the blockhouses. They, however, attained ripe ages. Samuel Harah died at the age of seventy-five; his wife, at the remarkable age of ninety-one years. Dr. Harah acquired an academical education and studied medicine in the office of Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown, and graduated with honor from the Jefferson Medical College in 1847. After his graduation he established himself in the practice of his profession at Centerville, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. Here he soon established an enviable reputation as a physician, and citizen, and in the treatment of diseases, especially that of fever, he was peculiarly successful, and his practice soon extended over a large territory, and for many years his ride was exceedingly laborious. Here he was married in 1852, to Miss N Y. Fuller, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania. She was an estimable lady and a worthy wife; she died in 1875. Of their children, four sons and one daughter are living. In the winter of 1863 the doctor went to Philadelphia to attend lectures, but that dreaded disease, cerebro-spinal meningitis, breaking out among his patrons, he was called home. In this disease, not well understood by physicians at the time, the doctor adopted a plan of treatment that proved conclusively that he well understood the pathology of the disease and his success was remarkable. In 1866 failing health admonished the doctor that he had overtaxed himself and that rest was imperative, and for two years he was out of practice; he then removed to Ursina, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession, but contemplates removing at an early day to his former field of labor. As a physician Dr. Harah is progressive and is ever ready to avail himself of new discoveries in medical science. He possesses an analytical mind that enables him to diagnose his cases with accuracy and promptness. He possesses the necessary qualifications of a physician other than knowledge, and among his professional brethren he holds a prominent position.

1825. He married Delilah Hyatt, and was the father of Zachariah, Josiah, William and Nancy (Hyatt). Zachariah was born in 1798, and died in 1871. He was a noted hunter, and captured many deer and bears. On one occasion, having driven an old bear into a den where her cubs were, he took a hickory withe, made a slipnoose of it, and, watching his opportunity, threw it over the bear's head. Despite her struggles, she was drawn out and killed. He then entered the den and took out three young. It was with one of these cubs that Maj. Hanna fought, breaking its jaw with his fist.

Zachariah Tannehill married Mary Lanning, and was the father of eleven children, seven of whom are living. Eli, his eldest son, was killed at the battle of Petersburg. Joseph, the second son, wa also in the war, and at Folly Island, South Carolina. Zachariah L., the youngest son, is a well-known farmer of this township, and has held various township offices. In early life he was a teacher. He was also a soldier in the late war.

Joseph Lanning was one of the early settlers, and came from New Jersey. He lived near the Jersey church. He died from the bite of a rattlesnake.

Robert Colborn, one of the earliest settlers of Turkey-Foot, was the progenitor of the Colborns of Somerset county. He passed his later years in this county, and was buried in the Jersey graveyard. His son Abraham was born in this county in 1788. He was the father of George Colborn, who died at Fortress Monroe in 1864, from disease contracted while serving his country. A. J. and G. W. Colborn are sons of George. G. W. Colborn has been a resident of Harnedsville since 1871, and has been in the mercantile business since 1879.

In 1815 John McCarty advertises in the Somerset *Whig* that he "continues to carry on the business of fulling and dyeing at Jonathan Drake's mill in Turkey-Foot township, Somerset county, where cloth will be thankfully received, neatly handled and carefully returned on the shortest notice, in case of good drying weather."

John Younkin was one of the early settlers of Upper Turkey-Foot. His son Jacob J., born on the old homestead, settled in Lower Turkey-Foot, on a farm purchased of A. J. Colborn. He married Dorcas Hartzel, and of their ten children five are living: Susanna (Koontz), Tabitha (Grim), Belinda (Grossman), Caldwell and Balaam. Balaam Younkin has resided in this township since 1868, and on his present farm since 1873.

Joseph Lichty, a native of Fayette county, came to Addison township, Somerset county, when young, and in 1855 settled on his present farm in Lower Turkey-Foot, purchasing two hundred and fifty acres of A. J. Colborn. Mr. Lichty has held numerous township offices.

Harrison H. Kemp, whose ancestors were early settlers at West Salisbury, was born at Petersburg, and has resided in Lower Turkey-Foot since 1857. He has a beautiful and pleasant home, and is largely engaged in the nursery business.

Hiram Frantz, a native of Allegheny county, Maryland, came to this township in 1855. In 1881 he purchased his present farm of two hundred acres, near Confluence. Mr. Frantz served in the late war, in Co. B, 18th Penn. Cav.; enlisted at Pittsburgh, in February, 1864, and was mustered out in October, 1865.

Noah Scott, whose ancestors are mentioned in the history of Jefferson township, came to this township in 1869, and for some time followed the business of contractor on the railroad in partnership with Col. E. D. Yutzy, building about ten miles of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad, besides the Berlin, Salisbury and Ursina branches. He is now engaged in farming, and has one of the finest homes in the township.

Harnedsville is a small and unimportant village, containing one church, one store, one tannery, one blacksmith-shop, one cabinetshop and one shoemaker-shop. The place takes its name from the Harneds, who formerly owned the land on which the village is.

Many interesting facts relative to early families and early events have been furnished for this chapter by Mr. Lee Forquer, of Ursina, who has made a special study of the early history of this region.

URSINA.

Ursina, as is elsewhere stated, occupies the site of the Ream farm, and was the point of one of the earliest settlements in the Turkey-Foot region. Evidences of Indian occupation are abundant. Arrow and spear heads and other stone implements of the aboriginal race are frequently found, even at this day, in the soil along the river. There is a tradition that the settlers once had a sort of rude fortification on

the bank of the stream near the lower end of the town, close beside the tree that bears the name of "The Fort Oak." There is evidence that this was actually the case, a part of the works still being visible, while some of the logs, covered by the water of the river, are tolerably well-preserved. It is said that the old fort-house was connected with the river by a covered passageway, so that the occupants of the building could procure water without exposing themselves to danger from the Indians.

Ursina received its somewhat fanciful name from the fact that it was laid out by Hon. William J. Baer,* now the president judge of this district, and who at that time owned the land on which the town was plotted: The town was laid out in 1868, H. L. Baer and R. J. Botzer being the surveyors.

The first house was built by Ephraim Kreger, in 1868, and was occupied as a hotel for several years. It is now a private dwelling.

The first store was erected in 1868, by Isaac A. Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins still carries on the mercantile business. In 1881 he began the erection of a three-story frame addition to his store, 51×60 feet.

The first blacksmith-shop was built by Judge Baer, in 1868. John Anderson was the first blacksmith. The same year Judge Baer erected a sawmill, which was in operation for several years. A gristmill, which is still in operation, was added in 1871.

The first saddler was Amelius Hoffmeier; the first shoemaker, Norman Lichliter.

While the railroad was building, and for several years succeeding, the town grew quite rapidly, and many good and substantial buildings were erected.

In 1871 a stave factory was built and put in operation by Norman Lichliter. The building has recently been converted into a keg factory, owned by the Citizens' Oil Refining Company and operated by Edward Alcott.

The Ursina Branch railroad, built in 1871–2, was in operation for about three years, adding to the industries of this section the coal mines along its route.

A schoolhouse was erected in 1870, at a cost of about thirteen hundred dollars. The first teacher was John Griffith. In 1872 a two-story brick school-building, 34×44 feet, with a seating capacity of three hundred, was erected at a cost of between seven thousand and eight thousand dollars. There is no better school-building in Somerset county.

Ursina was incorporated as a borough in 1872. In 1883 it had an estimated population of six hundred, and contained seven stores, one blacksmith-shop, two saddleryshops, three hotels, three shoeshops, two millinershops, one keg factory, three churches and two physicians.

PERSONAL.

Col. E. D. Yutzy, who has been a resident of Ursina since 1869, is a native of this county and a son of Daniel Yutzy, mentioned in the history of Greenville township. Col. Yutzy was educated at Mount Union College, Ohio, and afterward taught school in Kentucky and Missouri. Returning to this county in 1859, he was elected county surveyor in 1860, and was also deputy prothonotary during the same term. In September, 1861, he entered the army in Co. C, 54th regt. Penn. Vols. — a company which he had organized and enlisted. After four days as a private he was elected captain, and held that rank until February 1, 1863, when he was promoted to the rank of major. On January 16, 1865, he was commissioned colonel of the consolidated regiment made up of the 3d and 4th Penn. reserves and the 54th regt. Penn. Vols. He was mustered out March 14, 1865. Col. Yutzy was a gallant soldier and has a noble military record. He participated in many severe engagements and was wounded at the battle of Winchester. After the war he was in the oil regions for a time, then became a railroad contractor and helped to build the Allegheny Valley, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Pittsburgh & Connellsville, and other well-known roads. In 1874 he was elected state senator, and in 1876 re-elected to the same important office.

James Albright, merchant, was born and reared in Cumberland, Maryland. In 1859 he came to Somerset county and engaged in the mercantile business at Petersburg, for about four years. Thence he removed to Lavansville, where he followed the same occupation for about nine years. He then came to Ursina, built a store and engaged in business. Mr. Albright has held several borough offices.

Thomas Holliday, a shoemaker by trade, settled at Paddytown in 1803. He died in 1854. Of a family of eleven children which he reared,

* *Ursus* (Latin) signifies *bear*.

N B Ream

Norman B. Ream, son of Levi and Highly (King) Ream, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1844. The family is of German extraction, his ancestors having emigrated from Germany in an early day and settled in Eastern, and subsequently in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Reared on a farm, he was early taught habits of industry and economy after the manner of the sturdy inhabitants of the Keystone State.

He only had opportunity for scholastic attainments afforded farmers' sons—the common schools—except a course in the Normal Institute. So well did he improve these opportunities, that we find him following the vocation of a teacher at the early age of fourteen years. He early developed an aptitude for business, and could not brook the circumscribed sphere of a farmer's life, and the first business he engaged in was taking ambrotypes, in which he was so successful as to win the admiration of those who sought to discourage him from the enterprise; thus demonstrating that he who would win must enter actively and earnestly into business enterprises that commend themselves to his judgment, and not to be discouraged by obstacles which may present themselves. Having by his own exertions procured the necessary means, he determined to enter the public school at Somerset—the county seat—the better to prepare himself for active business life. After a brief attendance he concluded it his duty to abandon his cherished designs to engage in his country's defense, and accordingly visited his parents and informed them of his conclusions, and they, with the patriotism so proverbial among Pennsylvanians, gave him their consent and blessing. He enlisted September 1, 1861, and assisted in raising Co. H, 85th regt. Penn. Vols., in which company he took the position of private, although tendered a commission. The same spirit of thoroughness that has characterized all his enterprises was exhibited in his military career, and his proficiency in military affairs was acknowledged by his promotions, first as sergeant and then as second and first lieutenants. February 22, 1864, he was wounded at Whitmarsh Island, Georgia, and again, June 17, 1864, at Wearbottom Church, Virginia, in a skirmish which, incapacitating him for military duty, he resigned in August, 1864.

Returning home, he attended Commercial College in Pittsburgh, and then engaged as a clerk in Harnedsville, where he remained until September, 1866, when he removed to Princeton, Illinois, and after serving as clerk for a few weeks, purchased his employer's stock and commenced life as a merchant. Ten months later he was burned out, losing nearly everything. In January, 1868, he went to Osceola, Iowa, and operated extensively in grain and agricultural implements with marked success, until a succession of poor crops rendered his creditors unable to discharge their liabilities, which caused him to suspend in 1870, with unprovided liabilities amounting to fifteen thousand dollars. Notwithstanding his temporary reverses, none doubted his integrity or honesty, which at this critical period in his career was of infinite value. He then went to Chicago and engaged in the live-stock and commission business, and having an extensive acquaintance with stock-raisers, they made their consignments to him. The first money earned was sacredly applied to the extinguishment of his indebtedness until both principal and interest were liquidated.

From this time fortune has dealt kindly with him, for in 1875 he became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and his first operations, which were crowned with success, marked him as a man of keen perceptions and excellent judgment. He has conducted some of the largest operations of the board, and so successful has been his career that he is now numbered among the most extensive operators, and ranks financially among the millionaires of Chicago. He has served as vice-president of the call-board, his numerous business interests preventing his accepting other positions.

Since 1868 Mr. Ream has been engaged in the stock business on the plains, and in feeding stock. He was at one time interested with a company who obtained control of four and a half million acres in Montana—the largest ranch in the world. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Ream reorganized the Western Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, of which he is now vice-president. Mr. Ream is eminently a business man. His logical mind grasps, as if by instinct, all the intricacies of a business proposition, which, coupled with energy and dispatch, enables him to push matters to a successful issue. To such men success is assured.

February 17, 1876, he was married to Miss Carrie T. Putnam (a descendant of General Putnam of revolutionary fame) of Madison, New York, and they are the parents of four children.

there is only one survivor — Andrew, who is a shoemaker in Ursina.

John Morrow, a saddler by trade, settled in the town of Somerset in 1819. In 1869 he moved to Harnedsville, and purchased a house and two lots of land of Joseph Mountain. He died in 1878, having followed his trade for sixty-five years. Mr. Morrow was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought under Gen. Jackson. He married Elizabeth Blocher, and was the father of six children, of whom two are living—Albert G. and Margaret M. Albert G. Morrow is a native of Addison township. In 1871 he settled in Ursina, and built the saddler's shop in which he now carries on business.

Joseph A. T. Hunter is a native of Bucks county. He came to Ursina in 1872, and at first worked at shoemaking. In 1878 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he still follows. One of Mr. Hunter's sons, Napoleon B., served in the late war, in the 18th Penn. Cav. He contracted disease, died, and was buried at Harper's Ferry.

John Davis,* who was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, settled in Lower Turkey-Foot in 1863, on the old Harned farm, near Harnedsville. He died in 1878. His son, Joseph B. Davis, who was born in Middle Creek township, came to Ursina in 1871, and engaged in the mercantile business as a member of the firm of Davis, Kuhlman & Co. Mr. Davis has since followed the same business. The present style of the firm is Davis & Coder. Mr. Davis has been school director and councilman of the borough for several years.

J. B. Jennings, grandson of Capt. Benjamin Jennings, elsewhere mentioned, moved to Ursina in 1873, and has since worked at shoemaking. He at first worked for Davis & Coder, and in 1875 bought out the firm. Mr. Jennings enlisted in the late war, and served from October, 1861, until July, 1863. He was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia. He has held various borough offices, including those of councilman, school director and burgess.

William Shaw is a native of Indiana county, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he came to Somerfield, Somerset county, and in 1872 to Ursina, where he has followed gunsmithing and blacksmithing. Mr. Shaw has held nearly all of the borough offices. He is at present justice of the peace, having been elected to that office in 1882. He served through the Mexican war under Gens. Scott and Taylor. He enlisted in the war of the rebellion in Ohio, and served nearly two years. He was wounded at the battle of Malvern.

Peter H. Sellers is a native of Bedford county. His grandfather, Jacob Sellers, and his father, John Sellers, were both residents of the same county. P. H. Sellers came to Somerset county in 1866, and settled at Shanksville. In 1869 he came to Ursina, built the store which he now occupies, and engaged in the mercantile business which he still follows. Mr. Sellers has held various borough offices.

A. A. Miller is a grandson of Abraham Miller, elsewhere mentioned, who was the first sheriff of Somerset county. He was the first owner of the tannery now owned by J. Cunningham and sons, at Somerset. Of his ten children but two are living: Peter and Betsey. Abraham, son of Abraham, Sr., was born in Somerset in 1800, and died in 1867. His son, Abraham A. Miller, settled in Ursina in 1873, and followed railroading until 1880, when he engaged in his present business — hotel-keeping.

SOCIETIES.

Odd-Fellows.—Ursina Lodge, No. 806, I.O. O.F., was instituted July 12, 1873, with the following charter members: John Leslie, R. M. Freshwater, Samuel Thompson, W. S. Harah, J. R. Weimer, William Caldwell, Samuel Minder, Alex. Leslie, Ed. Korns, B. F. Snyder, R. H. Dull, W. W. Wolff, I. J. Miller, N. B. Lichliter, W. H. Sanner, S. R. Johnston, J. B. Davis, W. J. Jones, J. P. Miller, William Shaw and J. S. Peterman. The first officers were: W. S. Harah, N.G.; W. J. Jones, V.G.; N. B. Lichliter, Sec'y; I. J. Miller, Ass't Sec'y; S. Minder, Treas. Since the organization one hundred and sixteen members have been admitted. Present membership, fifty-six; value of lodge property, two thousand dollars.

Grand Army.—Ross Rush Post, No. 361, G.A.R., was organized July 23, 1883. The officers and charter members were as follows: Col. E. D. Yutzy, C.; B. F. Snyder, S.V.C.; G. W. Anderson, J.V.C.; T. W. Anderson, Chap.; Noah Scott, Q.M.; William H. Kepler, O.D.; Jackson Lenhart, O.G.; LeRoy Forquer, Adj.; J. B. Jennings, Jacob J. Rush, Andrew Holliday,

*Benjamin Davis, the father of John, was born in Bucks county in 1770, settled in Somerset county in 1824, died in 1850. John, the father of Benjamin, was a revolutionary soldier. He died in Elk Lick township in the eightieth year of his age.

William R. Thomas, Alfred M. Snyder, Harrison Younkin, Harrison Vansycle, John Enos, Andrew J. Cross, Samuel O'Neal, Abram A. Miller, Marcellus Andrews, Sylvester Herring, William Shaw, Charles Rose.

Ross Rush Post was named after Ross Rush, of Co. H, 85th regt. Penn. Vols., who was killed in an infantry charge at Petersburg, June 18, 1864. He was a son of Jacob Rush, and great-grandson of Jacob Rush, a revolutionary soldier.

CONFLUENCE.

Confluence takes its name from its location, which is at the junction of three streams—the Youghiogheny and Casselman rivers and Laurel Hill creek. It is a growing, prosperous town, and its commerce is constantly increasing in extent and importance. It is the largest shipping point on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, between Cumberland, Maryland, and Connellsville, Pennsylvania. Its situation at the confluence of three important streams renders it the natural outlet for the business of a wide extent of country. A great deal of timber is brought down the river to this point, whence it is shipped by rail to various markets.

The town was laid out in 1870, under the direction of the Confluence Land Company, an association which purchased from A. N. Tissue, Jacob Sterner and Peter Meyers the land on which Confluence is situated. The town grew rapidly, and in 1873 was incorporated as a borough. In 1883 it contained a population estimated at four hundred and fifty.

The first house within the borough limits was erected by Henry Adams, one of the pioneer settlers. After the town plot had been made, the first house was built by Andrew Bowlin, who still occupies it. The first store was opened by Van Horn & Liston in 1870. The first blacksmith and the first shoemaker came in 1871, and still work here—John Stanton and T. B. Frantz.

An establishment for the manufacture of pottery and stoneware was erected by A. G. Black, in 1872. It does a large business.

Nearly all the charcoal made in Lower Turkey-Foot township is shipped from Confluence station.

Among other early industries of the borough was the tannery built by Joseph Cummins, its present proprietor. A factory for the manufacture of axlegrease was erected by a company from Westmoreland county, in 1876, but was operated only about eight months. A stave and heading factory, built by a Pittsburgh company in 1875, was in successful operation about two years.

Confluence now contains seven general stores, one hardware store, one drugstore, three hotels, one tannery, one steam sawmill, two blacksmith-shops, two wagonshops, one shoemaker-shop, one millinershop, two churches, two physicians and one dentist.

The schoolhouse, erected in 1871, was used for the borough schools until 1882, when a two-story frame building, 38×48 feet, with a seating capacity of two hundred, was erected at a cost of about two thousand dollars.

Adam R. Humbert is a native of Milford township, where the family were early settlers. In early life he taught school. For thirty years he has worked at carpentry, since 1870 in Confluence. He served in the late war during two terms of enlistment. (See military chapters). Mr. Humbert has held nearly all of the borough offices.

Levi W. Weakland is a native of Cambria county. From 1865 to 1872 he followed the shook and stave business in West Virginia. He then located in Confluence, and engaged in the lumber business and the manufacture of shooks and staves. In 1882 he entered into partnership with E. T. Nutter in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Nutter, Weakland & Co. Mr. Weakland has held various borough offices. The firm of which he is a member owns the timber on eighteen hundred acres of land in Addison township, and six hundred and fifteen acres of timber land in Fayette county, on both of which lots they have steam sawmills. They have shookshops at Casselman, Confluence, Draketown Siding and Fort Hill. The industry is of great importance to the citizens of the timbered region of this part of the county.

A. Marshall Ross, son of Gen. M. A. Ross, of Petersburg, has followed the mercantile business from his youth. Since 1870 he has been located at Confluence. Mr. Ross was in Co. E, 133d regt. Penn. Vols., for nine months.

John Groff, a miller by trade, came from Germany in 1840 and settled in Brother's Valley township. His children were: Frederick, Simon, George G., Catharine (Engelder), Bar-

bara (Custer), Margaret, and Minnie (deceased). Frederick was elected state senator in the 36th district in 1878. He served in the war from September, 1861, to September, 1864, and was two months in Libby prison. He resides in Meyersdale. Geo. G. Groff built a store at Confluence in 1874, and engaged and is yet in the mercantile business. He is justice of the peace.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Confluence Lodge, I.O.O.F., was instituted December 12, 1872, with the following officers and charter members: F. R. Fleck, N.G.; Chas. Strohm, V.G.; James Baxter, Sec'y; W. S. Mountain, Ass't Sec'y; H. Valentine ,Treas.; W. R. Mountain, David Morrison, Henry D. Bole, J. K. P. Shoemaker, James Richardson, Ellsworth McCleary, Sam'l Neighley, Robt. Wallace, James B. Cross, M. Tannehill, W. H. Bishop, James Klingensmith, William Kessler. Present membership, twenty-one; value of lodge property, four hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents; cash in treasury, two hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents.

DRAKETOWN.

Draketown is a small village in Lower Turkey-Foot township, containing two small stores, a blacksmith-shop and a small number of houses. Oliver Drake settled at this place, probably about the time of the revolutionary war. About 1787 he erected a small gristmill. A mill erected by his son Jonathan, on the same site, in 1812, was burned a few years later. The present mill was built about 1819. He also built a woolenmill and a sawmill. These were probably the first industrial establishments in Lower Turkey-Foot.

A blacksmith-shop was opened at Draketown as early as 1812, by William Tannehill.

A tannery, built in 1854, by Hendrickson & Welsh, is now owned and operated by Alfred Daniels.

The first schoolhouse was built about 1850, and rebuilt in 1875.

CHURCHES.

Turkey-Foot Baptist Church. — This organization, which is more commonly known as the Jersey Baptist church, is the oldest Baptist church west of the Allegheny mountains. It is the oldest church of any kind in Somerset county, and perhaps the oldest in Southwestern Pennsylvania. For many years after its organization, Maryland and Virginia settlers were among its members, while Sandy Creek Glades, Virginia, formed a portion of its parish. The Turkey-Foot church is the parent of all the Baptist churches included in a region hundreds of miles in extent. The following is an exact copy of page seven of the minutes of the Turkey-Foot Baptist church:

"The minutes of the proceedings of the church belonging to Turkey-Foot and Sandy Creek Glades. On Wednesday, the fourteenth day [of August], Anno Domini 1775, the Rev. Mr. Isaac Sutton and John Corbley met this church at the house of Moses Halls in Turkey-Foot, and after a sermon on the occasion they solemnly constituted a church in these places jointly consisting of the following members as subscribed to the succeeding covenant:*

"Robert Colburn, Jacob Rush, David Rush, John Rush, John King, Benjamin Leonard, James Mitchel, Willets Skinner, Nicles Hartzell, Mary Rush, Mary Coventon, Mary Rush, Margaret Rush, Lucia Jones, Elizabeth Mountain, Sarah Skinner, Frankey Ketchem, Rebecca King."

April 5, 1789, William Blain was baptized and received into the church. July 4, 1789, Rebecca Blain was baptized and received into the church. Among other names of members belonging to the church we find the Whittakers, Melicks, Truaxes, Bosleys, Membles, Gordons, Kings, Joneses, Walls, Lobdills, Melotts, Manettas, Pitmans, Monys, Hannas, Tannehills, Woodmencys and Reams.

The first house was built in January, 1788. It was a two-story log structure with gallery, and was used as church, schoolhouse, and, tradition says, at one time as a blockhouse. While attending, many of the early settlers brought their rifles, which stood in a corner until service was concluded. The second house, a frame building, was erected in 1838; the third, also a frame, was finished in 1877, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. At that time Mrs. Jane Brook, widow of John Brook and daughter of Hon. James Hanna, Sr., and her daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Forquer, paid to the building fund over twelve hundred dollars.

In 1862 Rebecca King bequeathed two thousand dollars to the use of the church; and in May, 1881, Mrs. Jane Brook donated one

*The names given are in the same handwriting, and were evidently all written at the same time; though probably not at the time the church was formed. Other names not here given seem to have been added later, without dates to distinguish them from the first given constituent members.

thousand dollars to be kept as a perpetual fund, the annual interest to be applied to paying the minister's salary.

The first church officers mentioned in the record are Robert Colborn and Isaac Dwire, elders, in 1795; Jacob Rush, appointed deacon, *vice* Reuben Skinner, in September, 1796; Robert Colborn was ordained elder and Jacob Rush deacon, October 8, 1796. An examination of the church records shows that the following ministers were serving as pastors at the dates given: Present at the organization, 1795, Isaac Sutton, John Corbley. October 19, 1799, Nathaniel Skinner, Jr., was ordained to the ministry by John Corbley and Henry Speers. Succeeding pastors: John Cox, 1817–19; James Fry, 1820–32; William French, 1826; John Thomas, 1832–9; Isaac Wynn, 1839–42; Garrett R. Patton, 1842–5; William Hickman, 1845–7; Cleon Kees, C. Gilbert, Isaac Wynn, 1848; William Hickman, 1849; John A. Pool (ordained), 1849; G. Lanham, 1852–4; John Williams, 1854; William Ellis, 1854–7; J. Williams, 1857; B. F. Brown, 1860; J. Williams, 1861; J. R. Brown, 1866; J. R. Brown, 1868–72; William Barnes, 1872–3; N. B. Scritchfield, 1873–4; J. E. Watters, 1874–7; Wm. P. Fortney, 1877–9; James R. Brown, 1879, present pastor. Membership in September, 1883, sixty-five.

Church of God.—The first church in Ursina was the Church of God, built in 1869, at a cost of about seven hundred dollars. The first pastor, Rev. William Davis, was succeeded by Revs. Miles Pritts, John Wood and Wm. H. Long. At present the church has a membership of about thirty. A church of this denomination, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Draketown, was erected in 1879, during the pastorate of Rev. Wm. H. Long. It cost about nine hundred dollars. The first deacons were Jehu Rush and Frederick Krieger. This church has a small membership.

Lutheran.—The Evangelical Lutheran church of Ursina was organized in 1869, and a house of worship was erected the same year at a cost of about twenty-five hundred dollars. The pastors have been Revs. Peter Gheen, Wm. Triday, David T. Kooser, A. M. Smith, A. K. Felton and Wm. G. Gettle. The first church officers were John P. H. Walker and John Davis, deacons; Arnold Kuhlman and Joseph Lichty, elders. Present membership, about forty.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Ursina Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1871, at a cost of about three thousand dollars. The first pastor and his successors in order were: Revs. Wesley Davis, O. A. Emerson, H. J. Hickman, Theodore Shaffer, B. W. Hutchinson and N. B. Tannehill. The first classleader was Norman Lichliter.

Confluence Lutheran Church.—The first church in Confluence was erected in 1870–1, by the Evangelical Lutheran denomination. The house is a frame building, and cost about thirty-five hundred dollars. For list of pastors, see sketch of Lutheran church at Ursina.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Confluence Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1872, under the pastorate of Rev. Wesley Davis. It cost about four thousand dollars. For list of pastors, see history of the Ursina Methodist Episcopal church. The first trustees were Jonathan Frantz, A. G. Black, Daniel Mickey, William Pullin and Sebastian Tissue. First classleader, Job M. Flanagan.

Draketown Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is a tasty and beautiful church, erected in 1880, at a cost of eleven hundred dollars. The first trustees were A. S. Hyatt, Eli Conn and Thomas Ream. The first classleader, A. S. Hyatt; the first pastor, Rev. W. P. Hutchinson, was succeeded by Rev. B. Tannehill, the present pastor. The membership is about thirty.

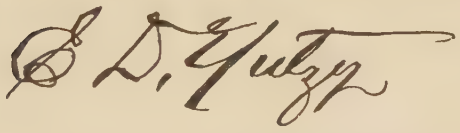
Methodist Episcopal. — The Harnedsville Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1855, by Rev. Jackson Endsley, the first preacher in the place, and under whose administration a house of worship was erected at a cost of about five hundred dollars. The present membership is about thirty.

CHAPTER LXX.

UPPER TURKEY-FOOT.

Township Organization—Early Settlers of Irish and German Origin—Families—Paddytown—First Mills—Counterfeiters' Headquarters—Tax List, 1848—Kingwood and Casselman Villages—Their Origin and Growth—Churches of the Township.

UPPER TURKEY-FOOT township was organized in 1848, its territory, up to that date, having been included in the old township of Turkey-Foot. This region was settled early, but much of the land, owing to its mountainous



COL. E. D. YUTZEY,

Col. Yutzey was born in Elk Lick township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1835. His father, Daniel Yutzey, was of German nativity and came to this county in 1823, settling in Elk Lick township. He was a farmer by occupation, and in his religious affiliations a Mennonite. The family for many generations had been adherents of this faith, and had been driven from one country to another in consequence of their conscientious scruples against doing military duty. Christian Yutzey, or Jutzi, as the name was originally spelled, was of Russian birth. He, with many others of the Amish and Mennonite faith, emigrated to Germany in consequence of an edict of the Czar of Russia requiring military duty from all his subjects, which was not at that time required in Germany. However, during the wars of Napoleon First, all the subjects of the German Empire were required to perform military duty and were conscripted into the imperial army. * * * To avoid further encroachments upon their faith they came to this country. Christian Yutzey was the grandfather of the immediate subject of this biography, and died in Somerset county, at an advanced age.

The boyhood of Col. Yutzey was not unlike that of most farmers' boys; the summer's work upon the farm was alternated by the usual term at the district school in winter. At the age of sixteen he was thrown wholly upon his own resources, and, fully appreciating the value of an education, he entered the Mount Union College, Ohio, from which institution he graduated with honor. Shortly after his graduation, he went to Harrison county, Kentucky, where he engaged in teaching. From thence he went to Camden, Mississippi, where for three years he was the principal of an academy. In 1858 he returned to his native county, and the following year was elected county surveyor and appointed deputy prothonotary. About this time he began the study of the law in the office of Koontz & Meyers, but before the completion of his legal studies the war broke out and he entered the service as private in Co. C, 54th regt. Penn. Vol. Inf. He had recruited for this regiment nearly one hundred and fifty men and was unanimously elected captain of his company; from this position he rose by successive gradations to the colonelcy of his regiment; he followed the fortunes of the regiment until they were mustered out of the service, and participated in many decisive engagements, notably among the number the battles of Newmarket, Paducah, Lexington, Kerntown, Lynchburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Snicker's Gap and Cedar Creek, Virginia. In February of 1865 the colonel returned to his home, and the following year engaged in railroad engineering and contracting. In 1874 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, and upon the expiration of his term was re-elected to the same position. In 1859 Col. Yutzey was married to Miss Nancy, daughter of George Scott, Esq., of Somerset. They have been blessed with two children: Elam E. and Lizzie. In his religious and political affiliations the Colonel is a member of the Disciple church and an uncompromising republican.

and rugged features, still remains uncleared. There are few, if any, portions of the county which afford more attractive scenery. This township contains more than an average number of fine farms.

A large number of the early settlers were Irish. Many of their descendants are still living upon the original homesteads. But it is difficult to conceive the changes that have been wrought since their ancestors penetrated the heart of the wilderness, and, fighting their way against countless obstacles, prepared for the civilization of today. This entire region was filled with wild game, and therefore it was not difficult for the pioneer to obtain the means of subsistence; but it required arduous and long-continued toil to clear off the forests, subdue the earth and render it fit for cultivation. How dreary, how remote from the world, yet how courageous and how trustful were the lives of the early settlers!

John Cunningham was born in Ireland in 1774. At the age of sixteen he came to America, and after living for a time near Fort Hill, in Addison township, settled near Paddytown, upon a farm, where he died in 1841. He married Jane McClintock, and was the father of eleven children: Alexander, James, William, John, Jane (Hanna), Mary (Gower) and Elizabeth, deceased; Robert, Easton and Margaret (Justice), living. John inherited his father's farm, and lived upon it until his death in 1875. His widow is still living, and also her ten children. Two of the sons, Brookley and Coston, have charge of the farm, which is a good one, in a flourishing condition. Dr. Wesley Cunningham, of Gebhartsburg, is also a son of John, Jr.

Jacob Younkin, an early settler near Kingwood, was a native of Germany, and came to this county from Bucks county, Pennsylvania. After his death his farm was equally divided between his two sons, John J. and Henry. John J. was born on the old homestead in 1787, and died in 1839. He married Polly Hartzell, and reared eleven children, three of whom survive: Jacob, Herman and Elizabeth (Hare). Herman Younkin is a farmer, and resides in this township. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church forty years, and a local preacher for thirty years. He has served as assessor and collector several terms.

Frederick Younkin was born in Bucks county about 1762. At an early age he settled near Kingwood, and cleared up a farm. He was one of the earliest settlers in that neighborhood, and experienced much annoyance from bears, panthers and other wild animals which then infested the forests. He was a shoemaker by trade, and also carried on distilling and farming. He died in 1843. His children were Moses, John, Frederick F. (the sole survivor), Henry, Betsey, Polly, Christina (Dull), Catharine (Lamer), Sarah (Weimer) and Peggy (Pinkey). Frederick F. was born in 1800, on the farm where he still resides. His son, J. C., lives on a farm adjacent to the homestead. He purchased it of his father in 1857.

Henry Kreger, a native of Germany, settled in Middle Creek township in 1836. He died in Upper Turkey-Foot, where several of his children now live. His son, Henry S., born in Germany in 1800, came to this county about 1834. He has resided in this township since about 1847, and now lives with his son Christopher. His son Jacob, who was born in Middle Creek township, has been engaged in the mercantile business at Kingwood since 1864. He was a soldier in the late war, and lost a leg at Fredericksburg. Mr. Kreger has held several township offices.

Baltzer Gerhard, a native of Germany, came to Brother's Valley township in 1826. His son Jacob came to America with him in 1819, and in 1845 settled in this township. He has served as justice of the peace for twenty-three years. Jacob B. Gerhard, son of Jacob, is a native of this township. He was engaged in teaching for a time, but since 1881 has been carrying on the mercantile business in Kingwood.

Rudolph Meyers, a native of Stony Creek township, settled in Upper Turkey-Foot about 1838, purchasing a farm of three hundred and sixty acres of Barney Conolly. He died in 1874. Mr. Meyers was the father of eight children. His eldest son, Jonas, served in the late war from August, 1862, to June, 1865, in Co. C, 142d regt. Penn. Vols., and was wounded at Hatcher's Run and at Cold Harbor. He purchased the farm on which he lives, of William J. Baer, in 1867.

John Henry, whose father was a revolutionary soldier, moved from McConnellsburg to this township about 1808. He settled upon a farm of two hundred and twenty-eight acres, which he cleared and improved. A cabin had previously been erected on the farm by an early

settler named Henry Grove. When Mr. Henry came, and for many succeeding years, the country about him was wild and inhabited largely by wolves and bears, which destroyed his hogs, sheep and young cattle. During the winter of 1835 John Henry and his neighbor, David Whipkey, entrapped and killed thirty-five bears.

During the years 1808–10 there were but few families in the vicinity. The Whipkeys—Henry, David and George; Peter Gary, who had been a fifer in the revolutionary war, and Nicholas and James Knight, with their families, were the only settlers in Mr. Henry's neighborhood, in this township. After settling here, John Henry married Elizabeth Imel, daughter of Henry Imel, of Fayette county. They had seven sons. Jacob, who is the eldest, has always resided in this township. He lives on the old homestead, and is now seventy-two years of age. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Gary, and granddaughter of the revolutionary fifer above-mentioned. They have reared eleven children, five of whom are living.

Peter Gary was born in what is now Middle Creek township, about 1785, and lived for eighteen or twenty years on the farm of his father, Peter Gary. John Gary, son of the first-mentioned Peter, was born in 1819, and died in 1883. He married Margaret, sister of Jacob Henry, and was the father of twelve children, of whom eleven are living — Eve, Thomas, Mary, Catharine, Elizabeth, Fanny, Barbara, Jonas, Jacob, William and John. John Gary, Sr., settled in Upper Turkey-Foot about 1840.

William Eicher, a native of Fayette county, settled in this township in 1845. His farm is among the best in the township.

John Eicher, brother of William, is also a native of Fayette county, and has resided in this township since 1850. Mr. Eicher has held several township offices. The farms owned by William and John Eichler formerly belonged to James Cunningham, now deceased.

Jacob Augustine, a thrifty farmer of this township, is a native of Addison township, where both his father, Peter Augustine, Jr., and his grandfather, Peter Augustine, lived. In 1861 Mr. Augustine came to Upper Turkey-Foot, and purchased a farm of three hundred acres of Samuel McMillen. This farm, under Mr. Augustine's management, has much improved and increased in value. A recent discovery of a six-foot vein of coal has been made upon this farm.

A postoffice was established at Paddytown probably as early as 1820. John K. McMillen was the first postmaster.

Paddytown is a small settlement, so named from the fact that the earliest settlers in the locality were nearly all Irishmen.

Probably the first gristmill in Upper Turkey-Foot was built by Matthew Pinkerton, near Paddytown. It was rebuilt several times, and finally converted into a distillery, which was burned. About 1840 the old mill became a noted place, owing to the operations of a band of counterfeiters, who made it their headquarters. The manufacture of spurious silver coin was carried on quite extensively for some time, but at length the counterfeiters were discovered, and some of them punished.

In 1880 a manufacturing industry, which promised to be important, was undertaken in this township. Markel & Co., of Pittsburgh, erected a large pulpmill, and began the manufacture of paper pulp from spruce. The business was carried on for about two years, when the company failed, and the property passed into the hands of an assignee.

The following is the assessor's list of owners of real property in Upper Turkey-Foot township in the year 1848:

Mich. Ansell, Sr., John Ansell, Simon Blubaugh, Fred. Blubaugh, John Blubaugh, John Brougher, Sr., John Brougher, Jr., Jac. Brougher, Sam. Brougher, Peter Brougher, Wm. Baldwin, Sam Baldwin, John Brook, Silas Buley, Chris. Boyer, miller; Widow Bradford, Widow Briggs, Sam. Cramer, Mesmore Cramer, John Cramer, Henry Conn, Emanuel Conn, Paul Cleavinger, Dav. Crosson, Alex Cunningham, blacksmith; Robert Cunningham, Easton Cunningham, blacksmith; James Cunningham, John Cunningham, Thomas Caton, Moses Caton, Bernard Creager, Henry Creager, Fred Creager, Bernard Connelly's estate, Hugh H. Connelly, saddler; Widow Connelly, John L. Dietz, Jos. B. Davis, Benj. Davis, Fred. Dull, Jona. Dombold, Shaphet Dwire, Wm. Eicher, Sam Fike, John Friend, Jac. Friend, Jac. Firestone, Peter Fadely, carpenter; John Gary, Jac. Gerhart, Jona. Gray, shoemaker; Josiah Gross, John Glacher, Thos. Hanna, Esq., Wm. Henry, John Henry, Jesse Hoover, merchant; John Henry, Jr., Jac. Henry, Melchi Hartzell, Isaac Husband, Jonas Hartzell, Henry L. Holbrook, surveyor; Jac. N. Hartzell,

Adam Hochstetler, Jos. W. Herrington, tailor; Robt. Hare, weaver; Dav. Himebaugh, miller; Henry Hofalt, Sam. Himebaugh, Alex. Hanna, Sam. K. King, Dan. Knight, Jere. King, wagonmaker; Sam. King, Wm. Knight, Thos. King, Christo. King, Mich. King, Lem. King, John King's estate, John King, Peter Lanning, John Leiphart, Dav. Lechliter, Levi Lechliter, Sam. Lechliter, John C. Lechliter, Dan. Lee, Margt. Lechliter, John McMillen, tanner; James Mickey, Geo. Mickey, Anth. Mickey, Uriah Marietta, John May, Henry Minard, Rudolph Moyer, Dan. May, Widow May, Wm. McClintock, John Minard, Jac. Minard, Byard H. Miller, Sam. E. McMillen, John McMillen, Esq., Abr. Miller, John K. McMillen, John Miller, cooper; Chas. Minard, Henry Minard, Jr., Widow Moyer, P. & W. Meyers, Dav. Nichola, John Nichola, Geo. Nichola, Mich. Neff, Mich. Nichola, John Nickel, Chris. Ober, Dav. Phillippi, John Phillippi, Abr. Phillippi, Jos. Pritts, blacksmith; Levi Pritts, blacksmith; Dan. Phillippi, Wm. Pinkerton, John Phillippi, Geo. Phillippi, Simon Phillippi, Ph. Phillippi, Robt. Parker, Peter Putman, Wm. K. Rush, Jehu Rush, Geo. Ramsparger, Chas. Rose, Easton Rush, Leond. Strait, Jere. Saylor, Simon L. Solomon, Enoch Solomon, Ph. Sullivan, tanner; Jos. Sechler, Wm. Spencer, John Shultz, Peter Shultz, Aaron Schrock, Dav. Schrock, Garrison Smith, And. Schrock, Emanuel Schrock, shoemaker; Jac. Shultz, Sam. Storm, Adam Snyder, Henry D. Snyder, Jona. Snyder, Benj. Snyder, Geo. Snyder, John Shaaf, Abr. Sanner, Dan. Shultz, Henry Tedrow, Wm. Tedrow, Dan. Tresler, Geo. Whipkey, John Whipkey, Dan. Williams, Peter Weimer, Sam. Whipkey, Alex. Whipkey, Jac. Weimer, Geo. Whipkey, Jr., Chas. L. Younkin, Fred. Younkin, John Younkin, Herman Younkin, Jac. J. Younkin, Widow Younkin, Widow F. Younkin, Fred. H. Younkin, Peter Zufall, John Zufall.

KINGWOOD.

This village consists of about a dozen houses. The first store was erected by A. W. Walter about 1856. It has since been rebuilt, and is now occupied by Jacob Kreger. A. W. Walter also erected the first dwelling-house in the place in 1854. A. J. Shultz built the first blacksmith-shop about 1868. Kingwood's business interests in 1883 were two stores, one blacksmith-shop, one shoemaker-shop, three cabinetshops and one physician. The village contains two churches.

CASSELMAN.

This village was laid out in 1869, by L. L. Wolfersberger and D. J. Phillippi, who were the owners of the land. The plat was made on an extensive scale, but unfortunately the place is slow in building. Casselman contains two stores, one blacksmith-shop and one shoemaker-shop. It is a point from which considerable lumber, bark, charcoal, railroad ties, etc., are shipped. The first house in Casselman was built by L. L. Wolfersberger in 1869. The first store was erected the same year by John R. Weimer. The shookshop, erected by Weakland & Nutter in 1873, is still in operation and affords employment to six hands. A steam sawmill, operated by C. Berkley and Isaac Grossuch, manufactures ties and lumber. Jacob Hochstetler, who lives at Casselman, operates a coalbank near the village. Mr. Hochstetler also owns a good limequarry, from which large quantities of limestone are sold. William Zufall and B. F. Snyder also operate a quarry and kiln, carrying on the most extensive business of any in the township in this line. They employ from six to eight laborers and burn an average number of one hundred bushels per day.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—The first church in Upper Turkey-Foot was a log building, erected by the Methodists, at Paddytown, in 1816. Rev. Jacob Gruber held the first quarterly meeting and preached the first sermon in this church. Rev. James Wilson was the first preacher in charge. The following presiding elders have conducted services here: Revs. William Stevens, Robert Boyd, Charles Elliott, Joshua Monroe, Thornton Fleming, David Sharp, Thomas M. Hudson, Samuel Wakefield, C. D. Battelle, John J. Swayze, Franklin Moore, Z. H. Coston, J. G. Sanson, Robt. Hopkins, C. A. Holmes, A. J. Ensley, R. L. Miller, L. R. Beacon, present presiding elder.

A new meeting-house was erected by the Methodists in 1874—a frame building which cost fourteen hundred dollars. The first minister was Rev. M. C. Lichliter; trustees, Herman Younkin, Samuel Phillippi, Wm. Eicher, Dr. Wesley Cunningham, John Blubaugh and John S. Cramer; classleader, Samuel Phillippi. The present membership is about forty-five.

Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal church, situated in the northern part of the township, was erected in 1863, at a cost of one thousand dollars. The first ministers were Revs. Wil-

kinson and Williams. The trustees were John Lanning, Messimer Cramer, John C. Phillippi, Norman Lichliter, David Lichliter, Jeremiah Pile and Joseph B. Critchfield; classleader, David Lichliter. Membership about thirty-five.

Kingwood Churches.—The first church in Kingwood was the Evangelical Lutheran, built in 1852, at a cost of about five hundred dollars. The first pastor was Rev. M. F. Pfähler. The present membership is about sixty-five.

The Church of God at Kingwood was erected in 1876. The first minister was Rev. John Hickernell. The first officers were as follows: Trustees, Jacob Kreger, John A. Shultz, Ephraim Schrock; elders, C. H. Kreger, Josiah Gross; deacons, Wm. Gerhard, Sam'l Metzler. This church cost thirteen hundred and fifty dollars. The membership is about thirty-five.

A Church of God, situated about a mile and a half south of Kingwood, was erected about 1859, at a cost of about four hundred dollars. The first preacher was Rev. J. Hickernell, under whom the house of worship was erected. The church officers were: Jonathan Dumbauld and Josiah Gross, elders; James King and John F. Kreger, deacons. The present membership is about forty-five.

A log church, one mile east of Kingwood, was erected about 1830, by the Disciples. There is no record of the first members or early pastors. In 1887 the house was sold to the German Baptists, who now hold services in it regularly.

Casselman Union Church.—The Union church at Casselman was erected in 1878, by the Lutherans, Methodists, United Brethren and the Evangelical Association. It was dedicated by Rev. J. Metzger, of the United Brethren, who was the first pastor of that denomination. His successors have been Revs. J. Potter, J. N. Munden and B. F. Noon.

CHAPTER LXXI.

ADDISON.

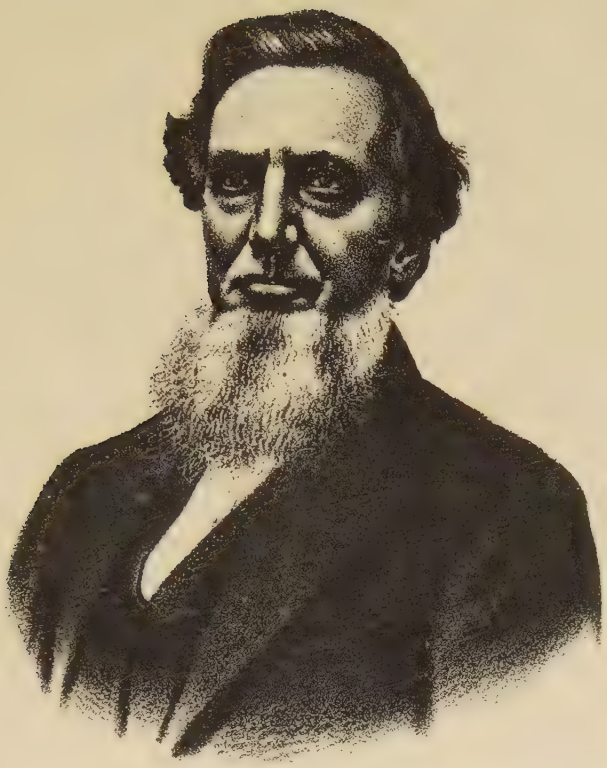
A part of the Turkey-Foot Region — Evidences of Indian Occupation — Fort Hill — A Curious Natural Formation — Indian Graves — Braddock's Route — The Graveyard at Six Poplars — The Oldest Cemetery in Somerset County — Settlers of 1768 — Addison Township Organized in 1800 — Early Settlers — Family Sketches — Somerfield — Petersburg — Listonburg — Churches and Societies.

ADDISON township is rich in historic associations. It is a part of the region known to the Indians and the early white explorers and settlers as Turkey-Foot, embracing the scene of the earliest settlement in Somerset county. The Youghiogheny river, forming the western boundary of the township, and the Casselman, forming the northern line, each flow through a country rich in picturesque features. Along these streams were the hunting-grounds and routes of travel of the Indians. The number of implements of Indian manufacture which have been discovered in these localities shows conclusively that large numbers of the aborigines must have frequented this region. Numerous Indian graves which have been found at Fort Hill and vicinity are also evidences of the same fact.

Fort Hill is one of the many peculiar natural mounds belonging to the terrace formation, which are found in various parts of the United States. It is a hill of considerable altitude, having an area of about one hundred acres, of which seven acres, nearly level, but sloping toward the center, form the top. Its commanding position doubtless caused it to be occupied by the Indians as a point of observation in times of danger. The number of graves here also indicates that the hill may have been the site of an encampment, more or less permanently occupied. There is no evidence that there was ever a fort of any kind at this point.

The most interesting spot in the township is the old graveyard at the Six Poplars, on the bottom-land of the Casselman river. There are fully one hundred graves in this old cemetery, and the names of the greater portion of those buried here are now lost in oblivion. Few of the headstones have inscriptions upon them. The six poplars are themselves objects of interest. The trees are so closely grown together near the ground that they form one perfect trunk of large circumference. About six feet from the earth they separate and form six tall and stately trees. One of the trunks was destroyed by lightning a few years since, but five of them still remain thrifty and vigorous. A gravestone which reposed for many years in the forks of the many-bodied tree was supposed by many to have been lifted from the earth by the trees. This, as any thoughtful person can see, is an improbable supposition. The stone was doubtless placed there by human hands and forgotten.

Near the tree is the grave of Richard Green, who was born in 1734 and died in 1808. Three Richard Greens are buried here, representatives of three generations. The last was buried about



Moses A Ross

GEN. MOSES ANDREWS ROSS.

The Ross family are of Scotch-Irish extraction. They were originally from the Highlands of Scotland; they were Covenanters, and in order to secure greater religious freedom, many of them removed to the north of Ireland, where Robert, the great-grandfather of the immediate subject of this biography, and the progenitor of the American branch of the family, was born in 1709. In 1745 he came to this country and first settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He had married in Ireland a Miss Jane Latta; his son Robert was born in Lancaster county, in 1753. At the breaking out of the war of the revolution he entered the Continental army under Gen. Wayne; he served with distinction through that sanguinary struggle, and in 1783 was married to Miss Dorcas Andrews, and removed to German township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, near the present site of Masontown. He was closely identified with the early settlement of that section; he was a man of powerful physique and was prominent in military matters. He reared a family of eight children: John, Robert, Moses, Warwick, Hananiah, Mary, Jean and Dorcas. Robert, the father of Gen. M. A. Ross, was born November 28, 1786, and at the age of twenty-three years was married to Elizabeth Virginia Le Maire. Her father was a native of Picardy, France; her mother, Elizabeth Monshi, was born in Paris. They were Catholics and loyal to King Louis XVI, and in 1791 took passage on board the ship Virginia for this country. During the voyage they had a daughter born to them, who, as before stated, became the wife of Robert Ross, who led an eventful life. During the war of 1812 he served his country as a private soldier; he was taken prisoner at Detroit and was released on parole; he immediately reëntered the service; he participated in many decisive engagements, notably that of Lundy Lane and Fort Erie; in the latter he was severely wounded. In June, 1815, he was discharged, and in 1817 joined the regular army. He died in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, January 9, 1822. Gen. M. A. Ross was born in Masontown, Fayette county, September 14, 1810; when a babe of three months his mother died, and he was reared by his paternal grandfather; he received his education at the subscription schools, and at the age of eighteen came to Somerfield, Somerset county, and commenced life as a clerk in the store of John C. Darrall. The following spring he came to Petersburg and began merchandising, in which vocation he has been engaged fifty-three years, and is undoubtedly the oldest and one among the successful merchants in the county. The attention of Gen. Ross has not been wholly absorbed by the cares of business, for he has devoted much time to matters of public import; his strict integrity and business capacity qualified him for many positions of trust and responsibility. For many years he was called upon to administer upon estates, and his decisions were always accepted. He has always evinced a deep interest in political matters, although not an aspirant for office. For seventeen years he was clerk of the township, and has served his constituency as magistrate, postmaster, revenue commissioner, and as a member of the state legislature, to which position he was elected in 1864, and upon the expiration of his term was re-elected; he served on important committees and the last year was chairman of the committee on education. The general has always taken a deep interest in education; he was the first director elected under the present school system, and served in this capacity for thirty years. He has always been a pronounced temperance man, and has held prominent positions in all the different societies in Addison township, and has been a member of the grand and national divisions of the "Sons of Temperance." He has been also conspicuous in military matters, and in 1845 was elected captain of the Addison infantry, and by successive promotions attained the position of brigade commander. In 1839 he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been for a half century one of the most active workers in the sabbath school. In him all church enterprises find a liberal supporter. He was a member of the general conference of 1880, and four times has been a member of the Lay Electoral conference. Gen. Ross has always been a great reader and a forcible writer; his library is well stocked with standard publications, besides many rare and quaint volumes that more pretentious libraries never knew.

March 7, 1833, the general was married to Miss Diana, daughter of John Mitchell, Esq. Two children were the result of this union: Cornelia, who died in 1852, and Orville A. Mrs. Ross died November 4, 1839, and in April, 1841, he was again married to Miss Cynthia A., sister of his first wife. By this marriage there were the following children: A. Marshall, Felecia H. (Mrs. Sullevin Johnson), Robert E., Mansfield A., George C., Frank Moore, Mary Ida, Sophia E. and Hiram Lee. The two latter are deceased.

1827, since which time few, if any, interments have been made in this graveyard. Mr. John Hanna, who assisted in digging this grave, states that in removing the earth he came upon a skeleton of such extraordinary size that it would seem that the bones were those of a man of gigantic stature. The body had been wrapped in a striped blanket and deposited in a coffin of chestnut puncheons, fastened together by wrought nails. The bones were collected together by the gravediggers and deposited in a hole at the bottom of the grave, and over them the remains of Green were then interred.

An old resident stated to Mr. Hanna that no person had ever been buried in that spot during the time of his recollection. The use of nails and a coffin indicates that the body was that of a white man. But who was the mysterious stranger who died here? And who were his companions that laid him to rest in this wild and lonely spot? The answer to these questions must ever remain a mystery.

There are traditions of earlier settlements than any of which we have an accurate account. But as they are unsupported by any trustworthy accounts, and are contradicted by all known facts of history, it is not deemed advisable to enter upon a discussion of them in these pages.

According to authentic records, namely, the testimony of Rev. Capt. John Steel, who visited this locality in April, 1768 (see general history), the following persons were then resident at or near Turkey-Foot:

Henry Abrahams, Ezekiel Dewitt, James Spencer, Benjamin Jennings, John Cooper, Ezekiel Hickman, John Enslow, Henry Enslow and Benjamin Pursley. Some of these doubtless lived within the bounds of Addison township.

Addison township was originally embraced in Turkey-Foot. A new township was formed and given the name of Addison in 1800.

Through the southwestern part of this township leads the road which Braddock followed to disastrous defeat in 1755.

The following were the resident taxpayers of Addison township in the year 1805. The assessor was James Campbell; Philip Smith and Thomas Spencer, assistants.

Gabriel Abrams, Peter Augustine, Sr., Peter Augustine, Jr., distiller; Frederick Augustine, distiller; Jacob Brunner, John Burges, George Barnet, Henry Bowser, Peter Bowser, Anthony Brandeberry, James Bordman, William Burges, Edward Conley, cooper; James Campbell, John Collier, Burtgas Derris, Gordon Darragh (gristmill), Widow Devis, Frederick Dively, Benjamin Durbance (fulling and oilmill); Isaac Fick, Widow Forchy, John Forchy, Aaron Ferebare, Jacob Fick, Samuel Francis, Jacob Foy, Richard Green, Thomas Green, David Gundsey, Widow Harnot, Widow Hartzell, Jonas Hartzell, George Heinbaugh, Sr., George Heinbaugh, Jr., John Hershberger, Andrew Hereader, John Huver, Isaac Heston, John Heston, Martin Hilman, George Husher, Joseph Hershberger, Thomas Huff, Sr., Thomas Huff, Jr., Thomas Johnston, tailor; Elia Jacobs, Joseph Jones, John Jones (gristmill and sawmill), Peter Kimel, Edward Kemp (still), Widow Kemp, John Liston, James McNeer, Robert McNeer, John McNeer, Samuel McNeer, James Mitchell, G. Morrison, Benjamin Mitchell, George Miller, John Miller, Henry Meyer, John Mountain, Joseph Mountain, Robert McClintock, Widow McClintock, William McClintock, John Mitchell, Esq., Henry Nogle, Jacob Niclow, Christopher Ollinger, Henry Osler, blacksmith; William Price, John Parsely, Bedwell Parnel, John Peck, Sr., John Peck, Jr., Jacob Peck, John Rowen, Stewart Rowen, William Rowen, George Robison, Jacob Ruple, John Ruple, Henry Ridgely, James Smith, saddler; William Sylbaugh, Conrad Sylbaugh, Benjamin Spencer, James Spencer, Thomas Spencer, Conrad Show (tavern), Jacob Smith, Philip Smith, John Shenon, smith; Nininen Tannyhill, Widow Turney, John Turney, George Turney, Isaac Tharp, Alexander Thomas, James Wright (still), George Wass, Jacob Welch (store and tavern), William Wilkins, Conrad Wable, Widow Wilkins, Jacob Walter, Vachtel White, James Wilkins. Single freemen: Stewart Rowen, Alexander Thomas, distiller; Fred Forman, carpenter; Henry Every, blacksmith; Henry Huver, Peter Augustine, distiller; Thomas Jones, Michael Deets, carpenter; Oliver Jones, Edward Durbans, Jona. Harnot, Abrm. Busenberg, shoemaker; James Still, Alexander McClintock.

James Mitchell was born in Ireland, in 1719. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Bedford county. About 1780 he moved to Somerset county, and settled in Addison township, near Confluence. He died in 1793. His children

were James, Thomas, John, Lewis, Sarah (McKinney) and Margaret (Wilkins). His son, John, born in Bedford county, in 1766, settled near Confluence, and died in 1829. His son, John, who was born in Addison township, in 1800, is still living, and in good health. He has followed farming and the mercantile business, and now lives on a farm once owned by his father.

Derrick Bird was born in New Jersey, in 1763. When about thirty-five years of age, he came to Addison township. He was a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812. He was accidentally killed by the falling of a tree. Mr. Bird married Elizabeth Barnet, and was the father of eighteen children, of whom six are living: George W., Alexander, Archibald, Catharine (Pratt), Margaret (Linsey) and Ellen (Clister). Archibald served in Co. B, 16th Penn. Cav., from February to August, 1865. He owns a farm of three hundred and thirty-five acres, and a sawmill.

John McClintock was the son of an early settler. He was a large landholder in this township. He died about 1850. His children were: Alexander, John E. P., Robert E. P., James Y., Eston (deceased), Andrew, Mitchell E. P., William (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Polly (McClintock), deceased, Jane (McClintock), deceased, and Rachael (Cunningham). Robert E. P., who was born in 1809, is still living on one of the farms formerly owned by his father. Jonas, son of Robert, is living on a farm which he bought in 1870. He has served as township auditor, school-director, assessor and county commissioner. Stephen, another son of Robert, has taught school for ten winters. He has recently bought a farm near Harnedsville.

James Wright, an early settler, who lived on the James Y. McClintock farm, was the father of twenty-three children, twenty of them being twins.

Conrad Silbaugh, a native of Germany, was one of the early settlers of this township, and improved the land on which his grandsons, William and Robert, now live. His son William, born in 1779, farmed on the homestead until his death in 1832. He married Jane McNair, and was the father of James, Robert, Moses, William, Harrison, Sarah (McClintock), Catharine (Bowlin) and Jane (Heinbach), living; Henry, Noah, Annie, Mary (Ringer) and Elizabeth (Heinbach), deceased. William has farmed during the greater part of his life. He has held various township offices.

Solomon Hershberger, a native of Elk Lick township, settled in Addison in 1863, on a farm of three hundred and fifty acres, which he purchased of Jonas Peck, his father-in-law. Mr. Hershberger has one of the most finely improved farms in the eastern part of the township. He also has a fine sugar orchard, from which he makes four or five thousand pounds of sugar annually.

Jacob Shoemaker, a native of Elk Lick township, settled in Addison about 1853, having purchased land of his father, Anthony, an early settler. The homestead is now owned by William J., son of Jacob, who purchased it in 1878. His brother, Jeremiah J. Shoemaker, is also a resident of this township.

Andrew Cremer is a farmer and owns six hundred acres of land, both timbered and cleared. He has a sawmill, erected in 1872. Mr. Cremer's grandfather, James Wright, was an early settler of this township. Catharine Cremer, wife of Andrew, is a granddaughter of Jacob Augustine, one of the first settlers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cremer were born in this township.

George Wass was born in Addison township. In 1854 he purchased eight hundred acres of land of Thomas Liston, including a sawmill. In 1871 he rebuilt the sawmill, and in 1873, erected a planing-mill. L. M. Lininger owns one-half of the property. The firm manufactures all kinds of building lumber, and, on an average, saws seven hundred thousand feet of lumber per year. George Wass, the father of the subject of this notice, was quite an early settler in this township, and died in 1833, at the age of fifty-eight.

SOMERFIELD.

Somerfield, formerly known as Smythfield, was laid out about 1816 by Philip D. Smyth, on his own land. It was once a place of considerable importance, but has declined until it contains only dilapidated houses and about eighty inhabitants. In 1883 Somerfield had two stores, one blacksmith-shop, a spoke-factory operated by William Endsley & Son, one wagonshop, one cabinetshop, one boarding-house, one physician, Dr. T. J. Jacobs, and one church, Methodist.

PETERSBURG.

Petersburg (Addison postoffice) is a small village, situated on the west side of Winding

Ridge, at an elevation of twenty-one hundred or twenty-two hundred feet above the sea-level. It was laid out by Peter Augustine, on his own land, in 1818. The first house in the place was erected on lot number one, by Henry Stuller, in 1820. The same year John Brown built a tavern-stand in the eastern part of the village. The first store was kept in the tavern by Andrew Mitchell and Henry Wentling. The old tavern was torn away in 1878, and in its place a dwelling was erected by George W. Turney, who now occupies it. A foundry was put in operation in 1844, by Thomas J. and Nathan Cooper, who carried on a successful business for many years. The business ceased in 1881. The first schoolhouse in the place was built about 1832. Samuel Gaither, Esq., now of Somerset, was probably the first teacher. The present schoolbuilding, adapted to the wants of the graded school, was erected in 1822, at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars. In 1883 Addison contained five stores, two boarding-houses, three blacksmith-shops, three wagonshops, three shoemakers' shops, two tanneries, one cabinetshop and one saddleryshop. One physician, Dr. William F. Mitchell, practices here. The tannery was erected by Richard Brooks, about 1825. Dean Brothers, who are the fifth proprietors, purchased the property of John Shaw in 1870. H. L. Dean & Brother have been running the tannery at Petersburg since 1870. H. L. Dean is a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and his brother, S. A. Dean, of Garrett county, Maryland. These gentlemen came to Addison township in 1857. In February, 1864, H. L. Dean was mustered into the service of his country in Co. K, 116th regt. Penn. Vols. He was wounded at Petersburg, June 17, 1864; mustered out in August, 1865. S. A. Dean entered the service in March, 1864, in Co. K, 3d regt. Md. Vols.; was mustered out as first sergeant in June, 1865. Dean Brothers have also been engaged in the mercantile business since 1875.

Gen. Moses A. Ross was born in Masontown, Fayette county. In 1829 he came to Somerfield, Somerset county, and engaged in the mercantile business. In the spring of the same year he removed to Petersburg, where he still continues the same business. He has held all the various township offices, and was school director thirty years and postmaster fifteen years. For seven years he was captain of the Addison volunteer company of militia, and afterward was appointed brigadier-general of a Somerset county brigade, for five years. In 1865–6 Gen. Ross served as a representative to the state legislature. In 1880 he was a member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Gen. Ross is now seventy-three years of age, active, healthy and energetic.

Lot Watson, a native of Fayette county, came to Addison township in 1850, and engaged in farming for about eleven years. In 1864 he bought the hotel of James Albright, in Petersburg, and kept a licensed house until 1872. He died in 1880. His son, William M. Watson, who came to the township with his father, is now the owner and keeper of the hotel.

ODD-FELLOWS.

A lodge of Odd-Fellows was instituted at Addison, October 22, 1851, with the following charter members and first officers: Sam'l R. Lupton, N.G.; Henry Risheberger, V.G.; Thos. J. Cooper, S.; David Hartzell, T.; M. A. Ross, James Fuller, Ephraim White, C. Dalrymple, Basil Bird, William Parr, M. Cramer, J. W. Wilson, Nathan Bradfield, John Kessler and Isaac Brown.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Addison Division, No. 454, Sons of Temperance, was organized September 20, 1850. Officers and charter members: Sam'l R. Lupton, William Roddy, Ephraim White, Isaac Davis, M. A. Ross, Joseph Hendrickson, James Roddy, Isaac Light, Sullivan Johnson, Thomas J. Cooper, Henry McGee, William T. Beard and James G. Snyder.

LISTONBURG.

Listonburg is a small settlement, deriving its name from the Listons, who were the first to establish industries at this point. A tannery was started by John Liston about 1790. An oilmill was connected with it. This was destroyed by fire in 1834. The present tannery was erected about 1852, by Joseph Hendrickson. It is now owned and operated by Jehu McMillen.

A woolenmill, a stone building, was erected at Listonburg as early as 1811. In 1834, Thomas Liston, a native of this county, came to Addison township and purchased about seven hundred acres of land, including the site of Listonburg. He engaged in lumbering and

woolen manufacture, and in 1844 built the woolenmill, which is now operated by his sons, Jesse and Jeremiah, under the firm name of Liston Brothers. Thomas Liston died in 1874. Liston Brothers, in addition to their woolen-factory, operate a sawmill, a coal mine, run a store, and have a farm of five hundred and thirty acres. They manufacture, including custom work, about thirty thousand pounds of wool per year, into all kinds of domestic woolens.

The first blacksmith in Listonburg was Ephraim Stuck, who came in 1849, and is still at work here.

The gristmill at Listonburg was built by J. Gregg, about 1864. It was purchased by its present owner, P. T. Frederick, in 1870. Mr. Frederick is a native of Shenandoah county, Virginia. He devotes his exclusive attention to his trade, milling.

Listonburg is situated in the midst of the most delightful and romantic scenery to be found in the southern part of the county. The village consists of about fifteen houses, and a very industrious population. There are, at this place, one store, one blacksmith-shop, one shoemaker's shop, one tailorshop, one gristmill, one woolen-mill, one sawmill, one tannery and one church.

A. S. Mitchell is a descendant of one of the early settlers. His father, John A. Mitchell, who died in 1858, inherited five hundred and seventy-five acres of land from his father, James Mitchell. John A. was a farmer, and died in this township. A. S. Mitchell has followed surveying for about thirty-five years. He has also worked at engineering and farming. Since 1850 he has resided at Listonburg.

Charles L. DeLanter was born in Frederick county, Maryland. He is a weaver by trade, and since 1868 has been employed by Liston Brothers.

John Englehart, a native of Garrett county, Maryland, came to Listonburg in 1868, and has since been in the employ of Liston Brothers.

Luther M. Lininger, of the firm of Wass & Lininger, is a native of Franklin county. He came to Addison township in 1872, and purchased a half-interest in Mr. Wass' business. In 1883 he became half-owner in the real estate.

CHURCHES.

Petersburg Churches.—The first church in Petersburg was erected by the Lutherans in 1832, but was not finished until some years later, when the Reformed and Presbyterians assisted in completing it. The first Lutheran minister was Rev. Jacob Kriegler, of Berlin. The first trustees and elders: Frederick Augustine and Henry Miller. In 1853, a house of worship, of brick, was erected by the Lutherans at a cost of about one thousand five hundred dollars. The present membership of the church is about seventy-five; sabbath school, sixty.

The Methodist Episcopal church, at Petersburg, was built in 1839, and dedicated October 25, by Rev. F. M. Miller, of the Baltimore conference, minister in charge. The first officers were as follows: Henry Ringer, Andrew Ryland, John A. Mitchell, Samuel H. Brook, Joseph Hendrickson, John N. Luddington and Moses A. Ross. Gen. Ross is the only surviving member of the board now residing in Petersburg. The present membership of the church is one hundred and eighty. The sabbath school was organized June 16, 1834, with John N. Luddington, superintendent, and M. A. Ross, secretary. It now numbers, including teachers and officers, about one hundred and sixty. Gen. Ross and Daniel Augustine have been actively identified with the school from the beginning. By vote of the managers, it has always been under the control of the Methodist Episcopal church, but has been attended by pupils of all denominations.

The Presbyterians organized a church, under the ministry of Rev. Joel Stoneroad, about 1837. Their numbers have diminished on account of deaths and removal, until now there is not a member in the place.

Disciples.—The Disciples' church, in Addison, was erected in 1879, under the direction of Elder Hiram A. Hartzell. The first minister, Elder D. L. Kincaid, has been succeeded by Elders Ryan and Larimer. The present membership is about one hundred and fifteen; sabbath-school pupils, about seventy-five.

Brethren.—Savage congregation, of the Brethren or German Baptists, worships in a frame meeting-house, erected in the eastern part of the township in 1881 at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars. The first ministers of this church were: Jonathan Kelso, bishop; Nathaniel Merrill, John Meyers, L. A. Peck, Samuel Miller, Samuel Moss, Joel Nagy, Edward Hostetler, Daniel Fike and J. W. Peck. This is a branch of the Elk Lick church, and has forty members.

S. S. Flickinger

Annie M. Flickinger

S. S. FLICKINGER.

The Flickingers are of German extraction. We first learn of J. D. Flickinger, one of the representatives of this family, in Dauphin county, where he married Susan Will, of English extraction. They moved to Virginia, but ultimately settled near Savage Mountain. Mr. Flickinger died March 8, 1820, aged sixty-two years, and his wife January 1, 1840, aged seventy-seven years. They became the parents of eleven children—George, Susan, Peter, Jacob, Abraham, John, Polly, Daniel, Kate, Samuel and Leah. All are now deceased except Daniel, aged eighty-three, and Kate, aged eighty-one years.

Samuel Flickinger, who was born November 11, 1805, when a boy sixteen years of age, came to Summit township. Here he engaged with his brother, Abraham, who had preceded him, to learn the coopers' trade, and followed it for a livelihood until his marriage, December 7, 1832, to Elizabeth Buechley, who was born November 27, 1809. He then purchased the farm in Summit township, where the Cumberland & Elk Lick Coal Company's mines are now located. He afterward purchased two more farms, and both were disposed of to above-named coal company, advantageously. In 1864 he purchased the farm in Elk Lick township owned by his son, S. S. He also purchased several other farms and some land in the west. When Mr. Flickinger came to Summit township, all his worldly possessions consisted of an ax, and he was very indifferently clothed. He, however, overcame all obstacles to financial success, and at the time of his death, May 5, 1873, he had accumulated one hundred thousand dollars, thus showing what industry and economy, coupled with good judgment, can accomplish. His wife survived him only a few months, her death occurring December 1, 1873. Both were members of the Brethren church. They were blessed with nine children, viz.: Catharine, William, Mary, Sally, Nancy, Susan, Samuel S., Elizabeth and Eliza. Samuel S. Flickinger was born April 12, 1847, and received a good common-school education. In 1871 he purchased the home farm of two hundred and fifteen acres, and subsequently added one hundred and seventy-seven acres, so that he now possesses one of the fine farms of this section of the county, a fine view of which can be seen on the opposite page. Its location is admirable. He also possesses one-fourth section of land in Thayer county, Nebraska. Mr. Flickinger is deeply interested in the breeding of fine stock, and has imported several carloads of Durham cattle from Kentucky, and it is conceded that he has the finest stock in this section. He was instrumental in forming an association for the purpose of importing Percheron-Norman and Clydesdale horses, which is highly creditable to him, and it is to such men that the country is indebted for the measure of progress it has made. January 24, 1869, he was married to Anna M., daughter of John W. Beachy, who was born February 13, 1849. They have five children—Milton, Susan, Bertha, Lizzie, Alberta, John and Dillon Parker.

RESIDENCE OF S.S. FLICKINGER, ELK LICK TP., SOMERSET CO., PA.

Somerfield Methodist Episcopal Church.—The house of worship belonging to this congregation was erected in 1842. It is a frame building and cost one thousand dollars. The first minister was Rev. John L. Irwin; first trustees: Dr. William Fry, James Black, Zalmon Luddington, Joshua Johnson, Joseph S. Hagans, Rev. John Bowlin and John Easter. The present membership is about eighty; sabbath-school pupils, about forty.

Newbury Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in Addison township at an early date. Among the leading members were: Edward and John Kemp, John Heston and John Forshey. A house of worship was erected in 1812, and occupied until 1834, when it was torn down. Among the preachers were: Revs. Robert Hanna, John White, James Wilson, John Everhart, Robert Boyd, Jacob Snyder and others.

Silbaugh Methodist Episcopal Church.—Between 1825 and 1830 a Methodist class was formed by William Silbaugh, James Boardman and others. Worship was held in private houses and schoolhouses until 1879, when a frame meeting-house was erected, at a cost of about nine hundred dollars. The church was built under the administration of Rev. J. B. Taylor and Rev. F. B. Murray. William Silbaugh, Jonas McClintock, John Daniels, James Y. McClintock, Isaiah Silbaugh and Josiah McClintock were appointed trustees. The present membership is about twenty-four in the church and forty-five in the sabbath school.

Listonburg Methodist Episcopal Church.—Trinity Methodist Episcopal church at Listonburg was erected in 1872, at a cost of two thousand dollars. The pastors have been Revs. L. W. Hazlep, L. R. Markwood, W. E. Wolf, C. E. Simmons, William Shuff and W. B. Dorsey. The first trustees were Thomas Liston, Hiram Mitchell, Jesse Liston, Alfred Mitchell and George Wass. The first steward and classleader was Jesse Liston. The church now has about fifty members, and the sabbath school about ninety pupils.

Evangelical Association.—The church of the Evangelical Association, at Harnedsville, was built in 1876, at a cost of about six hundred dollars. The first minister was Rev. Mr. White. Noah Bird is the principal church officer. The congregation is small.

CHAPTER LXXII.

NORTHAMPTON.

Organization of the Township—Slow Progress of Improvement—Few Early Settlements—Glencoe—Johnsburg—First Events—First Stores, Hotels, Etc.—First Mills in the Township.

NORTHAMPTON, formed from a portion of Southampton township, was organized in 1852. It is a rugged and mountainous region, small both in population and in territory. A few families made their homes within the present boundaries of the township at an early date. Many came here and made small improvements, became discouraged, and left to seek a more promising field of labor. The progress of improvement has been very slow, and the pioneer's work, clearing land and fitting it for cultivation, is still going on. The building of the railroad somewhat enhanced the value of the land in this township, and gave an impetus to the work of improvement. The present inhabitants are mainly the descendants of the pioneers of the earlier settled portions of Somerset county.

Philip Poorbaugh, one of the earliest pioneers, emigrated from Germany to York county, Pennsylvania, prior to the revolutionary war. After the war he moved to the present township of Northampton. During the first years of his residence here, he was obliged to go to Chambersburg for salt and other supplies. The settlers found it difficult to obtain even the necessaries of life. Salt was high and difficult to be procured at almost any price. Mills and stores were far distant, and the settlers, as far as possible, lived upon the scanty products of their own toil. In 1793 Philip Poorbaugh obtained a warrant for seven hundred and ten acres of land, upon part of which some of his descendants still live. His children were Henry, Philip, John and George. John, the third son, was born in 1795, and lived near his birthplace, working at farming, until his death, in 1862. Henry removed to Indiana in 1848. The other sons all lived and died in Northampton township. John married Elizabeth Gerry, and was the father of Jacob, Samuel, John, Matthias, Gideon, Herman and Ellen. Herman and Ellen are dead. Jacob, who lives on a part of the old homestead, has served two terms as justice of the peace. Samuel is living in Glencoe. He is the father of S. P. Poorbaugh, the merchant at

Glencoe. Gideon enlisted in Illinois, and served three years in the late war.

Daniel Bauman made the first clearing in the southern part of the township. Mr. Bauman moved from Brother's Valley to this township in 1824, and bought three hundred acres of unimproved land from Simon Hay. He built a sawmill in 1824, which he operated until 1855, when he died at the age of seventy-four years. Mr. Bauman was a soldier in the war of 1812, for nearly a year. He married Catharine Poorbaugh, and was the father of twelve children: Jacob (deceased), Gideon, Henry, John (deceased), William, Jehu, Matthias, Joel, Simon, Elizabeth (deceased), Dinah and Catharine. Joel and Simon served in the late war three years, and both were wounded in the service. Jehu and Matthias served for six months. William Poorbaugh is living on a part of the farm formerly owned by his father. He is a carpenter by trade, but is at present engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Excepting Dinah (Depew) and Catharine (Fritz), who are in the west, all the surviving members of the family are residents of Somerset county.

Joseph Coughenour, one of the early pioneers of Somerset county, was of Swiss descent. He came to the county about 1789, and settled in Allegheny township, where he died in 1835. He was the father of six children: Mary, Joseph, Samuel, John and Isaac, deceased, and David, living. John Coughenour settled in Northampton township in 1852 and died in 1862. His son Herman, a cabinetmaker by trade, but at present engaged in farming, settled in this township in 1849.

The first gristmill within the limits of Northampton township was the Southampton mill, built by Henry T. Wilt in 1845. He also erected a sawmill about the same time. Mr. Wilt is a native of England, who came to this country about 1830. He is the owner of more than twelve thousand acres of land. The first store in the township was kept by David Hay, in 1848. The first election was held at the house of John Poorbaugh. The oldest citizen of the township is John Kessler, aged eighty years.

The following is the assessor's list of owners of real property in Northampton township, in the year 1852: Henry Albright, Sam. Burkhard, Jona. Bitner, Sam. Boyer, Geo. Brideham, Val. Bridcham, John Brideham, Jona. Burcket, Jos. P. Boyer, Benj. Boyer; Josiah Boyd, blacksmith; Jesse Boyer, blacksmith; Wm. F. Bittner, Sam. M. Bowman, Jesse Baughman, Geo. Beck, Catharine Bidinger, Dan. Bowman, John Bowman, Gid. Bowman, Eph. Broadwater; William R. Benard, miller; Fred. Bidner, Rudolph Boos, Levi Cochenour, Dan. Caton, Josiah Cochenour, Benjamin Coneby, Adam Cook, Henry Craft, Herman Cochenour, Solomon Cook, Jac. Caler, Roland Caton, Martin Caton, Geo. Commara, John D. Caton, Jonas Caton, John Cochenour, John Crosby, Jac. Clitz, Wm. H. Crosby, Elias Caton, Isaac Crosby, Wm. Crichfield, John J. Crichfield, Wm. Dively, John Deofler; John Deets, blacksmith; Pat. Dorsey, John Didenbark, Jos. Emrick, Emanuel Extine, Sam Elrick, Jos. Ebert, Jac. Ernst, John Ellet, Dr. Geo. Flichtinger, Hezekiah Fair, Mich. Flickinger, Dr. Daniel Fichtner, Adam Fichtner, Fichtner & Dively; John Fichtner, tavernkeeper; Henry Fink, Conrad Felger, Jos. Farver, Geo. A. Flickinger, Mich. Fink; Sam. P. Geiger, tavernkeeper; John Geiger, Sr., Josiah Geiger, Rich. Geiger, Henry Geiger, John Geiger, Jr., S. Gisler, Geo. Geiger, Sr., Geo. Geiger, Jr., Dan. G. Geiger, Jac. M. Hutzel, John P. Hutzel; Adam Hammer, blacksmith; Jona. Hensel, David Hay, Eli Kendle, —— Knepp, John Korns, John Kesler, Philip Hay, Edward Hardy, Annanias Heffley, John Leonard, Jona. Long, Levi Long, Joseph Lybarger, Jona. Lazer, Dan. Lepley, Henry Miller, Dan. Martz, John Mull, Andrew Mull, Reu. Moyer, Wm. Martz, Wm. May; Dan. Morris, millwright; Conrad Miller, Israel Miller, Lorans Morris, Reuben Moser, John McCusker; John McCleary, fuller; Aug. Mees; Wm. Null, blacksmith; Adam Poorbaugh, Geo. Poorbaugh, Uriah Poorbaugh, Ph. Poorbaugh, Jac. Poorbaugh, Sam. Poorbaugh, John Poorbaugh, Sr., John P. Poorbaugh, Sam. Philson, Wm. Reasman, John Rupel, Jos. Ranker, Abr. Rhoads, Andrew Poorbaugh, Jac. Sweitzer, Adam Spuky, Hugh Schrock, Geo. P. Sweitzer, Geo. Sweitzer, Dan. Sweitzer, Cornelius Sweitzer, Geo. Shumaker, Sam. Shaffer, Jos. Smith, Eli. Shockey, Jere. Shockey, Jona. Shafer; Dan. Shafer, blacksmith; George Fressler, Levi Fressler, John Fresler, Wm. Tumbleston, Dav. Weisel, And. Wagaman, Peter Walker, Hiram Will, John Weimer, Josiah Witt, Paul Wertz.

GLENCOE.

Glencoe, a small village, is a railroad station on the Baltimore & Ohio road. The first settler

on the tract of which Glencoe now occupies the center was Benjamin Critchfield, who came from Maryland prior to 1793. At the latter date he obtained a warrant for one hundred and nineteen and one-half acres of land. Critchfield's son, Absalom, became owner of the place in 1820, and, some years later, sold it to Alexander Philson. Thomas Liese was the next owner, succeeded in 1834 by Daniel Boyer.

As a village, Glencoe dates from the building of the railroad. The first store was kept by Augustus Dom, in 1869. Chauncy F. Stoner started the first blacksmith-shop, and is still in business. David Hay built the first hotel, in 1874. Samuel Wilt was the first landlord. The present proprietor of the hotel is Joseph Sheets. Glencoe postoffice was established in 1881.

J. L. Snyder, a native of Huntingdon county, came to Glencoe in 1872. For one year he acted as night operator, and since that time he has been station agent at Glencoe.

S. P. Poorbaugh has been in the mercantile business at Glencoe since 1879. He has a good store, and is conducting a successful business. Mr. Poorbaugh served as township constable in 1878, and was appointed postmaster in 1881.

JOHNSBURG.

The first house in Johnsburg was the church, erected in 1866. The land on which the village is built was owned by Henry Miller. J. M. Stief erected the first house, and began keeping the first store in 1868. He continued in the mercantile business until 1876, when he was succeeded by the present merchant, J. H. Miller. Johnsburg postoffice was established in 1871.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Organization of the Township — Its Coal and Mineral Deposits — Valuable Resources—Early Industries—Borough of Wellersburg — An Account of its Origin and Growth — The Iron Industry — Its Decline and the Consequences — Churches of the Township and Borough.

SOUTHAMPTON township was formed in 1801. It then included the present townships of Allegheny, Greenville, Northampton and Larimer.

The township contains considerable good farming land, and is rich in mineral deposits. Mr. Henry R. Strong, of Philadelphia, made a geological examination of the coal lands of this township, in 1855, his observations being confined to an area of seven hundred and thirty-five acres, situated southwest from Wellersburg. The coal veins are general, extending throughout the township.

"In the proved state," says Mr. Strong, "it will be seen that there is, in this locality, a thickness of coal measure of more than six hundred feet, including more than twenty-four feet of coal. Besides, there are several seams known to exist which have not been fully proved, and the thickness of which could not be ascertained." Jacob Witt, William Troutman, George Weller and Isaac Harden worked the first coal mines in this township.

In addition to coal, there are valuable deposits of iron and limestone. The limestone is found in two strata, of six and three feet depth respectively. One of the limestone beds contains stone of a superior quality for smelting purposes. Thus all the materials for the manufacture of iron, are found together. The coal of this locality is of excellent quality, and has been pronounced by experts the equal of any in the state.

William Troutman, Sr., Frederick Reichard, Henry Close, Jacob Uhl, Adam Lepley, John Baker and Jacob Reiber were among the earliest settlers in Southampton township.

The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants of Southampton township in 1805, copied from the tax duplicate for that year in the county commissioners' office at Somerset: Samuel Arnold (still), Christian Albright, Jac. Anderson, Luke Asher, Nielous (?) Bill, David Baughman, Widow Blewbaugh, Conrad Bell, Jos. Bayer, Benj. Bayer, Christian Baughman, Stofel Brechner, Jonathan Bayer, Lepleys Bayer, Henry Baker, Ludwick Bare, John Bartley (mills), Jac. Barkhard, Sr. (weaver), Jac. Barkhard, Jr., Jas. Barey, John Barkhard, Philip Bell, Nathan Crichfield, Wm. Crichfield, Jos. Crichfield, Carter H. Horn, Isaac Crichfield, Ph. Candle, John Crist (miller), Benj. Crichfield, Wm. Dorey, Wm. Dibton, John Ditner, Dorey, Blake & Pew, Cornelius Deware, Andrew Emrich, Jac. Flickinger, Jac. Geiger, Henry Glose, John Geiger, Dan. Gaumer, Jac. Gaumer, Peter Gestner, —— Graford, Ludwick Grisinger, Jac. Givler, Christian Gensler, Christian Heiman, Ph. Heiman, Geo. Harden, Thos. Harden, Seth Harden, John Hahn,

John Hentz, Wm. Hardy, Isaac Harden (still), Hay & Countryman, Henry Imhoff (sawmill), Nich. Kolman, Jac. Korn (mill and sawmill), Michael Korn, Fred. Kles, John Kentle, —— Kline, John Komp (still), Jos. Kochanour, Geo. Kook (sawmill), Peter Kendle, Jos. Lidig, Wm. & Geo. Lidig (still), Jac. Lidig, Geo. Long (still), Adam Lepley (still), Jac. Lepley, Geo. Lidig, Jac. Mertz, Widow Mertz, McNorris Morris (blacksmith), John Myer, Moses Maginey, John Makern, Augustine Miller, Henry Moll, John Moll, John Moser, Nathan Major, Jac. Neihard, Sr., Ph. Purbaugh, Sam. Riddle, Adam Sterner, Christian Shokey, Val. Shokey, Widow Shortz, John Stoner, Christian Startz, Jr., Mich. Shever, Adam Shyry, Jac. Shwartz (still), Geo. Shultz, Conrad Shalus, Ph. Shreiver, Peter Sweitzer, Jac. Springer, Springer & Moll, John Shever, Val. Shyry (weaver), Christian Starts, Sr., Adam Starts (sawmill), Barnard Stoner, Jac. Shultz, Peter Shumaker, Wm. Troutman, Peter Troutman, Jac. Uhl, Martin Winebrugh, Jac. Witt, Paul Welker, John Welker, James Watson, Benj. Williams, Jac. Weiand, Fred. Zufall, Peter Wingard, Peter Wilhelm. Single freemen: Danl. Korn, Dav. Moll, Henry Hayman, Jos. Hardy, Sam. Arnold, Jos. Arnold, Geo. Schurtz, Henry Schurtz, Benj. Troutman, Ph. Shryer, John Sutter, Yost Brechner, J. Rich'd Gaumer, Wm. Lidig, Geo. Fleckinger, Henry Shultz.

Jost Leidig came from Berks county soon after the revolution, and settled on the farm now owned by William Emrick. William Martz, also from Berks county, a millwright by trade, was among the first settlers. He built a mill on Gladden's run, at an early date. Valentine Shiery, a blacksmith, was another pioneer.

David Baughman improved the farm now owned by John D. Roddy & Co. A man named Sheckley improved the farm now owned by Jonathan Boyer. Joseph Boyer settled on the "Red Barn" property. He was from Berks county. Jacob Blum, a blacksmith; Christian Sturtz, a German; Andrew Emrick, a German, and Caspar Albright were early settlers.

Jacob Rhoads improved part of the Jonathan Emrick farm, and Jacob Hahn, from Berks county, a part of the Dennis Comp farm. John Comp, from Berks county, Asher, Davis, Linn, Martin Kartner; Yargle Keller, a stonemason; Peter Troutman, George Geller and Frederick Seiver were all among the first settlers.

William Troutman was born in 1792, on the farm of his father, William Troutman, who was one of the early settlers of Southampton township. William, Jr., was a soldier of 1812. He followed farming, and died in 1881. His wife was Christina Korns, and their children were: Michael, William, Enoch and Mary (Reiber), living; Charles, John, Hiram, Susannah (Cook), Catharine (Hoyman), Delilah (Reiber) and Elizabeth (Wilhelm), dead.

On the farm owned by William Troutman, Jr., four hundred or five hundred yards from the house, there are a number of Indian graves. The surrounding land, a space of ten acres, was an old clearing, as far back as the memory of the oldest resident extends, and is supposed to mark the site of an Indian village or camping-ground.

John Baker was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1784. Very early in life, he came to this county and settled where Wellersburg now is, before a single hut marked the site of the town. He afterward bought and cleared the farm on which his son Benjamin now lives. He followed farming and blacksmithing. Mr. Baker married Polly Albright, and was the father of seventeen children. He died in 1853. The surviving members of his family are: Benjamin, Jonathan, Solomon, Jesse, David, Michael, Joseph, Maria (Lepley), Kate (Getty) and Susan (Knepp). Benjamin Baker, now an old resident, is living on the old homestead where he was born. He purchased the farm from his father in 1851.

The Lepleys were among the earliest settlers. Valentine Lepley, born in 1803, is still living, and is among the oldest residents in the township.

The first gristmill in Southampton township was built by Jacob Korns, where Wellersburg now is, about the year 1809. In the same building the first carding-mill in the township was placed, and put in operation, by William S. and Daniel De Haven, in 1830. The entire structure, then owned by George Weller, was destroyed by fire, in 1837, and has never been rebuilt.

Jacob Uhl erected the second gristmill in the township, about 1810, on land now owned by Eli Shaffer. This mill is now run by Hertman Reitz.

Kennell's gristmill, four miles northeast of Wellersburg, was built by George Leydig, about

1818. It was rebuilt in 1853, by Jonathan Kennell, who still owns it.

The old gristmill on the Dennis Comp farm, was converted into a woolenmill in 1873, and is the only one in the township.

William Troutman erected the first distillery in the township. It is the only one now in operation. Distilleries were very common in the days of the early settlers, almost every farmer having one.

WELLERSBURG.

Wellersburg was laid out in 1830, and incorporated as a borough in 1857. The town is now in a dilapidated state, having been steadily declining since the abandonment of the iron industry in 1866. It contains a population of about two hundred and fifty, and has one hotel, three stores, one blacksmith-shop, one wagonmaker's shop, one tannery, one slaughter-house. There are two churches in the borough, and a schoolhouse (formerly a church building) with a seating capacity of two hundred. George Weller was the founder of the town. He purchased the land on which it is built, from Jacob Korns. The first house in the place was erected by Jeremiah Wingert, in 1833. He also started a tannery in 1834. A Mr. Barnes built the first store. His successor in the mercantile business was John R. Brinham. Brinham erected the first brick house in the place, and still occupies it. It is the only brick structure in the township. Jacob Cook built the first tavern, and Gideon Shaffer the first blacksmith-shop.

The town grew slowly, like most country villages, until the building of the furnace brought a sudden influx of population.

The Wellersburg furnace was built in 1855. The Union Coal and Iron Company, its projector and first owner, was organized in 1854. The furnace, when in active operation, produced about three hundred tons of iron per month, and the industry, in all its departments, afforded employment to about two hundred men. The furnace continued in operation at different times, until 1866, when it was abandoned. The collapse of this industry was the death-blow of the growth and prosperity of Wellersburg.

Gideon Shaffer was born in 1799, in Southampton township, where his parents were early settlers. He followed blacksmithing until his death, in 1862. Barbara Kennell was the maiden name of his wife. Their children were: Levi (deceased), John (deceased), Eli, William, Solomon (deceased), Rebecca (Witt), Elizabeth (Kennell), Anna (Clossew), Susan (Beale), deceased, Lucinda (deceased) and Harriet (Johnson). Mrs. Gideon Shaffer is still living in Wellersburg, at the age of eighty. She has been a member of the Reformed church over sixty years. Eli Shaffer, the oldest living son, follows blacksmithing in Wellersburg, in the shop built by his father. He has held the offices of constable and school director.

Jeremiah Wingert was born in Brother's Valley township, in 1790. He moved to Alleghany county, Maryland, when young, and there died in 1823. He was a farmer and distiller. He married Catharine Frank, and was the father of six children. His oldest son, Jeremiah, born in Alleghany county, Maryland, and now seventy-one years of age, moved to Wellersburg in 1833, and purchased a lot from George Weller. In 1834 he erected a tannery, which he still operates — the first and only one in Southampton township. Mr. Wingert manufactures about five hundred hides into leather each year, besides about three hundred sheep and calf skins.

John Moser, a native of Germany, came to America in 1833, and settled in Franklin county. In 1856 he removed to Southampton township, where he died in 1861. Henry Moser, his son, came to America in 1833, and to Somerset county in 1855. He is now engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Moser purchased his store from Isaac Augustine. The latter bought from Jacob Cook, who erected it.

Michael Long, Esq., of Wellersburg, is a native of Milford township. A sketch of his parentage will be found in the history of that township. Mr. Long resides in the borough, and is engaged in farming, He was first elected justice of the peace in 1862, and has since held the office continuously.

CHURCHES.

Wellersburg Reformed and Lutheran church was organized by Rev. Henry Giesy, about the year 1803. There is no account of the building of the first church. The principal early members were from the Uhl, Hoyman, Witt, Korns, Wilhelm and Reichert families; later, the Wingert and Gaumer families were added. The present church edifice cost about twenty-one hundred dollars. It was dedicated June 5, 1857.

The church, once large, now has a membership of thirty-five. Most of the members left on account of the lack of employment when the furnace business suspended.

The first regular pastor was Rev. Henry Giesy, Reformed, who began his labors in 1798. Then followed Revs. H. Heyer, C. Lepley, C. Wittmer, S. P. Nellis, A. Cupp, H. J. Ketzmiller, Strausz, Crebs and Pfähler, Lutheran. The Reformed pastors have been Revs. Giesy, J. H. Keefer, H. E. F. Voigt, H. G. Ebbekan and B. Knepper. Rev. Knepper has served as pastor from 1846 to the present, a long period of faithful stewardship, during which his efforts have been greatly blessed. Preaching, formerly all German, is now in English only.

Rev. Benjamin Knepper, son of John Knepper, was born in Somerset county in 1816. His education was gained by his own researches, aided by the limited school privileges of early years. On June 7, 1846, he was licensed as a minister of the Reformed church; on June 18, he preached his first sermon as a licensed minister in the old church at Wellersburg, and in November, 1846, he was settled as pastor over Wellersburg congregation. During the long term of his pastorate, Mr. Knepper has baptized nineteen hundred and fifty-seven persons, confirmed eight hundred and fourteen, married four hundred and ten couples, and preached five hundred and ninety-one funeral sermons. Though now sixty-seven years of age, he is pursuing his labors with all the vigor of early manhood. He has four regular appointments, which he reaches on foot, and on an average delivers one hundred and forty sermons per year.

Comp's Reformed and Lutheran church is an old organization. In the first church-book nothing but baptisms are recorded. The date of the first baptism is 1810. The Comp, Troutman and Leidig families were the principal early members of this congregation.

Revs. Hunger, Heyer, Finkel, Meyer, Schlögel, Stuft, and John Nunner were Lutheran pastors; Revs. H. J. E. Voigt and H. Ebbekan, Reformed. The present pastor, Rev. B. Knepper, has been in charge since 1880.

The first church was probably erected about 1809. The present was dedicated in November, 1880. The membership is between forty and fifty. The services are conducted in German and English, alternately.

Gladden's Run Reformed and Lutheran church commenced with six members in Hoyman's schoolhouse in 1846. In November, 1872, the congregation was regularly organized by Rev. B. Knepper, the pastor, who is still in charge. The first church officers were Israel Emrich and Andrew Everlain, elders; Bailey Shumaker and Samuel Shumaker, deacons. The oldest members were Jonathan Emrich, Benjamin Baker, A. Getz, Frederick Hasselroth, Solomon Shumaker, Nathan Emrich and D. Liebau. The church edifice, erected at a cost of about two thousand dollars, was dedicated November 24, 1872. Present membership of the church, eighty-four; sabbath school, forty-five. The preaching is alternately English and German. It was formerly wholly in German.

Savage Run Reformed and Lutheran church, commonly called Fink's church, was organized by Rev. B. Knepper in 1849. The house of worship was erected in the fall of the same year at a cost of about nine hundred dollars. The first church officers were: Michael Fink, elder; Israel Shumaker, deacon, for the Reformed; Michael Moser, elder; George Tressler, deacon, for the Lutherans. Other original members were: Jacob Fink, Jonathan Bittinger, M. Bittinger and A. Wessner. The present membership is thirty-one. Services are held both in English and German. Rev. B. Knepper has ministered to this congregation from its organization to the present time.

The church of the Evangelical Association in Wellersburg was built about 1852, and cost eight hundred dollars. The building was erected by Jacob Albright. The church has but a small membership at present.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

MIDDLE CREEK.

Township Organization — Origin of the Name — Early Settlers and their Experiences — Later Settlers — Early Mills — Present Manufacturing Industries — The Village of New Lexington — The Lutheran Church.

MIDDLE CREEK township is called after the stream of the same name which flows about midway between Laurel Hill and Cox's creeks. The township was organized in 1853.

The township contains several small veins of coal, which are mined for local use. A good

quality of limestone is found. Considerable quantities of iron ore exist, but as yet they have not been utilized.

Caspar Harbaugh is supposed to have been one of the earliest pioneers in the present territory of Middle Creek township. He was originally from Germany. He served under Gen. Braddock in 1775, and resided in the eastern part of this state until 1789. In the spring of 1790 he came to the wild and sparsely inhabited region since known as Somerset county, and settled on the farm where Hiram Tedrow now lives, bringing with him a wife and two or three children. Harbaugh passed nearly all of the remainder of his life in this township. He died at the age of ninety years.

A few months after Harbaugh's arrival, Elijah Lyons, from Virginia, came and settled on the farm now owned by Alexander Moore. He was then a young man, but was married before coming to this neighborhood.

About 1791 Andrew Putman, from Maryland, settled on a farm adjoining that of Caspar Harbaugh. Like the other early settlers, he leased land from landholders residing in Philadelphia. Mr. Putman lived to be quite aged. He died about 1850. The farm on which he settled is now owned by Peter Whipkey.

Daniel Moore emigrated from New Jersey to this county about 1800. After making a location and beginning improvements on a farm in the southern part of this township, he left, and for some years led the life of an itinerant miller, working in various places. Later he returned to his farm and made rapid improvements upon it. He died in 1844, and his wife (Mary King) in 1852. They reared eight children, five of whom are still living. One son is in Ohio; Jesse is an old resident of this township; Catharine (Gross) lives in Milford township; and Mrs. Barron and Mrs. Whipkey, in Middle Creek. Jesse Moore is the father of Philip K. Moore, who owns a beautiful farm of two hundred and forty acres in the northern part of this township. Though Mr. Moore, senior, has passed the alloted threescore years and ten, he is still active; and being a man of observation and good memory, recalls much that is interesting concerning the early settlers, their customs and manner of life.

Alexander C. Moore, another son of Jesse Moore, is a prosperous farmer, residing one mile north of New Lexington.

William Moore was born and reared in this township. In 1838 he came into possession of the homestead farm, inherited from his father. He married Rosanna, daughter of George Pile, an early pioneer of this township, and reared five children: Louisa (Mognet), Cyrus B., Walter F., H. D. and Lyman K.

Cyrus B. served in the late war, and, after its close, established himself in the mercantile business at New Lexington, in 1866. He is still conducting a prosperous business. Dr. H. D. Moore read medicine, and, after graduating, settled in New Lexington, where he now has a successful practice.

George Pile located in this township in 1818, on the farm which he bought of Andrew Putman, his father-in-law. He expended much hard labor in improving his farm and bringing it into good condition. He married Salome Putman. Their son, Josiah, is one of the thrifty farmers of this township. He resides upon a farm which he purchased of Samuel Barclay.

George Putman was born in Somerset county, and lived in Milford township. His son John commenced life for himself as a farmer in 1848. He owns a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he purchased from his uncle, Michael Putman. Mr. Putman was a soldier in the late war; enlisted in the nine months' service in 1863. He has taken an active interest in educational matters, and has served as school director several terms.

George Barron became a resident of Middle Creek township in 1817, moving from a neighboring township. His mother was captured by the Indians in Morrison's cove. (For particulars, see sketch of Milford township.) Mr. Barron purchased a farm of John Weyant, and devoted his lifetime to improving it. His family consisted of ten children, all of whom are still living. Moses Barron owns one hundred and seventy acres of land in this township and operates a gristmill. He is a miller by trade, having learned the business thoroughly.

On the same site where Barron's mill now stands John Koozer erected a gristmill in 1806. It was largely patronized by the early settlers. Koozer's mill passed through various changes of owners, and, until it was purchased by Mr. Barron, always retained its original name. Peter Koozer had a carding-mill put in operation as early as 1808, near the present site of Baker's woolen-factory.

Jacob Baker was reared near Rockwood. In 1855 he came to Middle Creek township, and purchased from Thomas Van Horn one-half interest in a woolen-factory. The following year Jeremiah Pile became his partner and the two conducted the business for six years. Mr. Baker's mill is almost new, having been built by him in 1876, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. The factory contains a full set of carding-machines, a spinning-jenny and three looms. It is run by water-power. Mr. Baker manufactures blankets, cassimeres, waterproofs, barred flannels and yarns. Since his residence here he has made important improvements. Besides erecting the factory, he has built a brick house and a stable.

Hiram Tedrow moved from Milford to Middle Creek township in 1859, and settled on a farm known as the David Young farm, which he purchased from Dennis Hay. Mr. Tedrow has greatly improved his place. The farm consists of two hundred and twenty acres, and is in a high state of cultivation. The wife of Mr. Tedrow is Amanda C., daughter of Jesse Moore, an old resident of this township. Mr. Tedrow is a son of John K. Tedrow, whose parents were early settlers in this county. During the civil war Hiram was drafted into the army twice.

William R. King is a son of Mesmore King, who lived for many years in this township, although he was born in a neighboring township. The elder Mr. King was the owner of extensive tracts of land in various parts of the township. In 1875 he disposed of the greater part of his property and removed to Westmoreland county. William R. has also accumulated, as the result of industry and good management, extensive quantities of land, and is today the owner of over sixteen hundred acres.

Hon. Jacob R. McMillen was born and reared in old Turkey-Foot township, of which both his father and grandfather were residents. The name of the latter was Rush, and he was a soldier in the revolutionary war. J. R. McMillen came to Middle Creek in 1847, located in the southern part of the township, and purchased a tannery of Harris Luddington — an eccentric old gentleman, who was a "jack-of-all-trades" — a tanner, merchant, minister, lawyer, doctor, etc. Luddington had established the tannery and operated it only a few years when Mr. McMillen took charge. The latter had learned his trade with his father in Paddytown, in this county. Mr. McMillen conducted the business successfully for thirty-one years, then turned the management of it over to his sons, R. S. and J. J. McMillen, who are now conducting it. Mr. McMillen has been prominent in public affairs and an active member of the republican party. In 1866 he was elected associate judge of the county, and held the office during a term of five years. He was elected to the state legislature in 1872 and served two terms.

Michael Ansell settled on Laurel Hill in 1866, having purchased six hundred acres of land of Samuel King. The farm had been improved years before by John Pile, now of Fayette county. Mr. Ansell's farm is very rich in iron ore. There is also a mineral spring, the waters of which possess great medicinal virtues, situated upon the place. Mr. Ansell served in the late war in Co. C, 142d regt. Penn. Vols., and was in a number of severe engagements, but fortunately escaped being wounded. He enlisted in 1861 and was mustered out at the close of the war.

Joseph B. Critchfield, an old resident of Middle Creek, was born in Milford township. Early in life he came to Middle Creek, and after working several years at various avocations, married Harriet King and settled on a farm which he purchased of Elizabeth Miller, of Salem, New Jersey. After residing on this farm twenty-two years, he sold it to Walter Moore, and subsequently bought back thirty-eight acres of it, upon which he at present resides.

Isaac Barron, son of John N. Barron, who was a native of Berks county, settled in Middle Creek in 1868, on a farm purchased of Abraham Hostetler, which he greatly improved. Isaac Barron's mother, as mentioned in the history of Milford township, was captured by the Indians. Mr. Barron married Charlotte Moore. Two of their children are living: William H., who was a soldier in the late war and now resides upon the homestead, and Mrs. Anna Rebecca Meyers, in Fayette county.

The first gristmill and the first sawmill in the township were built by Philip King, on Middle Creek, about 1880.

The first store in the township was started by Elias Stahl, about 1840. Stahl continued in business fifteen years, then sold out to Henry F. Schell.

In Middle Creek township the following industries are at present carried on: Two grist-

mills, one on Laurel Hill creek, owned by Moses Barron, the other on Middle Creek, owned by Israel Gross. The one general store and postoffice (at New Lexington) are kept by Cyrus B. Moore. Baker's woolen-factory is elsewhere alluded to.

The following is a copy of the official list of voters of Middle Creek township in 1854, one year after the organization of the township: John Boyts, Christian Barkley, Dav. Barkley, Jr., John Bongard, Geo. Barron, Benj. Bowman, Moses Barron, H. B. Barnes, Henry Boucher, John Boucher, Chas. Cramer, Josiah Crise, John Cummins, Jos. B. Crichfield, Dav. Cramer, Gabriel Christner, John Davis, Geo. Enos, Adam Felderkerchner, Geo. Ferguson, Jac. Gary, Adam Gary, John Hidler, A. B. Hostetler, Jos. Herrington, Jac. Hechler, Wm. Henry, John Hersh, John Infield, Derrick Kreger, John King, Henry Kreger, Jos. King, John R. King, Missimer King, Cassimer King, Sam. Kooser, Dan. Lee, Jona. Lions, Jac. L. Miller, Dan. A. Miller, Jesse Moore, John G. Miller, Jac. R. McMullen, Chas. McLelland, Abr. R. Miller, Mich. Nicholas, Hugh Nichel, Geo. Pile, Dav. Pletcher, Sam. Pletcher, Christian Phillippi, Sam. Phillippi, John L. Sayler, Jere. Sayler, Christian Schrock, Jac. C. Schrock, Henry L. Snyder, Dewald Snyder, Levi Snyder, Chris. Speicher, Jos. Saylor, Jona. Sayer, John D. Snyder, Mich. Sanner, Dav. Tedrow, Derrick Trimpe, Fred Uphouse, Henry Uphouse, Thos. Vanhorn, Abr. Walker, Henry Weyand, Peter Whipkey, Dav. Young, Dav. Younkin, Eli Sayler, Dav. Sayler, Francis Singer, Amos Schrock, Solomon Pile, Jere Pile, David'n Pletcher, John Weyand, Jac. Speicher, Peter Speicher, Noah S. Snyder, Sol. Boucher, Cassimer Cramer, Emanuel Caron, Geo. Feldkerchner, John Gross, Dav. Hoop, Hiram King, Geo. King, Arnold Kuhlman, Geo. Leer, Elijah Lyons, Jas. Mickey, Geo. Mickey, Jos. Mognet, Josiah Pile, Wm. Putman, Dav. Pletcher, Sol. Young, Isaac Younkin, Simon Barron, Chauncy Barron, Hiram Barron, Dan'l Barkley, Hiram Boucher, Sam. Cramer, Chauncy Cramer, Wm. Curry, Geo. Davis, J. G. Elder, Jona. Emert, Jac. Hechler, Jr., Aaron Hechler, Josiah Heminger, Chauncy Meyers, Eli Younkin.

NEW LEXINGTON.

The village of New Lexington was laid out September 14, 1824, on the land of David and Magdalena Tedrow. The village is in the southeastern part of the township, three miles west of New Centreville, in the midst of a thriving neighborhood. Its population consists of about one dozen families. The place contains one general store, a postoffice, three shoeshops, two smithshops and a tannery.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Middle Creek Evangelical Lutheran church was organized by Rev. William Uhl in 1850. Prior to the organization there had been preaching in the Putman schoolhouse for five or six years. The church edifice was erected in 1850, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. The first church officers were: Diedrich Kreger, William Moore, George Pile and Frederick Uphouse. The pastors have been: Revs. Solomon McHenry, J. K. Bricker, John Tomlinson, Charles Young, Josiah Zimmerman, Reuben Smith, John Unruh and —— Zinn.

CHAPTER LXXV.

ALLEGHENY.

Organization of the Township — Slow Progress of Settlement — Taxables in 1814—Breastworks Erected During the Revolution — Family Sketches — New Baltimore — Founded by Michael Riddlemoser — Industries — Personal Sketches — Fair Hope — Brick Works — Churches — New Baltimore Catholic Church — Reformed and Union Churches.

ALLEGHENY township was formed from a portion of Southampton in 1805. It takes its name from the Allegheny mountain, which forms its western border.

Settlements were made but slowly in this portion of the county, and it was many years before this township outgrew its primitive qualities. After other portions of the county had become comparatively well populated, much of Allegheny remained unimproved, and afforded a favorite resort for hunters. As will be seen from the following tax-list, the population of the township was but small in 1814.

The following were the taxable inhabitants of Allegheny township in 1814, according to a duplicate list made by Wm. C. Dorsey, Esq., assessor, and Henry Imhoff and John Fleming, assistant assessors: John Black, Jac. Burkhart (weaver), Jac. Burkhart, Dan. Burkhart, Sam. Burkhart, John Burkhart, Jona. Boyer, Henry Boyer (sawmill), Adam Boling (innkeeper), Geo. Brant, Henry Black, Dr. John Cook (inn-

keeper), Jos. Cohenour, Cornelius Devore, Wm. C. Dorsey (justice), John Fleming, Christian Grove, Peter Gardner, Christian Gensler, Jas. Galiher (distiller), Val. Hoon (innkeeper), Dav. Husband, Henry Imhoof (innkeeper and sawmill), Jac. Kellar, Caspar Kellar, Christian Kinglesparger, Thos. Kennedy, John Lush (shoemaker), Terrance Morrison (weaver), Elizabeth Mull (widow), Mich. Mull, John Mull, Dav. Mull, Jac. Menges, Abram Miliron, Henry Menges, John D. Peterson (minister), Ph. Purbaugh, Henry Purbaugh, Adam Ross (joiner), Caspar Statler, Andrew Server, Andrew Server, John Shaffer, John Shaffer, Jr., Geo. Shaffer, Wm. Tipton, John Teeter, Henry Ware, John Wiley, John Teeter (sawmill), Teeter & Mull, Jac. Weyand, Jac. Yoner. Single freemen: Isaac B. Falkerton, John Knough, Fred. Peterson, Henry Purbaugh, Eli Runman (blacksmith), Abram Shaffer (stagedriver), Peter Shaffer, Jonathan & Thomas Tipton (shoemakers), Aquilla Wiley.

Henry H. Wolfhop was born in Germany, in 1790; came to America in 1832, and settled on fifty acres of land at New Baltimore, which he purchased of Michael Riddlemoser. He was a miller by trade, and for several years ran the mill at New Baltimore. He died in 1870. His wife was Mary A. Brokhaga. Of eleven children, five are living: Henry, Bernard, William, Elizabeth (Hankinson) and Margaret (Bridge). Henry was born in Germany and came to this country. At an early age he began running the Riddlemoser mill, and continued for thirty-five years. In 1856 he purchased four hundred and thirty-one acres of land, and has since added one hundred acres at one time and four hundred and six at another. He sold his gristmill to Henry Suhre.

Breastwork run, a favorite resort for fishermen on account of the large number of brook-trout which it contains, derives its name from breastworks thrown up at its source during the revolutionary war. The head of the stream is on the farm owned by Henry Wolfhop, a mile north of the Pittsburgh turnpike.

Matthias Suhre was born in Germany, in 1803; came to America in 1834, and settled at Fossilville, Bedford county. In 1851 he purchased four hundred and forty-six acres of land in Allegheny township, where he still resides. Mr. Suhre is a miller by trade. He is now eighty years of age, and his wife, Mary Louisa, is seventy-eight years old. Francis Suhre, son of Matthias, was born in Summit township. In 1863 he settled on a farm of one hundred and forty-six acres, purchased of his father, in Allegheny township. Mr. Suhre has held various township offices.

Henry Felten, a mason by trade, was born in Germany, and came to America in 1856. After residing two years in Baltimore and four in Cumberland, Maryland, he removed to Allegheny township, and purchased a farm of two hundred acres, upon which he now resides. Mr. Felten has held the office of school-director for eight years.

Charles F. Smith, a native of Germany, born in 1823, came to America at the age of sixteen, and commenced work in Bedford county, near Mann's choice. He afterward purchased of his father-in-law, Lewis Wambaugh, the farm in Allegheny township on which he now resides. Mr. Smith has the best orchards in Somerset county; indeed they will compare favorably with any in this section of the state. He raises all kinds of fruit in great quantities, and ships to local markets as well as to Altoona and other points. Twenty-two years ago, his farm of one hundred and fifty acres, of which eighty are cleared, was a dense forest. Mr. Smith, by industry and careful management, has today one of the finest and most productive farms in this section.

Philip Walker was born in Somerset county. By his own industry and hard labor he became the owner of several farms situated in Summit and Brother's Valley townships. He died about 1834. He married Elizabeth Bettner, and was the father of George, John, Frederick, Peter, Elizabeth (Hay) and Susanna (Boos). George was born in Brother's Valley township, and lived on a farm given to him by his father. He met his death on July 11, 1828, at the hands of an Irish laborer named Patrick Burns. Burns got into a dispute with Mr. Walker, and taking up his scythe, cut him across the abdomen so that he died almost instantly. The murderer escaped. George Walker married Elizabeth Miller, and was the father of George G., Josiah, Abraham (deceased), William, Samuel, Rosanna (Barron) and Catharine (Horner). Hon. George G. Walker was born on the old homestead in Brother's Valley. In 1861 he settled in Allegheny township, where he owns

S. C. Fechtig, M.D.

S. C. FECHTIG, M.D.

Christian Fechtig, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Germany, and settled in Hagerstown, Maryland, where his son John H. was born. Arriving at manhood's estate, he engaged in the labor of a tradesman. He married Sarah S., daughter of Samuel and Barbara Beecher. John H. Fechtig was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife of the Reformed church. He died while in his sixty-ninth year, and the partner of his life at the advanced age of eighty-four years. They were blessed with four children, viz.: Samuel C., Joanna A. (Hilleary), a resident of Cumberland, Maryland; Matilda A. (Miller), a resident of Richmond, Virginia; S. Athalia (Fink), a resident of Philadelphia.

Dr. S. C. Fechtig was born in Hagerstown, December 13, 1822, where he lived until twelve years of age, when he removed with his parents to Clear Springs, Maryland, which was his home until 1847.

While a resident of this place he studied medicine with Dr. J. Robert Ward of that place, and subsequently attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated April 3, 1846, and the following year removed to Wellersburg, Pennsylvania, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, continuously from January 1, 1847, to the present time, in which he has been eminently successful. His practice overspreads a radius of from eight to ten miles from his home. In addition to his practice he has superintended farming operations successfully, for the past twenty years.

In 1849 he was married to Mary J., daughter of George and Elizabeth Winter, of Allegheny county, Maryland. They are the parents of thirteen children, of whom Radie, Lewis, Ellen and Florence H. are deceased. The following still survive: Frederick, Lizzie, Tillie, Samuel C., John, George, S. Athalia, Clara Bell, Lulu Hay.

S. Athalia is engaged in school-teaching. John, who formerly engaged in school-teaching, is now attending Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Philadelphia. Mrs. Fechtig and all her grown daughters are members of the Lutheran church.

a large and valuable farm. Mr. Walker has held various local offices, including that of justice. In 1859–60 he served as a member of the state legislature.

John Ware was an early settler of Allegheny township. Among his children were: John, George, Henry, Joseph and Susanna. John was born in this township in 1807, and died in 1874. About 1846 he purchased the farm of three hundred and sixty-three acres on which his son William now resides. William has held several township offices. He served a short time in the late war.

John C. Reitz, who was born in Stony Creek township, settled in Allegheny in 1868, on a farm of four hundred and fifteen acres, purchased of Jacob B. Hillegass. In 1877 he erected a planing-mill, and in 1882 rebuilt it. He also has a sawmill and a sash and door factory. All are run by steam-power. Mr. Reitz manufactures all kinds of building lumber.

In 1859 Jacob B. Hillegass, now of New Buena Vista, Bedford county, purchased of John Keff's heirs a tract of fifteen hundred acres of land in Allegheny township. He has since disposed of about one thousand acres. His son, William H., owns nearly seven hundred acres of the tract mentioned, having purchased it in 1881. He is principally engaged in farming and stock-raising.

John Geiger, a native of Berks county, came to this township in 1834, settling upon an unimproved farm, of which he has since cleared about seventy-five acres.

NEW BALTIMORE.

New Baltimore borough occupies a picturesque location. It is situated on the bottom-lands of the Raystown branch of the Juniata, in a deep valley between High Knob and Cove Ridge. The town was laid out in 1829 by Michael Riddlemoser, of Baltimore, and named after that city. Bernard Connelly was the surveyor. The place was formerly generally known as Mosersburg.

Riddlemoser built the first house in the place about 1820. It was first occupied by John O'Neal as a store. It is now the residence of Mrs. Margaret Bridge. About the same date Riddlemoser erected a gristmill, which is still in operation, and is now owned by William F. Weber. The mill, in early years, was the principal one in a wide extent of country, and was largely patronized by the people of the western part of Bedford county, to whom it was more convenient than any other.

Other minor industries soon sprang up at this point, and the village grew slowly into a prosperous settlement. It was incorporated in 1873. The present population is about two hundred. The borough has one church, one physician (Dr. H. C. Reidt), four stores, one hotel, one gristmill, one distillery, two blacksmith-shops, one tannery, one coopershop, one wagonshop, one saddlershop, one shoemaker-shop, and one cabinetshop.

The ground on which the town stands was presented by Michael Riddlemoser to the Catholic church, together with considerable of the surrounding territory. It is leased to occupants for ninety-nine years, with the privilege of renewal at the end of the time.

Anthony Luken, a native of Germany, came to Allegheny township in 1819, and settled at New Baltimore, where he died in 1833. His son, Francis A., a farmer and carpenter, still resides here. Mr. Luken is remarkably well versed in the early history of the township.

Francis Weber, a native of Germany, came to America in 1840. He settled in Wellersburg, and in 1851 removed thence to Allegheny township and settled on a farm of three hundred acres, which he purchased of Daniel Weyand. He followed farming and milling. He died in 1833. His wife was Mary Ture. Children: Henry, William F., Mary (Luken), Catharine (Barley) and Elizabeth. William F. Weber, born in Germany, came to this county with his parents. He learned milling of his father, and now owns and operates the old Riddlemoser mill at New Baltimore. Mr. Weber has held various local offices.

Abraham Riffle, a native of Jenner township, and a son of Barney Riffle, an early settler, came to Allegheny township about 1849. He purchased four hundred acres of land of Michael Riddlemoser for four hundred dollars, and engaged in farming. He died in 1864. The maiden name of his wife was Susanna McGinnis. Children: Abraham P., Sylvester and Susanna, living; Elias, Peter H. and Lawrence, deceased.

A. P. Riffle was born in Jenner township, and moved to Allegheny township with his parents. In 1863 he went to Bedford, where he learned

the saddler's trade. In 1877 he returned to New Baltimore, where he carries on saddlery and harnessmaking. He is now town constable.

John P. Spicer was born in Juniata township, Bedford county. He kept hotel at New Buena Vista for three years. In 1878 he purchased of Michael Reitinger a farm of eighty-six acres, which he traded in 1880 for the hotel property at New Baltimore which he now owns and occupies. Mr. Spicer has served as school director, and is now one of the borough councilmen.

Lewis B. Smith, a native of Allegheny township, learned the blacksmith's trade under John Musser, and since 1870 has been carrying on business for himself in New Baltimore. Mr. Smith has held the office of school director.

Peter A. Topper was born in Adams county in 1814. In 1839 he settled in Allegheny township, where he died in 1865. His son, John M., began the mercantile business at Stony Creek in 1867, and continued it for three years. In 1870 he came to New Baltimore, where he still follows the same business. He also erected a distillery in 1870. In 1881 he purchased the Francis Suhrie estate, situated in Stony Creek township. The farm contains one hundred and eighty-five acres, and upon it is a distillery, erected in 1867. From the two distilleries Mr. Topper manufactures about fifteen thousand gallons of whisky yearly. In 1882 he became principal owner of the William Conner property, consisting of a farm and a new gristmill with the latest improved machinery. Mr. Topper also owns two hundred acres of timber-land. He has been justice of the peace, and held other borough offices.

Sylvester A. Topper, brother of John M., owned a half-interest in the distillery at New Baltimore until 1880. About 1868 J. M. and S. A. purchased the estate of their father, which they owned in partnership until 1872, when J. M. sold his half to his brother Francis, S. A. still retaining his part. Mr. S. A. Topper also owns a distillery and a gristmill. The distillery is operated about five months of the year, making about three thousand gallons of whisky. He also owns a store which he started in 1882.

Wendelin Werner, a native of Baden, Germany, settled in Allegheny township in 1840. He was a weaver by trade, also owned a farm; died in 1871. His son, Francis A. Werner, also born in Germany, came to America in 1840 and learned the cooper's trade. In 1851 he set up business for himself, and still continues his trade. He also owns a farm of one hundred and ninety-six acres. Mr. Werner was justice of the peace for ten years, and has served as school director.

Gregory Hankinson, a native of Manchester, England, came to America in 1821, and settled at Baltimore, Maryland. In 1830 he came to New Baltimore. He was a shoemaker by trade, and also a music teacher. He died in 1871. Joseph, his son, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, and came to this county with his father. In 1850 he began learning carpentry, which trade he has since followed. Mr. Hankinson has held various borough offices, and at present serves as justice of the peace.

FAIR HOPE.

Fair Hope is a small railroad station on the Baltimore & Ohio. The village was laid out about the close of the late war, and received its name from the fact that the citizens had then a speedy prospect of a railroad through the place. The village has not improved much during the last fifteen years. But with the development of minerals in its vicinity, it may yet attain some importance.

The North Savage Firebrick Works, of Welsh, Palmer & Maxwell, are located near Fair Hope. The works were started by Pittsburgh capitalists in 1881. They manufacture a superior quality of red brick, and are doing a good business.

CHURCHES.

Roman Catholic.—St. John's church, New Baltimore, dates back to 1824. In that year the place was visited by Rev. Th. Heyden, who continued to supply the congregation several years. There was no resident priest until 1850, when Rev. Joseph Theresia Gezowsky became the pastor. His successors have been: Revs. Richard Brown, T. Tamchina, Frederick Seneca, Patrick Brown, Robert Byrn; Norbert Bausch, O.C.C.; A. H. Kammer, O.C.C.; Joseph Walsh, O.C.C.; Anastasius Peters, O.C.C.; and Norbert Bausch, O.C.C., 1877.

The members composing the congregation are about one hundred families, mainly of German descent. The number of sabbath-school scholars is between seventy-five and one hundred.

The first part of the church, 25×35 feet, of

stone, was erected in 1825. It was dedicated January 1, 1826. In 1870 the building was enlarged, making its dimensions 25×75 feet, and in 1880, a steeple, eighty-two feet high, was added.

The church has been greatly strengthened since 1870, when the Carmelite fathers took charge of it, Rev. Norbert Bausch, O.C.C., then becoming pastor. All the improvements in the church buildings have been made during his administration; and besides those above mentioned, a brick house, 40×40 feet, and three stories high, has been built and paid for. The church is highly prosperous at present.

Among the original members of St. John's church were: Anthony Luken, Francis McGirr, Jacob Riffle, Michael Hughes, Patrick Rice and their families.

Rev. Norbert Bausch, pastor of the New Baltimore Catholic church, was born in Prussia, and educated at Annapolis and Cumberland Maryland. He was ordained to the priesthood at Baltimore, Maryland, June 29, 1869.

Union Church.—The Union church, at Mount Healthy was erected about 1850, by the Lutherans, Methodists and United Brethren. It is a frame building, and cost about six hundred dollars. The first minister of the United Brethren was Rev. John Sidman. The first trustees were: John Black, of the Methodists; John Ware, of the Lutherans; and William Barick, of the United Brethren. The Lutherans now have a membership of about twenty, and the United Brethren about thirty. The sabbath school is at present entirely under the control of the United Brethren, and numbers about forty pupils.

Reformed.—St. Luke's Reformed church, situated in Deeter's Gap, on the top of Allegheny mountain, was organized January 15, 1861, by Rev. F. A. Edmonds. The original members and officers were: Elder, Jacob G. Glessner; deacon, Jacob B. Hillegass; deacon, Jeremiah Glessner; John L. B. Miller, John Hoyle, Henry Deeter, John Heckman, W. A. Brant, W. Glessner, George Glessner. The pastors have been Revs. F. A. Edmonds, F. Wall, William Rupp, J. W. Alspach, H. F. Keener (1875 to the present). The church edifice was erected in 1861, at a cost of one thousand dollars. Present membership, one hundred and four; sabbath-school scholars, sixty.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

GREENVILLE.

Organization—The First Settler—Early Pioneers—The Early Settlers' Hardships—The Methods of Tilling the Soil—First Industries—Family Sketches—The Village of Pocahontas—Churches.

GREENVILLE township was organized from a portion of Southampton in 1812. It contains a small population, which mainly depends upon agriculture for support. No mineral deposits have yet been developed. Limestone of a fine quality is known to exist in abundance.

Samuel Finley and his brother William were the first settlers of the township. Samuel's farm is now owned by Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset. Other early settlers were: David Miller, George Clingaman, Michael Varner, Peter Houtzel, Michael Houtzel, George Houtzel and Christian Lint.

This entire region was densely wooded, and in early years afforded shelter to game of all kinds. The pioneers were generally adept in the use of the rifle, and found no difficulty in procuring supplies of fresh meat at nearly all times of the year. But in other respects they were not so fortunate. They were in the midst of a lonely wilderness, without any roads, except bridle-paths, to connect them with the outer world; they were obliged to work diligently, early and late, to clear their fields and plant them; and as for educational, religious and social privileges, for many years they were entirely without them. Only the rudest kinds of farming implements were in use; hoes and forks manufactured by blacksmiths, wooden plows, wooden harrows, the sickle and the mattock were the chief tools. Flax and woolen goods, home-made; moccasins and shoes made by some itinerant shoemaker, and buckskin pantaloons were the clothes worn. Furniture was scanty and simple; benches, tables and bedsteads made by the settlers themselves were deemed good enough to furnish houses which were built without the use of nails or boards.

TAXABLES, 1813.

According to the tax-list for 1813, the number of acres of cleared land in the township was small, each farm containing from one to ten acres cleared. The following inhabitants had

over ten acres cleared: Samuel Finley, Sr., thirty; Peter Hutzel, twenty; Geo. Klingaman, thirteen; John Klink, Sr., fifteen. The complete list is as follows:

Jac. Akenberger, Sr., Douglass Baker (surveyor), Nich. Beel, Conrad Beel, Jas. Boyd, Peter Barnt, Sr. (tailor), Jac. Bidinger, John Dilly, Peter Deal, Sr. (millwright), Peter Deal, Jr. (carpenter), Wm. De Haven, Sr. (carpenter), Abrm. Fouck, Wm. Finley, Samuel Finley, Sr., Samuel Finley, Jr., Henry Garlits, Jac. Garlits, Jac. Hostetler, Jr. (sawmill), Peter Hostetler, Geo. Hutzel, Peter Hutzel, Mich. Hutzel, Henry Hair, John Ingle (sawmill), Peter Ingle, Ph. Infield, Adam Keever, Geo. Klingaman, Henry Klingaman, John Klink, Sr. (sawmill), Andrew Klink (weaver), Peter Keever (blacksmith), Christian Livengood, John Meese (sawmill), Mich. Moyer, Dav. Miller, Peter Mart, Jac. Moyer, Peter Shumaker, Peter Shults, Christian Shockey, Sr. (sawmill), Val. Shockey, William Shockey (shoemaker), John Shults, Christian Shockey, Jr., Cornelius Sullivan's heirs, Mich. Warner. Single freeman: Jac. and John Akenbarger, Adam Boyd, Jac. Deal, Robt. Finley, Jac. Garlits.

John Engle, who was born in Elk Lick township in 1786, died in 1875. He built a sawmill on the farm in Greenville township, now owned by his son Solomon, in 1818. Solomon now owns the farm of three hundred and eighty acres, having purchased it in 1846. He has a chopping-mill on the place, which he built in 1858. Mr. Solomon Engle taught the first school in the township, in a house on the farm of John and Samuel Hochstetler, about three miles northwest of Pocahontas. He has served as justice of the peace, and has been school-director for twenty years.

David Miller was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1775. He settled in Greenville township in 1802, on an unimproved farm, which he purchased from John Welsh. Mr. Miller made the first clearing, and improved the farm. It is now owned by Mrs. Catharine Miller. David Miller was a blacksmith by trade. He died in 1856. He married Fannie Livengood, who bore twelve children, four of whom are living. Peter, his son, born in 1808, is living on a farm which he purchased in 1830. The land was formerly owned by Thomas Vickroy and Henry Wertz.

Christian Stoner emigrated from Germany in the latter part of the last century, and settled in Brother's Valley, where he followed the trade of a miller. He died in 1823, at the age of eighty-five. His son Isaac was born in Lancaster county, where the family lived before coming to Somerset county. In migrating to this county they were obliged to ford the Susquehanna, and Isaac, who was then a boy, clung to the coupling of the wagon, and was nearly drowned in crossing. He followed farming and milling in this county. He died in 1842, at the age of seventy-five. He married Elizabeth Shunk, and had eleven children: Abraham, Joseph, Isaac, Tobias, Jacob and Alexander, deceased; and Charles, Noah, Chauncy, Andrew and Drusilla (Ohley), living. Alexander died in Libby prison, during the rebellion. Andrew J. also served in the army, in Co. D, 2d bat. Penn. and Balt. Inf., from March to May, 1865.

Andrew J. Stoner moved from Brother's Valley to Greenville township in 1866, and has since been following his trade, blacksmithing, in Pocahontas. He has served several years as school-director, and has been justice of the peace ever since 1867, excepting one year. He was postmaster from 1874 until 1879.

Daniel Yutzy was born in Germany, in 1807, emigrated to America in 1827, and settled in Greenville township, on the farm where he now lives, in 1836. Mr. Yutzy purchased his farm from John Lint. He has reared a family of six sons and six daughters. Four of his sons served in the late war. His first wife was Anna Brenneman; his second, Magdalena Brenneman. All his children are living except two daughters. His eldest son is Col. E. D. Yutzy, of Ursina.

Christian Lint, a native of Franklin county, came to Greenville township in 1816. The progress of settlement had been very slow, and he is accounted an early settler. He was a cooper by trade. He died in 1852, at the age of eighty-six. His wife was Elizabeth Lichteberger, and their children were: Jacob, Daniel and Gideon, living; Christian, John, Conrad, Joseph and Elizabeth (Baker), dead. The parents of Christian Lint, Sr., came from Germany, and were sold for their passage money. The mother labored six years to pay the debt; the father, probably, not quite so long. Jacob Lint, who is still living, and the oldest man in the township, was born in Somerset township, this county, in 1796, and has resided in Greenville township since 1816. He followed cooper-

ing seven years, then bought his father's farm, on which he still lives. Mr. Lint has been a member of the Reformed church over fifty years. His son, Joseph J. Lint, farmed for his father until 1849, and has since been at work for himself. His farm contains two hundred and seventy-seven acres, about one hundred and fifty of which are cleared, and in a good condition. Mr. Lint has served as township assessor, and was school director nearly fifteen years.

The Lint farm was bought from John Meese by Christian Lint. Meese erected a sawmill on the place, which is still in operation, having been twice rebuilt, in 1837 and 1846.

Frederick Durr, an enterprising and prominent citizen, emigrated from Germany and settled in Pocahontas in 1867. He kept store in Pocahontas from 1871 to 1876, and has since been keeping hotel. Formerly he was engaged in carpentry. Mr. Durr has served as township auditor, school director, and is at present constable.

The first blacksmith in the township was Peter Keifer, who erected a shop on his land, one mile west of Pocahontas, in 1806. The shop was burned over fifty years ago.

The first distillery in the township was erected in 1792, by Peter Deal, an early settler, and his sons. There have been no distilleries operated in Greenville for some years.

The first sawmill was erected on the present farm of Jacob P. Miller, by John Klink. At present there are three steam sawmills in operation in the township. They are owned by Beck Brothers, Rosenberger Brothers and Jacob P. Miller.

CHURCHES.

The first church in the township was erected by the citizens as a union meeting-house about 1810, and was principally occupied by the Presbyterians and the Lutherans. It was also used as a schoolhouse. The old building stood about a mile and a half northwest of Pocahontas. It was of logs, and the shingles were fastened on by means of wooden pins driven into holes made with a gimlet.

Probably the first preacher was Rev. Hunger, who preached in the farmhouse of Peter Deal. There are at present two church edifices in the township — one owned by the Reformed and Lutherans, and the other by the German Baptists or Brethren. The Reformed and Lutheran church was erected in 1848, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars, on land presented to the congregation by Jacob Deal.

The Brethren church was erected in 1855, on a lot given by George Clingaman. The cost of the house was four hundred dollars. The present minister is E. K. Hostetler. This is a branch of the Meyersdale church.

POCAHONTAS.

Pocahontas, the only collection of houses in Greenville township, was laid out about 1845 by Samuel M. Heller, surveyor, on land then owned by Daniel Yutzy. The place at present contains one hotel, one store, one blacksmith and one carpenter's shop.

Charles Miller built the first house in Pocahontas in 1843. It was a log building and was kept as a hotel. It burned down about 1875, and Mr. A. J. Stoner has erected a fine dwelling-house upon its site.

Jacob Lint and Gabriel Miller built the first store about 1852. The building was burned in 1875, and in 1876 Frederick Durr erected his hotel upon the same lot.

The postoffice at Pocahontas was established about 1851. The postmasters have been B. J. Joder, A. J. Stoner, Solomon Houtzel and Sallie Houtzel.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Reformed Church. — Greenville Reformed church was organized by Rev. D. J. H. Kieffer, probably in 1820. Among the original members were Elder Christian Lint and wife, Deacon Jacob Lint, John Lint and wife, Peter Engle and Jacob Garlitz. The pastors have been Revs. D. J. H. Kieffer, 1825; H. E. F. Voigt, 1827–8; H. G. Ibbeken, 1836–41; Benjamin Knepper, 1846–74; L. D. Steckel, 1874–81; J. M. Schick, 1881, present pastor. From its organization the congregation worshiped in an old log church and schoolhouse, now burned down. The present house of worship was erected in 1848, at a cost of one thousand dollars. Present number of members, one hundred and six. Sabbath-school scholars, eighty.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

LARIMER.

Organization — Settlement — Slow Progress of Improvement — The Route of Braddock's Army — Villages — Wittenburg — First Events — Sand Patch — Churches.

LARIMER township was organized in 1854. The natural features of this township are a generally rugged and uneven surface, much that is mountainous, together with a small extent

of bottom-land. In natural scenery, the township presents much that is attractive. Agriculture and lumbering are the principal industries. No important mineral resources have yet been developed.

Few farms were settled early, as the rugged features of this locality were not especially attractive to the pioneers. Jonathan Long came to this township, probably as early as 1783, and settled on eight hundred acres, making the first improvement in the northern part of the township. He died and was buried on the the farm. Another early settler, probably cotemporary with Long, was Richard Geiger.

Most of the improvements in this township have been made within the last fifty years, and nearly all of the farms are occupied by those who have moved hither from the older settled portions of the county. Along Will's creek led one of the earliest routes of travel. It was over this road that Braddock's army passed in its memorable expedition of 1755. The remains of a rude fortification or breastworks are still to be seen at a point on Will's creek, near the center of Larimer township. This defense is supposed to have been constructed by Braddock's forces.

The following is the assessor's list of taxables in Larimer township in the year 1854: Geo. Arnold, Henry Albright; Thos. Abbernatty, merchant; Wm. Adams; Henry Abey, tinner; widow Bittner, Wm. F. Bittner, Sam. Bowman, Jesse Baughman, Geo. Beck, Dan. Bauman, Fred. Bittner, John Baker, Dan. Baughman, Jona. and Elias Bittner, Franklin Bittner, Jos. Beal, widow Baker, Matthias Bauman, Ludwig Baer, Pat. Brogan; John Biernan, blacksmith; Geo. W. Byerly, Thos. Brady, Aaron Briskey, Jas. Brady, Nath. S. Burnet, Geo. Brant, Benj. Crosby; Adam Cook, miller; Sol. G. Cook, Jac. Caler, Hir. Corsby, Jas. Cunningham, Steph. Caton, Jas. Caton, Wm. Castello, Carr & Gould, Elias K. Deal; Edwin Deal, millwright; Peter Deal, joiner; Sol. H. Deal, John R. Deal, Wm. Domer, John Drum, Pat. Dowel, widow Daily, Dan. Donahue, Mich. Dolen, Conrad Deal, Mich. Ellis, Felix Evers, John Elrick; John Fichtner, innkeeper; Conrad Felker, Jos. Farver, Dan. Fitzpatrick, Jac. Fligle; Sam. P. Geiger, innkeeper; John Geiger, Sr., Jac. Crissinger, Josiah Geiger, Rich. Geiger, Geo. Geiger, Sam. Gardner, George Gibler, John Galven, Henry Geiger, John M. Hutzel, Jac. M. Hutzel, John J. Hutzel, John P. Hutzel, Jona. Hensel, Ananias Heffley, Mich. Hamlan, Thos. Haslo, Geo. Herrington, Jos. Imhoff, Wm. Hughes; Peter D. Hider, wagonmaker; Conrad Knepp's heirs, Henry Knepp, Conrad Keefer, Peter Knees, Eli Kennel, Dan. Koler; Chris. Knepp, carpenter; Pat. Kinney, Jas. Rannan, Peter Kinney, Jona. Long, Levi Long, Jos. J. Lyberger, Jos. Lyberger, Jona. Lazire, Wm. and John Lazire, Dan. Lepley, Mich. Hughes, David Miller, Christo. Maguinn, Samuel McLord, William May, Aug. Madary, Henry Maser; Jas. McAuley, innkeeper; Mary Miller, James Murphy, widow Martin, Owen McGuire, Owen Mecag, Pat. McCann, Geo. McBride, Chas. Quinn; Wm. Null, blacksmith; George Navis, Andrew O'Neal, Brian O'Neal, Adam Poorbaugh, Cyrus Patton, Francis Riley, Chas. Riley, Mich. Redman, John Ruple, Wm. Rambo, Luke Riley, Pat. Riley, Geo. Shoemaker, John Shultz; Andrew Spegle, weaver; Henry Saitmiller, Chris. Smith, Peter Smith, Fred. Smith, Peter Stephens; Benj. Stephens, joiner; Jos. Smith, Jas. Stewart; Pat. Smith, merchant; Edw. Shannon, John Smith, Rich. Stephens, John Tressler, Levi Tressler; Josiah Witt, sawmill; Sol. Weimer, John Witt, Witt & Landis, Dan. Weller, John S. Weimer; Peter Winter, shoemaker; Pat. Winter, merchant; John Williams, Edw. Williams, Henry J. Weimer, widow Martin.

Some years before the revolutionary war, Adam Lepley emigrated from Germany to Bedford county, and afterward to the present territory of Somerset county. He moved to Ohio about 1810, and there died at an advanced age. He was the father of four sons: Adam, Joseph, Jacob and George. Adam settled in Southampton township prior to 1800. He followed blacksmithing, and died at the age of seventy-six. He married Elizabeth Horn, and was the father of Daniel, Valentine, Adam and Catharine, living; Jacob, Joseph, George and Barbara, deceased. Daniel Lepley was born in 1799, and is the oldest man now living in Larimer township. He has held a number of important offices; was a captain of militia, justice of the peace in Southampton township, constable and county commissioner. Mr. Lepley moved to Larimer township in 1849. In 1850 Mr. Lepley erected the first gristmill in Larimer. The mill was burned in 1854, but was shortly afterward rebuilt by Edwin Deal. The second mill was also destroyed by fire; and Mr. Deal then erected the present structure.

Jacob Witt, a revolutionary soldier, was of Scotch origin. He was one of the pioneers of this county, and settled near Wellersburg, in Southampton township, where the house which he built is still standing. He carried on farming and distilling until about 1830, when he died at the age of eighty-three. His sons were John, Samuel and Jacob. John was born in Lehigh county in 1785, and came to Somerset county in 1812. He followed surveying, was county sheriff, register and recorder. He died in 1859. At the time of his death he owned about nine thousand acres of land in this county. He married Catharine Davis, and was the father of four children : Samuel (deceased), John L., Cornelius H. and Caroline. John L. is a surveyor, and resides in Somerset. Cornelius H. is a farmer, living in the northern part of Larimer township. He was a soldier in the rebellion over three years.

J. M. Cook was born in Southampton township. In 1882 he engaged in the mercantile business in Larimer township. Mr. Cook is also engaged in the lumber business, and is the proprietor of a steam flouring-mill. He is an energetic and successful business man.

Deal postoffice was established in 1882, with J. M. Cook as postmaster.

WITTENBURG.

Wittenburg is a small settlement built on a tract of land purchased by Jonathan Leasure from John Witt. The first store in the place (which was likewise the first in the township) was kept by John Fichner. He was also the first postmaster and the first hotelkeeper. Fichner was succeeded in the mercantile business by Joseph Lepley, and Lepley by Harmon Johnson.

Herman Johnson, a native of Berlin, Somerset county, came to Wittenburg in 1867, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he is still following. Mr. Johnson has been postmaster since 1868. In 1875 he was elected justice of the peace, and in 1880 re-elected. He is also treasurer and tax-collector of Larimer township. Mr. Johnson served as drummer in Co. F, 142d regt. Penn. Vols., nearly three years.

SAND PATCH.

Sand Patch is a small railroad station on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and is of modern growth. The first building in the place was erected by the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company. The land on which the village is situated was owned by Ananias Heffley.

S. P. Sweitzer has been engaged in the mercantile business in Sand Patch since 1874. He was the first postmaster in the place (appointed in 1873), and still holds the position. Was elected justice of the peace, 1879. Mr. Sweitzer is a native of this county. He served in the late war from January, 1862, to January, 1865, in Co. G, 19th regt. (infantry) of the U. S. A. (regular).

HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY.

Prefatory Remarks — Scope of the Following Chapters — The Geographical Position of Fulton County — Geology and Topography — Surface — Drainage — Principal Streams and Mountains — The Prominent Geological Features of Each Township of the County — Mineral Resources — The Great Variety and Wide Distribution of Iron Ores — Coal Beds — Limestone — Soil — The New Railroad.

FULTON county, having existed as a distinct political division of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania only since 1850, has but a brief history apart from that already given in preceding chapters relative to the early colonial and state history of Bedford county. In the succeeding pages we have aimed to sketch events of local importance in the early settlement of Fulton, the trials of the pioneers, their sufferings from Indian barbarities, etc. Then follow chapters devoted to civil, military, legal, medical and educational history, the borough of McConnellsburg, and the several townships of Fulton county. Much labor and research have been expended in the preparation of these pages, and the writer feels confident that, if read in connection with the preliminary chapters of this volume, herein will be found the history of Fulton as full and accurate as could be obtained by diligent investigation at this late day.

Fulton county lies east of Bedford county and is separated from the latter by Ray's Hill mountain. On the north of Fulton lies Huntingdon county; on the east Franklin, and on the south the State of Maryland. The Cove and Tuscarora mountains, both majestic elevations, form the line between Fulton and Franklin. Within the county, the principal mountain is Sideling Hill, which is nearly parallel with the county line and traverses the western portion of the county from southwest to northeast. There are several smaller elevations, which, with intervening valleys, lend variety and picturesqueness to the scenery.

The drainage of the county is mainly received by the Potomac. Brush Creek and Wells townships and the larger part of Taylor and Dublin, however, are traversed by streams whose waters ultimately mingle with those of the Susquehanna. Brush, Sideling Hill, Wooden Bridge and Little Aughwick creeks are the most important watercourses of this district. The principal streams of the Potomac system are the Big and Little Conolloway* creeks and Licking creek. These with their tributaries receive nearly all the drainage of the county, excepting that belonging to the Susquehanna system.

The geology of Fulton county is rich in interesting features. The "coves" of the county owe their origin to the frequent occurrence of diminishing anticlinals and widening synclinals in close proximity. Want of space forbids a description of the axis of each of these in these pages; suffice it to say that their presence accounts for the peculiar formation of the ridges and valleys, and also in part for the irregularity of the courses of the streams in the county.

Black Log, Shade, Cove, Tuscarora and Dickey's mountains are formed of the hard Medina sandstone of the Silurian system; Ray's hill, Sideling hill, Town hill, Meadow Ground mountain and Scrub ridge, of the Pocono (Carboniferous) system. Catskill red sandstone (Devonian), but little exposed, is the principal rock of Union township. In Brush Creek township the outcrop is Pocono sandstone along the mountains, and Mauch Chunk red shale (Carboniferous) along the creek. The same rocks appear in Wells township, west of Sideling hill. The northwest corner of this township is occupied by the coal measures of the Broad Top region, around which the Pottsville conglomerate crops out. There are exposures of Mauch Chunk limestone in both Brush Creek and Wells.

* This name is variously written — Tonolloway, Tonalloway, Conolloway, Canallaway, etc., but usage seems to be in favor of the form Conolloway.

The Lewistown valley, which in Fulton county includes the townships of Bethel, Belfast, Licking Creek and Taylor, with portions of Thomson and Dublin, is bounded on the west by Sideling hill, but has no well-defined eastern limit. The main rock throughout the western part of the valley is the Catskill red sandstone, east of which a wide belt of Chemung shale (Devonian) appears. At the Maryland line, the Chemung belt is entered by a cone-shaped projection (as one would represent it on a map), of the Lower Helderberg limestone (Silurian), widest at the state line, and terminating almost in a point at Needmore. A narrow outcrop of Oriskany sandstone (Silurian) surrounds this cone, and is itself girded by Hamilton shales (Devonian). Portage flags (Devonian), olive brown in color, form massive cliffs on Tonoloway creek. Belfast and Licking Creek townships show Chemung and Portage rocks throughout their central portion, and various outcrops of the upper and lower conglomerates of the same. Pocono sandstone appears along Sideling hill and Scrub ridge. The Catskill sandstone is the principal rock of Taylor township. A strip of Chemung skirts the eastern line of the township. The same rock also appears, from Dublin mills to within a mile of West Dublin.

The rocks of Thomson township, beginning at the west, and proceeding eastward, are the Lower Helderberg and its concomitant outcrops before mentioned, the Chemung and Hamilton shales, Catskill sandstones, Chemung and Hamilton, a narrow strip of Oriskany, with a parallel strip (wider) of Lower Helderberg limestone, Mauch Chunk red shale, and, in Dickey's and the Cove mountain, Medina sandstone.

Ayr, Tod and Dublin townships show a variety of formations of Lower Silurian rocks. Along the Cove Creek road, in the southern part of Ayr, appears the Lower Helderberg limestone. The lowlands of the Great Cove are mainly underlaid by Lower Silurian limestone, of which there are frequent outcrops. Scrub ridge and Meadow Ground mountain are Pocono sandstone; they are surrounded by Catskill sandstone, upon which abuts Chemung shale. An interesting geological feature of this locality is the Cove fault, originating in Dickey's mountain, about one mile south of Big Spring run, and extending north and northwest to within about a mile of Huntingdon county. From the origin of this fault to the northwest side of Little Scrub ridge, where it passes into the Clinton, its jaws hold the upper beds of the White Medina. A projecting wall, fifty to two hundred feet wide, is formed by this rock. It also forms Lowrie's Knob. Where Spring Valley run crosses the fault, the Marcellus rock (Devonian) is in contact with the Lower Silurian limestone. Various exposures of Medina and Chemung rocks are observed in tracing the fault northward. Hudson river and Utica shales (Lower Silurian) appear on the sides of the cove in Ayr and Tod townships. Chemung and Hamilton shale, Portage flags, conglomerates, Clinton shale and Lower Helderberg limestone are all found in Dublin township.

Fulton county is rich in the extent and variety of its iron ores. But, owing to the entire absence of railroad facilities, these minerals have received comparatively little attention, until very recently. With the prospect of the speedy construction of the Southern Pennsylvania railroad through the county, ore lands are now in demand, and their value is steadily appreciating. The quality of some of the ores has been fully tested. As far back as 1827, the Hanover furnace was successfully operated in Ayr township, nine miles south of McConnellsburg. Like many other furnaces far from transportation facilities, it went out of blast years ago.

Brown hematite has been found in Union, Wells, Brush Creek, Belfast and Bethel townships, and on Meadow Ground in Ayr township. Along the west of Scrub ridge, in Licking Creek township, it is found of excellent quality. Dublin township also has valuable quantities of the same ore. Micaceous and fossiliferous ores exist in Ayr. Hematite was mined near Elysian mills to supply Hanover furnace; also, quite extensively, at Sargent's Rocks, where the ore is a brown compact hematite which is believed to exist in considerable quantities. Kidney iron ore is quite abundant in Wells; it is also found in small quantities in other parts of the county. Hard fossiliferous ore, which experts pronounce practically worthless, has been discovered in the north part of Tod township. Fossil ore of fair quality is found on Black Log mountain, in Dublin township. The investigations yet made offer but a slight basis for estimating the value or extent of the ores mentioned. Yet it is con-

fidently believed by the best informed citizens that there is untold wealth in the mineral resources of the county. Certainly with ore in nearly every township, and in such variety, there are good grounds for this belief.

The coal area of the county is of small extent, and is confined principally to the Broad Top region in Wells township. Here the Barnet mine has been worked several years for the supply of local demands. There are several beds of coal in the same section, but the most of them have not yet been tested.

Limekilns have been established in nearly every neighborhood where limestone is found. The lime is principally used as a fertilizer, and has added largely to the productive capacity of the land. Only railroads are needed to render the quarries valuable, as the stone is of excellent quality.

The soil varies greatly in different parts of the county. In the limestone regions of the coves it is highly productive and very valuable. Other valleys have a mixed soil of average fertility. There is much valuable timber in every township of the county.

Fulton county has thus far been without railroad privileges within its borders. In November, 1883, work commenced on the Southern Pennsylvania railroad, which extends from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, and crosses the northern part of Fulton county from east to west. There will be extensive and costly tunnels through the Tuscarora, Sideling Hill and Ray's Hill mountains.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

EVENTS OF COLONIAL DAYS.

Scotch-Irish Settlers of Fulton County, 1740 to 1750 — Secretary Peters Sent by the Province to Drive Intruders from the Indian Lands — Names of the Settlers of the Great Cove — Three Cabins Burnt in the North End of the Cove — Secretary Peters' Testimony as to the Settlement of the Cove and Conolloways — Effect of Braddock's Defeat upon the Frontier Settlements — Indian Barbarities — The Great Cove Massacre, November 1, 1755 — Names of the Murdered and Captured — Correspondence, giving Details of the Bloody Deeds of the Savages — Adventures, Skirmishes and Murders, 1756 to 1763 — The Revolutionary Period — Nativity and Characteristics of the Settlers — Fort Lyttleton — An Important Post of Colonial Days.

THE Scotch-Irish, forced to leave their native land by religious persecutions, began to settle in Pennsylvania as early as 1719, and for many succeeding years their number rapidly increased. They were the progressive pioneers who prepared the way for the civilization of Western Pennsylvania. They were bold, hardy and fearless by nature. The older counties of the province, becoming well settled, were too narrow for their adventurous spirits, and they began pushing forward into land which the Indians still owned. The Indians, seeing their hunting-grounds usurped, became incensed and threatened the settlers with violence. The proprietaries, in the hope of avoiding bloody warfare, were thus led to take active measures where the proclamations of the governor had been without avail. Richard Peters, secretary of the province, and Conrad Weiser, interpreter, were directed to proceed into the county of Cumberland, and expel the intruders. They set out May 15, 1750, and were joined by the magistrates of the county, the delegates of the Six Nations, a chief of the Mohawks, and Andrew Montour, an interpreter from Ohio; and, after a conference, proceeded to carry out the objects of their mission.

"On Monday, the 28th of May," says Mr. Peters, in his report to Gov. Hamilton, "we were met at Shippensburg by Samuel Smith, William Maxwell, George Croghan, Benjamin Chambers, Robert Chambers, William Allison, William Trent, John Finley, John Miller, Hermanus Alricks and John Galbreath, esquires, justices of Cumberland county, who informing us that the people in Tuscarora Path, in Big cove and Aughwick would submit, Mr. Weiser earnestly pressed that he might be excused from any further attendance," on account of necessary business at home, and the request was reluctantly granted.

On Wednesday, May 30, the magistrates and company proceeded into Path valley, convicted the trespassers, compelled them to give bonds for immediate removal with their families and effects, and also for appearance at the next term of court, and burned eleven log houses. They next visited, the Aughwick settlement, then turned their attention to the people of the Big cove.

We give the words of Secretary Peters: "The like proceedings at Big Cove against Andrew Donaldson, John McClelland, Charles Stewart, James Downy, John MacMean, Robert Kendell, Samuel Brown, William Shepperd, Roger Murphy, Robert Smith, William Dickey, William Millican, William MacConnell, Alexander MacConnell, James Campbell, William Carrell, John Martin, John Jamison, Hans Patter, John

MacCollin, James Wilson and John Wilson, who, coming before the magistrates, were convicted on their own confession of the like trespasses as in former cases, and were all bound over in like recognizances, and executed the like bond to the proprietaries. Three waste cabins of no value were burnt at the north end of the cove by the persons that claimed a right to them. The Little cove [in Franklin county] and the Big and Little Conolloways being the only places remaining to be visited, as this was on the borders of Maryland, the magistrates declined going there, and departed for their homes."

In the same report, dated July 2, 1750, Mr. Peters further states: "At that time (1741) none had presumed to settle at a place called the Big cove — having this name from its being enclosed in the form of a basin by the southernmost range of the Kittochting hills and Tuscarora hills, which last end here and lose themselves in other hills. This Big cove is about five miles north of the temporary line [of the province], and not far west of the place where the line terminated. Between the Big cove and the temporary line lies the Little cove, so called from its being likewise encircled with hills; and to the west of the Little cove, toward Powtowmec, lie two other places called the Big and Little Conolloways, all of them situate on the temporary line, was it to be extended toward Powtowmec." "In the year 1741 or 1742," continues Mr. Peters, "information was likewise given that people were beginning to settle in those places, some from Maryland and some from this province. But as the two governments were then not on very good terms, the governor did not think proper to take any other notice of these settlements than to send the sheriff to serve his proclamation on them, thought it ample occasion to lament the vast inconvenience which attend unsettled boundaries. After this the French war came on, and the people in those parts, taking advantage of the confusion of the times, by little and little, stole into the Great cove; so that at the end of the war* it was said thirty families had settled there; not, however, without frequent prohibitions on the part of the government, and admonitions of the great danger they run of being cut off by the Indians, as these settlements were on lands not purchased of them. At the close of the war, Mr. Maxwell, one of the justices of Lancaster county, delivered a particular message from this government to them, ordering their removal, that they might not occasion a breach with the Indians; but it had no effect."

Mr. Peters further adds that "the bulk of these settlements were made during the administration of President Palmer," which lasted from May, 1747, to November, 1748. This testimony is conclusive and firmly establishes the date of the first settlements within the present county of Fulton.

Here is another fact which doubtless had its influence in the settlement of this region subsequent to 1750: In that year, in consequence of frequent disturbances between the Irish and German settlers in York and Lancaster counties, the proprietaries forbade their agents to make any further sales of land to the Irish in those counties. They also made advantageous offers to the Irish for their removal to the new county of Cumberland, which had been erected in that year.

The settlers in the Little cove* (now Franklin county) and on the Conolloways, at the time of Secretary Peters' visit to the Big Cove, were: Joseph Coombe, John Herrod, William James, Thomas Yates, Lewis Williams, Elias Stilwell, John Meeser (?), John Newhouse, Rees Shelby, William Lofton, Charles Wood, Henry Pierson, George Rees, William Morgan, John Lloyd, Levi Moore, John Graham, Wm. Linn, Andrew Coombe, John Polk and Thomas Haston.

After Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755, the fires of savage warfare, long since kindled, blazed forth anew, and spread rapidly, leaving death and desolation in their train. The Indians entered upon a wild career of carnage. Madness seemed to possess them and they literally reveled in blood. Throughout the frontiers of Pennsylvania their warcry sounded; many fair valleys were laid waste, hundreds of homes made desolate; victims of the scalping-knife were numbered by scores; and captivity, worse than death, became the fate of many more. There is scarcely a valley in all the mountain

*Not the French and Indian war, as the date of the communication proves.

*By an act of March 29, 1798, "all that part of Bedford, commonly called the Little Cove, and lying eastward of a line to begin in the Maryland line near the Great Cove or Tuscarora mountain, thence northeasterly along the summit of said mountain until it intersects the present line between Bedford and Franklin counties," was annexed to Montgomery township, Franklin county.

region of the state then occupied by the whites which was not the scene of fiendish atrocities.

THE GREAT COVE MASSACRE.

On Saturday, November 1, 1755, a party of about one hundred Indians,* Shawnees and Delawares, among them Shingas, the Delaware king, entered the Great cove and began murdering the defenseless inhabitants and destroying their property. The savages divided into two parties, one of which attacked the inhabitants of the cove, and the other swept down upon the Conolloways. All the settlers who had warning of the approach of the savages fled. Many thus saved their lives, and, going into the neighboring settlements, gave the alarm to the inhabitants. John Potter, sheriff of Cumberland county, Rev. John Steel, Adam Hoop, and others of the Conococheague settlement, forming a scouting party, went in quest of the Indians, but did not succeed in overtaking them.

On November 14, Sheriff Potter was in Philadelphia, and before the provincial authorities, made the following statement relative to the extent of the ravages of the Indians: "He said that twenty-seven plantations were burnt and a great quantity of cattle killed; that a woman ninety-three years of age was found lying killed, with her breast torn off and a stake run through her body; that of ninety-three families which were settled in the two coves and the Conolloways, forty-seven were either killed or taken and the rest [had] deserted."

The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of November 13, 1755, gives the names of several of the killed and captured as follows: Elizabeth Gallway, Henry Gilson, Robert Peer, William Berryhill and David McClelland were murdered. The missing are John Martin's wife and five children, William Gallway's wife and two children and a young woman, Charles Stewart's wife and two children, David McClelland's wife and two children. William Fleming and wife were taken prisoners; Fleming's son and one Hicks were killed and scalped.†

The details of the massacre, as far as they were known at the time, are best given in the following correspondence:

FALLING SPRINGS, Sabbath Morning, Nov. 2, 1755.

To the Inhabitants of the Lower Part of the county of Cumberland:

Gentlemen,—If you intend to go to the assistance of your neighbors, you need wait no longer for the certainty of the news. The Great Cove is destroyed. James Campbell left his company last night and went to the fort at Mr. Steel's meeting-house and there saw some of the inhabitants of the Great Cove, who gave this account, that as they came over the hill they saw their houses in flames. The messenger says that there are but one hundred, and that they are divided into two parts; the one part to go against the Cove, and the other against the Conolloways, and that there are two French among them; they are Delawares and Shawnees. The part that came against the Cove are under the command of Shingas, the Delaware king. The people of the Cove that came off saw several men lying dead; they heard the murder shout and the firing of guns, and saw the Indians going into their houses that they had come out of, before they left sight of the Cove. I have sent express to Marsh Creek at the same time I send this; so I expect there will be a good company there this day, and as there are but one hundred of the enemy, I think it is in our power, if God permit, to put them to flight, if you turn out well from your parts. I understand that the West settlement is designed to go if they can get any assistance to repel them. All in haste, from

Your humble servant,

BENJAMIN CHAMBERS.

CONOCOCHEAGUE, November 2, 1755.

MR. PETERS:

This comes to bring you the melancholy news of the ruin of the Great Cove, which is reduced to ashes, and numbers of the inhabitants murdered and taken captives. On Saturday last, about three of the clock in the afternoon, I received intelligence in conjunction with Adam Hoops, and sent immediately and appointed our neighbors to meet at McDowell's.* On Sunday morning I was not there six minutes till we observed, about a mile and a half distant, one Matthew Patton's house and barn in flames; on which we sat off with about forty men, though there were at least a hundred and sixty there. Our old officers hid themselves, for aught I knew, to save their scalps, until afternoon, when danger was over. We went to Patton's with a seeming resolution and courage, but found no Indians there, on which we advanced to a rising ground, where we immediately discovered another house and barn on fire, belonging to Mesach James, about one mile up the creek from Thomas Bar's. We set off directly for that place, but they had gone up the creek to another plantation, left by one widow Jordan the day before; but she had unhappily gone back that morning with a young woman, daughter to one William Clark, for some milk for her children, and were both taken prisoners, but neither house nor barn hurt.

*The number is variously given in the records of the time; but as two witnesses agree upon the above number, we have given their estimate. There were also, it was stated, some French among the Indians.

†Rupp's History.

*In Franklin county.

I have heard of no more burnt in that valley, which makes me believe they have gone off for some time, but I much fear they will return before we are prepared for them; for it was three o'clock in the afternoon before a recruit came of about sixty men. Then we held council whether to pursue up the valley all night or return to McDowell's; the former of which I and Mr. Hoops and some others plead for, but could not obtain it without putting it to vote, which done, we were outvoted by a considerable number; upon which I and company was left by them (that night I came home), for I will not guard a man that will not fight when called in so imminent a manner; for there were not six of these men that would consent to go in pursuit of the Indians. I am much afraid that Juniata, Tuscarora and Sheerman's valley hath suffered. There are two-thirds of this valley who have already fled, leaving their plantations; and without speedy succor be granted, I am of opinion this county will be laid desolate and be without inhabitants. Last night I had a family of upwards of an hundred women and children, who fled for succor. You can form no just idea of the distress and distracted condition of our inhabitants unless you saw and heard their cries. I am of opinion that it is not in the power of our representatives to meet in Assembly at this time. If our Assembly will give us any additional supply of arms and ammunition, the latter of which is most wanted, I would wish it were put into the hands of such persons as would go out upon scouts after the Indians, rather than for the supply of forts. I am, sir, your most obedient, very humble servant,

JOHN POTTER,
Sheriff of Cumberland county.

CARLISLE, November 2, 1755.

GOVERNOR MORRIS:

Honored Sir,—At four, this afternoon, by express from Conococheague, we are informed that yesterday about one hundred Indians were seen in the Great Cove, among whom was Shingas, the Delaware king; that immediately after discovery as many as had notice fled, and looking back upon a high hill, beheld their houses on fire, heard several guns fired, and the last shrieks of their dying neighbors. It is said the enemy divided and one part moved toward the Conolloways. Mr. Hamilton was here with sixty men from York county when the express came, and is to march early tomorrow to the upper part of the county. We have sent our expresses everywhere and intend to collect the forces of this lower part; expecting the enemy at Sheerman's valley, if not nearer at hand.

I am of the opinion that no other means than a chain of blockhouses* along or near the south side of the Kittating mountain, from Susquehanna to the temporary line, can secure the lives and properties even of the old inhabitants of this county; the new settlements being all fled, except those of Sheerman's valley, whom, if God do not preserve, we fear will suffer very soon.

I am your honor's disconsolate humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

CONOCOCHEAGUE, Nov. 3, 1755.

To the Hon. R. H. Morris, Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania:

Sir:—I am very sorry to trouble you with this melancholy and disagreeable news; for on Saturday an express came from Peters township that the inhabitants of the Great Cove were all murdered or taken captive, and their houses and barns all in flames—some few fled upon notice brought them by a certain Patrick Burns, a captive, who had made his escape that very morning before this sad tragedy was done. Upon information as aforesaid, John Potter and myself sent expresses through our neighborhood, which induced many of them to meet with us at John McDowell's mill, where I, with many others, had the unhappy prospect to see the smoke of two houses which had been set on fire by the Indians, viz: Matthew Patton's and Mesech James' houses, where their cattle were shot down and horses standing bleeding *with Indian arrows in them*, but the Indians had fled.

The Revd. Mr. Steel, Esq., and several others with us to the number of about one hundred, went in quest of the Indians, with all the expedition imaginable, but without success. These Indians have likewise taken two women captives, belonging to said township. I very much fear Path Valley has undergone the same fate.

George Croghan was at Aughwick, where he had a small fort and about thirty-five men; but whether he has been molested or not, we cannot as yet say. We, to be sure, are in as bad circumstances as ever any poor Christians were ever in. For the cries of widowers, widows, fatherless and motherless children, with many others, for their relations, are enough to pierce the hardest of hearts. It is likewise a very sorrowful spectacle to see those that escaped with their lives, have not a mouthful to eat, or bed to lie on, or clothes to cover their nakedness or keep them warm; but all they had, consumed into ashes. These deplorable circumstances cry aloud for your Honor's most wise consideration, and that your Honor would take cognizance of, and grant what shall seem most meet. How shocking it is for the husband to see the wife of his bosom have her head cut off and the children's blood drunk like water by these bloody and cruel savages; as we are informed it has been the fate of many!

While writing, I have received intelligence by some that fled from the Cove, that chiefly those in the upper part of it were killed and taken. One Galloway's son escaped after he saw his grandmother shot down and other relations taken prisoners.

From some news I have had, I am apprehensive that George Croghan is in distress; though just now

* It appears that Fort Lyttleton was one of the forts erected in accordance with this suggestion of Col. Armstrong. We find mention of it in April, 1756, when Capt. Hance Hamilton was occupying it temporarily. See *infra*.

Mr. Burd, with about forty men, left my house, and we intend to join him tomorrow at Mr. McDowell's mill, with all the force we can raise, in order to see what damages have been done, and for his relief. As we have no magazines at present to supply the guards or scouts, the whole weight of their maintenance lies chiefly upon a few persons. I pray your Honor to excuse what blunders there are by reason of haste.

I am with due regard, your Honor's most obedient and humble servant,

ADAM HOOPS.

CONOCOCHEAGUE, Nov. 6, 1755.

May it please your Honor:

I have sent enclosed two qualifications, one of which is Patrick Burns', the bearer, and a tomahawk which was found sticking in the breast of one David McClellan.

The people of Path Valley are all gathered in a small fort, and according to the last account, were safe. The Great Cove and Conolloways are all burned to ashes and about fifty persons killed or taken. Numbers of the inhabitants of this county have moved their families, some to York county, and some to Maryland.

Hance Hamilton, Esq., is now at John McDowell's mill, with upwards of two hundred men from York county, and two hundred from this county, in all about four hundred. We are informed by a Delaware Indian who lives amongst us, that on the same day the murder was committed, he saw four hundred Indians in the Cove, and we have some reason to believe they are there yet.

The people of Sheerman's Creek and Juniata have all come away and left their horses, and there are now about thirty miles of this county laid waste; I am afraid there will soon be more.

I am your Honor's most humble servant,

ADAM HOOPS.

P. S. I have just received the account of one George McSwane, who was taken captive about fourteen days ago, and has made his escape, and brought two scalps and a tomahawk with him.

OTHER ADVENTURES WITH INDIANS.

"About the same time" (with the raid in the Big Cove), says Loudon in the second volume of his "Narrative," "there was a party of Cherokees, seventy in number, who came to the assistance of the people of Pennsylvania; they went in pursuit of a party of Indians as far as the west side of Sideling Hill, when they despaired of coming up with them, and returned. There were some white men along with these Cherokees, among whom was Hugh McSwine; this party, in their return, fell in with another party of Indians coming into the settlements to murder, and a skirmish ensued, but by some means McSwine was parted from his company and pursued by these Indians; his gun being loaded, he turned round and shot the one nearest him, and then ran on, and charging again, shot another, upon which the third gave a yell and turned back. The Cherokees after brought in four scalps and two prisoners of the enemy, one of which was a squaw who had been twelve times at war." McSwine's adventure happened as the party were returning to Conococheague, but whether in Fulton county or not there is no means of ascertaining.

In spite of the wide-spread terror caused by the massacre in the Great Cove on the 1st of November, 1755, it appears that some of the inhabitants had the hardihood to return to the settlements whence they had been driven, though the Indians were still rigorously pursuing their warfare. On January 28, 1756, more murders were committed on the Conolloways. According to the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of February 12, 1756, "they killed and scalped James Leaton. Catharine Stillwell and one of her children were killed and scalped, and two others carried off; one about eight, the other three years old. Her husband was at a neighbor's house when his wife was attacked, and from thence got into Coom's fort.* Elias Stillwell had seven horses and a mare carried off, one cow killed and one burnt. John McKenny's house was burnt, with all his household goods and clothing, and what remained of three beeves and seven fat hogs; he had likewise three cows killed, and three calves burnt in Samuel Eaton's barn. Samuel Hicks had eleven cattle and a valuable mare killed. Richard Malone's house and barn were burnt and two of his cattle killed, and a house was burnt that belonged to one Hicks, who had been murdered some time ago. The tracks of seven Indians and of a child, supposed to be Mr. Stillwell's, with those of the horses they carried off, were seen in a cornfield, and they seemed to be going towards Aughwick."

In April, 1756, McCord's fort in the Conococheague settlement was burned by the Indians, who then killed and captured twenty-seven persons. The inhabitants of the vicinity formed into three parties and went in pursuit of the savages. The latter escaped two of the scouting parties, but were overtaken by the third at Sideling hill. A sharp battle ensued and lasted

*Probably a blockhouse in the neighborhood; there was no fort on the Conolloways.

for two hours. The whites fired twenty-four rounds, but were finally overpowered, the Indians having been reinforced by a number of warriors under Shingas. About twenty were killed and as many wounded. The loss of the Indians was about the same number. The whites were led by Capt. Alexander Culbertson, who was killed in the engagement,* and the Indians by Capt. Jacobs.

Under the date, April 4, 1756, Capt. Hance Hamilton, leading one of the three scouting parties above mentioned, writes from Fort Lyttleton to Capt. Potter, asking him to send an express to Carlisle immediately to procure the services of a physician for those wounded in the Sideling Hill engagement. At that time it was erroneously supposed that Capt. Jacobs, the Delaware chieftain, was among the savages killed; he, however, fell a few months later at the destruction of Kittanning.

In a letter from Col. John Armstrong to Col. Stanwix, dated Fort Morris, June 10, 1757, he says: "At one o'clock this morning I received an express from Fort Loudon, with intelligence of Lieut. Holliday's having set out with seventy-five men to reconnoiter the woods; and at the deserted house of one McClellan, in a place called the Great cove, part of the men with the lieutenant went into the said house, while the residue were at some distance drinking water from the spring, and were unhappily surprised and surrounded by a party of Indians, said to be one hundred in number. Ten of our party got into Loudon before the express set out; their account is so imperfect that little dependence can be laid on it. They saw one of the soldiers fall and another was taken captive."

June 24, 1757, John Kennedy was badly wounded, and a daughter of Garret Pendergrass† killed, by the Indians at Fort Lyttleton.

"In the spring of 1757, as we learn from a certificate of Gov. Denny, the savage Indians came and attacked the house of William Linn, residing on the Conolloway creek; killed and scalped his eldest son, a man of twenty-three years of age, took another son away with them, seventeen years of age, and broke the skull of a third son and scalped him and left him for dead, of which he afterward recovered. * * * That the enemy, Indians, repeating their attacks, the inhabitants living in those parts were obliged to desert their plantations, and leave their effects behind.*"

In 1763 the Indians, by a preconcerted movement, fell upon many of the frontier settlements in harvest time, and again brought death and devastation upon the suffering country. The inhabitants of the Great cove suffered less than other portions of Cumberland county on account of the magnanimity and forethought of one of its citizens. David Scott,† of the cove, gave his bond to pay and maintain a scouting party of twenty-seven men for three months. During this time the Indians who threatened the valley were repulsed, and the whites were enabled to secure their crops. September 17, 1763, a petition from the inhabitants of the Great cove and Conococheague, in the county of Cumberland, was presented to the assembly setting forth that "the petitioners, by the late depredations and ravages of the Indians committed on their neighbors, being in very imminent danger, were under the necessity of taking into pay a number of men, amounting to thirty, accustomed to hunting, inured to hardships, and well acquainted with the country, for the protection of themselves and families. That the said men, being a body of intrepid, resolute fellows, under the command of one who was a captive with the Indians for several years, scouted at a considerable distance, and by dispatching runners, gave the inhabitants timely notice of any impending danger, by means whereof they have been enabled to continue on their plantations, and stand a barrier to the interior neighboring settlements. That had not this expedient been fallen upon, they must have deserted their habitations and depended upon the charities of others; and that, although they are very sensible of, and gratefully acknowledge, the care of the legislature in granting a number of men for the protection of the frontiers, yet they find themselves under the necessity of employing this body of men, inasmuch as the

*This incident is given in a compilation entitled "The History and Topography of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Adams and Perry counties," by I. Daniel Rupp, published at Chambersburg in 1846. The work contains much valuable history, and from it we have drawn the subject matter of a considerable portion of this chapter.—EDITOR.

†See History of Bedford. Pendergrass, the pioneer settler at Bedford, appears to have fled to Fort Lyttleton for shelter before Fort Bedford was built.

*James Pott, in Egle's History of Pennsylvania.

†The oldest title to land in this valley, says James Pott, who has made special investigation of this subject, is believed to be a proprietary warrant granted to David Scott November 6, 1749. The land was not surveyed until 1760, though it was previously occupied. As the land west of the Kittatinny mountains was not purchased from the Indians until 1754, this warrant antedates the purchase five years.

soldiers granted by the department are not acquainted with the country or the Indian manner of fighting. That the petitioners are poor and incapable of supporting this body of men, having already advanced greater sums than they could afford; and unless they are assisted by the government, shall be obliged to abandon their plantations to the savages, to the ruin of themselves and the great injury of their neighbors. For which reasons they humbly pray the house would take the premises into consideration and enable them to continue the aforesaid body of men, in such manner, and subject to such directions as they shall judge most proper and advantageous.*

The fortifications of Cumberland county were well filled with people who sought their shelter during the year 1763. Fort Lyttleton received many of the fugitives.

During the revolutionary period, the pioneers of the present county of Fulton also suffered from the attacks of the murderous savages. Many particulars concerning the inhabitants of the Great cove at that time are given in a preceding chapter.

The following petition, a copy of which has been kindly furnished the writer by Hon. J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, so well portrays the dangers and deprivations of the early settlers during the revolutionary period, that we give it entire:

May 19, 1778.

The Inhabitants of Dublin Township, to the Honourable Assembly, the Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania:

We, your humble petitioners, deeply impressed with a sense of the danger to which we are exposed by the Indians, beg leave in a suppliant manner to lay our case before you, praying that in your deliberations you may endeavor to adopt proper measures for our safety and protection. You are no doubt informed that the Savages have already begun to murder and destroy the property of the inhabitants on the frontiers of the State; that those who escaped their barbarities, fearing lest they may also fall a prey into their hands, are flying to more secure parts of the country. As this is the case, what are we to expect but in a short time to lie open to all the cruelties they are now obliged to suffer; our lives to be taken away in the most inhuman manner, our property to be wantonly destroyed, and ourselves and our families reduced to the greatest distress. These are the dangers to which we look forward with fear and anxiety, and these are the dangers against which we pray that you in your wisdom w[d] make the speediest and most effectual provisions. Besides, should the cruelties of the savages extend as far as us, you must know that we are not capable of ourselves to make adequate resistance; we must flie and leave those who are now more remote from danger, exposed to all the inhumanity which we now dread, before the danger reaches us. We will cheerfully contribute all the assistance in our power to the present sufferers; but shall be ourselves become the sufferers, many circumstances will concur to hinder us from exerting ourselves effectually for that purpose. Farther, what will be the consequence of the savages ravaging the country and driving the inhabitants before them without any opposition? We shall shortly be deprived of the commoh support of life, nor have we any secure retreat to w'h we may flie for protection. Hence it appears that the sooner we put a stop to their progress, it will in many respects turn out to our greater advantage. We would not pretend to dictate to your wisdom, any particular plan necessary in the present exigency, but only pray in the most suppliant manner that you would seriously [regard] our situation and proceed in the speediest manner against the evils that now threaten us. Neither do we lay these considerations before you to awaken the feelings of humanity. We apprehend you are sensibly affected with the view of our distressed situation, and will at all times act for the good of the people whose sentiments you are supposed to speak. We only mean to shew you that we are a part of the whole, so that the whole must be rendered more weak in proportion to the loss we or any other part may sustain. Your hearkening to the voice of our petition, and endeavouring to give us the speediest succour in your power, will increase our obligations to confess ourselves to be ever bound in duty to pray.

Signed by James Coyle, James Shields, John Shedagars, William Marks, George Shedagars, David Walker, Thomas Hunter, Robert Ramsey, Campbell Lefever, James Neely, Thomas Burd, James McBride, John Stitt, James Wilson, Hugh Davidson, John Walker, John Ramsey, Robert Nelson, John Brison, Charles McGill, Isaac Lefever, John Moore, John Tice, Andrew Michael, Andrew Hammer, John Galloher, Nicholas Welch, James Morton, James Fleming, Samuel Morton, John Morton, Alexander McCalroy, George Wilson, John Appleby, John Wilson, John Morrison, Patrick Fitzsimmons, William Carter, Thomas Carter, James McCee, Henry Holtz.

These petitioners resided chiefly within the territory now embraced by Dublin and Taylor townships in Fulton county, and Dublin township in Huntingdon county. Their descendants, many of them, still reside in the same localities.

The great struggle having ended, a rapid influx of population began, and not long after the revolution, the territory between the Tuscarora and Ray's Hill mountains was comparatively well peopled by honest and industrious agri-

* Rupp's History.

culturists. To the Scotch-Irish settlers, Germans were added, and their thrifty habits tended greatly to advance the prosperity of this region. Among the early settlers there were also many immigrants from Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. Nearly all of the present inhabitants of Fulton county are descendants of the original settlers.

FORT LYTTLETON.

Fort Lyttleton was one of a chain of forts erected by the provincial authorities, for the protection of the frontiers, between the years 1752 and 1760. Fort Shirley, in Huntingdon county, Fort Lyttleton, in Fulton county, and Fort Loudon, in Franklin county, were on an almost direct line running north and south. There was another range of forts running westward, to which Fort Bedford belonged. Fort Lyttleton was an important point during the French and Indian war, and frequent mention is made of it in the preceding chapters.

The letter of Col. Armstrong, advising the erection of a series of fortifications, has already been given. The governor of the province sent out officers to locate and build stockades and blockhouses in December, 1755, and by the following February, several were completed and occupied. Under the date February 9, 1756, Gov. Morris says, in a letter to Gen. Shirley: "For the defense of our western frontiers, I have caused four forts to be built beyond the Kittatinny hills. The one stands on the new road opened by this province toward the Ohio, and about twenty miles from the settlements, and I have called it Fort Lyttleton* in honor of my friend, Sir George. This fort will not only protect the inhabitants in that part of the province, but, being upon a road that within a few miles joins Gen. Braddock's route, it will prevent the march of any regulars that may enter the province, and at the same time serve as an advanced post or magazine in case of an attempt to the westward. About twenty miles northward of Fort Lyttleton, at a place called Aughwick, another fort is erected, something larger than Lyttleton, which I have taken the liberty to honor with the name Fort Shirley. This stands near the great path used by the Indians and Indian traders, to and from the Ohio, and consequently the easiest way of access for the Indians into the settlements of this province. At each of these forts I have placed a garrison of seventy-five men and ordered them to range the woods each way." The original plan of Fort Lyttleton, preserved in Harrisburg, shows it to have been an elaborate and well-arranged defensive work. Scarcely a vestige of the fort is now visible, but its name is perpetuated in that of the little village which has grown up near its site.

*Lyttleton is the proper spelling of the word, and not Littleton, as it is now generally written.

CHAPTER LXXX.

CIVIL HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY.

Erection of the County, April 19, 1850 — Provisions of the Legislative Enactment Relative to the County — The Vote For and Against the Proposed New County — Subscriptions for the Erection of Public Buildings — Names of Bondsmen — Commissioners' Meetings — Awarding the Contracts — The First Term of Court — First Grand Jury — Civil Officers from 1850 to 1883 — Vote for Governor — Population of the County by Each Census, 1850 to 1880.

BY an act of the legislature, approved April 19, 1850, it is provided that "all that part of Bedford county lying east of the following line, to wit: Beginning on a line between the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland at a point where the western boundary line of Bethel township in Bedford county intersects said line; thence north along said township line to the southeast corner of East Providence township; thence along the southern line of said township to the top of Ray's hill; thence along the top of said Ray's Hill to the line between the townships of East Providence and Wells in said county; thence along said line to the point where it is intersected by the line between the townships of Wells and Broad Top; and thence along said line to the Huntingdon county line, including the townships of Ayr, Belfast, Bethel, Dublin, Licking Creek, Taylor, Thomson, Tod, Wells, and part of East Providence, be and is hereby erected into a new county to be called Fulton." *

Section four of this act provides for the opening and holding of the courts in McConnellsburg until a court-house shall be erected in and for said county.

Section sixteen enacts that Peter Donahoe, David Mann, Jr., and Andrew J. Fore be commissioners to run and mark the boundary lines

*The petitioners asked that the new county be named "Liberty," and the original draft of the bill presented in the house provided for the same name. The passage of the bill in the senate depended upon the action of Senator Packer, of Lycoming county, who finally agreed to support the bill, provided that he be allowed to name the county. This proposition was agreed to by the friends of the measure, and thus the new county became Fulton instead of Liberty.

of the county and report their proceedings with accurate drafts; copies of these reports to be deposited in the office of the prothonotary of the county, and in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth.

Section eighteen provides for an election to be held the second Tuesday of October, 1850, to choose county officers for Fulton county.

Section twenty provides for the erection of county buildings by the commissioners first elected in the county.

In the twenty-first section it is enacted "that in addition to the duties imposed by the sixteenth and seventeenth sections of this act upon the commissioners named therein, they are hereby authorized to receive subscriptions of money and materials toward defraying the expenses of purchasing lots and erecting the public buildings of the county, and also to locate the seat of justice of said county: *Provided, however*, that they shall locate it at the place which will pay or secure to be paid the most money toward the erection of the public buildings of said county."

Section twenty-sixth: "The citizens of the said county of Fulton shall, before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, raise by voluntary subscription at least eight thousand dollars toward the purchase of lots, the erection of public buildings, and the payment of the tax required by the state upon this act, and shall give security for the faithful payment thereof to the said county in a judgment bond to be signed by three or more of their number and approved by the commissioners appointed by the sixteenth section of this act," etc.

Section twenty-eighth provides for a special election to be held in the several election districts of the proposed new county, on June 22, 1850, to vote for or against the erection of said county.

At the special election held in accordance with the provisions of the last-named section, the vote was as follows: For Fulton county, seven hundred and seventy-two; against Fulton county, four hundred and three; majority for Fulton county, three hundred and sixty-nine. The citizens of the county at once began to secure subscriptions in accordance with the provisions of the law. A portion favored the location of the county seat in the northern part of the county, and raised a large amount for that purpose. They, however, were compelled to yield to the wishes of the citizens of McConnellsburg and vicinity, who pledged the sum of thirteen thousand dollars for the erection of the county buildings in that town, thus securing the prize. This amount included both the money and the materials subscribed. A judgment bond of twice the amount was given the commissioners by James Agnew, Thomas Greathead, W. S. Fletcher, Henry Hoke, John W. Bohn, S. Elliott Duffield, Jacob Stoner, Mark Dickson, Elias Davidson, James Kay, Daniel Fore, William Keyser, John Cook, James Kendall, Thomas Logan, F. W. McNaughton, William Cooper, Daniel Logan and John Kittle.

At a meeting of the newly elected board of county commissioners, Henry Sipes, James Hughes and Frederick Dubbs, December 13, 1850, the clerk was directed to give notice that plans and specifications for a court-house and jail would be received on the 15th of January next. At the same meeting the commissioners made arrangements for the holding of the several courts of Fulton county in the Methodist church in McConnellsburg, paying for this privilege the sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every term of court.

January 15, 1851, after examining the plans presented for the court-house and jail, the commissioners adopted the plan of Jacob Stoner for the court-house, and drew up and filed specifications in accordance with the same. No plan for the jail was agreed upon until February 4, 1851, when that drawn by Solomon Filler, Esq., of Bedford, was adopted. Proposals for erection of the buildings were examined by the commissioners February 13. Aaron Staines, of Huntingdon county, being the lowest bidder for the court-house, was awarded the contract. John Sipes, being the lowest bidder, was awarded the contract for building the jail. His bid was two thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars.

On February 21, 1851, a contract was made between the county commissioners and Aaron Staines, Robert Madden and John Robertson, in which the gentlemen named agreed to build the court-house, and have it completed ready for the January term of court, 1852, for the sum of five thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars. This amount was subsequently increased slightly by special contracts. The specifications for the building provided that it should be two

stories, 52×74 feet, of brick, with a portico. The subscriptions were all paid, and thus the county was supplied with good public buildings without resorting to taxation for any part of their cost. The clock in the dome of the court-house, estimated at six hundred dollars, was given by James Agnew, of McConnellsburg.

The first recorded meeting of the commissioners in the new court-house was held on Monday, April 5, 1852. The following entry appears at that date:

> Commissioners met, all present. The commissioners' office having been removed to the court-house, the board proceeded to do business and suffer, the weather being extremely cold, and the room *not* being like a goodly number of persons in attendance at court, extremely tight.
>
> WM. B. SIPES,* Clerk.

THE FIRST COURTS.

The first term of court held in Fulton county opened on Monday, January 13, 1851, at 2 o'clock, P.M., at the Methodist church, in McConnellsburg. The associate judges, David Mann, Jr., and Mark Dickson, presided in the absence of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, the president judge. But little business was brought before the court, and on the following day it adjourned until the next term.

The first grand jury empaneled for the April term of court, 1851, was as follows: William W. Kirk, foreman; Mahlon Barton, John Jordan, Samuel J. Work, Abraham King, William Bowhay, John Henry, John Piper, Philip Stoner, Christian Hauman, Isaac C. Stine, David Leidy, Ephraim Hixon, Esq., Abner Mason, James Austin, George Hoke, Benjamin Greenland, Esq., John Kline, Ephraim Garland, John Pott, Israel Akers, Thomas Hessler.

CIVIL LIST.

President Judges.—The president judges of the sixteenth judicial district are given in a preceding chapter. Fulton county was a part of that district until 1874, when it was transferred to the thirty-ninth district, and remained a part of the same until 1883. Hon. D. Watson Rowe was president judge of the thirty-ninth district during the time Fulton belonged to it. In 1883 Adams and Fulton were constituted the forty-second judicial district, of which Hon. William McLean is the present president judge.

Associate Judges.—1851, David Mann, Jr., Mark Dickson; 1851, Samuel Robinson, Nathaniel Kelly; 1856, J. W. Bohn, appointed in April, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Kelly; 1856, William S. Nelson, William Lodge; 1861, Lemuel Gordon, Robert Campbell; 1866, J. W. Porter, George White; 1871, John B. Hoke, to fill a vacancy; 1871, Thomas Sipes, Daniel Logan; 1876, George W. Barton, James Cooper; 1881, John Daniels, Samuel L. Buckley.

District Attorneys.—1850, William P. Schell; 1851, John J. Bonnett, appointed at the October term of court; 1852, Enoch G. Day; 1853, James B. Boggs; 1856, John W. Reges; 1858, C. M. Barton; 1861, Henry G. Smith; 1864, J. Nelson Sipes; 1865, George A. Smith; 1866, John R. Donehoo; 1869, John R. Donehoo; 1870, John A. Robinson; 1873, J. Nelson Sipes; 1876, W. Scott Alexander; 1879, William B. Skinner; 1882, John P. Sipes.

*Prothonotaries.**—1850 (December 1), George Wilds; 1853, Solomon Mason (died in office); 1854, Jacob Reed (to fill a vacancy); 1854, T. W. B. McFadden; 1857, Robert Ross; 1860, William C. McNulty; 1863, John A. Robinson; 1866, same; 1869, Robert A. McDonald; 1872, 1876, and 1879, same; 1881, William H. Nelson.

Treasurers.—Elected 1850, John B. Hoke; 1852, James B. Sansom; 1854, William Cooper; 1856, Jacob McDonald; 1858, J. W. Porter; 1860, George Wilds; 1862, David Metzler; 1864, D. R. Dunlap; 1866, James Cooper; 1868, Thomas Kirk; 1870, J. M. Fields; 1872, William A. Speer; 1874, George Snider; 1877, David F. Chesnut; 1880, James Sipes; 1883, B. M. Lodge.

Auditors.—1850, Aaron Hess, William Lodge, Jacob Waltz; 1851, Jacob Waltz; 1852, John Wishart; 1853, William Nelson; 1854, James Fields; 1855, John Chesnut; 1856, John P. Peck; 1857, George R. Sipes; 1858, George W. Barton; 1859, John Robinson; 1860, George Whitehill; 1861, James A. Harris; 1862, Charles A. Phenicie; 1863, Thomas Kirk; 1864, A. J. Fore; 1865, Jacob Waltz; 1866, John Chesnut (three years), James A. Harris (one year); 1867,

*That Mr. Sipes, the commissioners' clerk, was inclined to facetiousness is further evinced by the following extracts from the commissioners' minutes: "April 9, 1852. Business being dull, the commissioners proceeded to discuss the meridian line subject. Not being able to agree on the place to fix it, the money to pay for it, or the necessity for having it, they laid the subject on the table, or rather in the desk, doubtless supposing that as there was a meridian line somewhere in North America, the surveyors might go there and adjust their compasses." "April 10, 1852. The court adjourned today after burning three cords of wood and trying three cases."

*The prothonotary of the court of common pleas is also register of wills, recorder of deeds, clerk of the court of quarter sessions, oyer and terminer, and orphans' court.

Nathan Barnett; 1868, John Alexander; 1869, George McGovern; 1870, Nathan Barnett; 1871, S. F. Keepers; 1872, Lemuel Garland; 1873, Jacob W. Miller; 1874, Josabed Lodge; 1875, Abner H. Stigers, William Horton, Nathan B. Hixson; 1878, A. J. Craig, William S. Dickson, John M. Stevens; 1881, John P. Laley, Benjamin F. Hess, Jacob Hewett.

Commissioners.— Elected, 1850, for three years, Frederick Dubbs; for two years, James Hughes; for one year, Henry Sipes; 1851, Mason Lodge; 1852, W. Alexander; 1853, Henry Fite; 1854, Robert Campbell, George Garland; 1855, George Gerhard; 1856, John A. Keepers; 1857, John Wishert; 1858, Jacob Waltz; 1859, Geo. McGovern; 1860, James Daniels; 1861, George W. Barton; 1862, John Gough; 1863, Jacob Lake; 1864, G. W. Leighty; 1865, George W. Barton; 1866, Lemuel Hill; 1867, James A. Harris; 1868, Daniel Peck; 1869, Harvey Wishart; 1870, Abner Hess; 1871, George Holly; 1872, B. E. Barton; 1873, Jacob J. Mellott; 1874, Jacob Hendershot; 1875, Enoch Hart, George W. Kesselring, Thos. R. Palmer; 1878, Daniel Covalt, Amos C. Fields, Joab L. Deneen; 1881, James Daniels, Geo. McGovern, Peter Morton. McGovern, of this board, having resigned, George Snider was appointed in his stead, in October, 1882.

Sheriffs.— 1850, Jacob Bernhard; 1853, Samuel Michaels; 1856, Dennis Daniels; 1859, David F. Chesnut; 1862, David Fore; 1866, Benjamin N. Sterrett; 1868, John Hill; 1871, John J. Morton; 1874, Benjamin N. Sterrett; 1878, George J. Pittman; 1881, Noah K. Linn; 1883, J. Alfred Rummel.

Coroners.— 1850, George White; 1853, S. B. Carmack; 1855, John Betz; 1856, Lewis Dubbs; 1859, Daniel Peck; 1861, Daniel Lake; 1863, James Lynch; 1863, Joseph A. Smith (to fill a vacancy); 1864, Jacob Numma; 1865, same; 1866, R. I. Hunter; 1867, M. V. B. Johnston; 1868, B. E. Barton; 1869, Enoch Hart; 1871, Dr. R. I. Hunter; 1872, H. H. Hill; 1873, Dr. Nevin B. Shade; 1874, same; 1878, Job L. Gregory; 1880, J. Alfred Rummel; 1882, Andrew K. Davis; 1883, Watson Douglas. Of the above-named persons elected to the office, several never qualified.

County Surveyors.— 1850, Andrew J. Fore; 1853 and 1856, same; 1859, Samuel Lyon; 1862, Geo. Holly; 1865, William P. Gordon; 1868, Isaac N. Culp; 1871, Henry W. Scott; 1874, George Holly; 1877, same; 1880, William P. Gordon; 1883, Jonas Lake.

LEGISLATORS.

Congressmen — Seventeenth district, comprising Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Adams and Juniata counties: 1851–3, Joseph H. Kuhn; 1853–5, Samuel L. Russell; 1855–7, David F. Robinson; 1857–9, Wilson Reily; 1859–61, Edward McPherson; 1861–3, Edward McPherson.

Sixteenth district — Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Adams: 1863–5, Alexander H. Coffroth; 1865–7, Alexander H. Coffroth; 1867–9, William H. Koontz; 1869–71, John Cessna; 1871–3, Benjamin F. Meyers; 1873–5, John Cessna.

Eighteenth district — Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Huntingdon, Snyder and Perry: 1875–7, W. S. Stenger; 1877–9, W. S. Stenger; 1879–81, Horatio G. Fisher; 1881–3, L. E. Atkinson.

State Senators — Somerset, Bedford and Fulton: 1852–4, Hamilton B. Barnes; 1855–7, Francis Jordan; 1858–60, William P. Schell. Fulton, Franklin and Adams: 1860–2, Alexander K. McClure; 1863–5, William McSherry. Bedford, Somerset and Fulton: 1864–6, Geo. W. Householder; 1867–9, Alexander Stutzman; 1870–2, Hiram Findlay. Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset: 1873–5, John A. Lemon. Bedford, Somerset and Fulton: 1875–8, Enoch D. Yutzy; 1879–82, Frederick Grof; 1883–6, Jacob H. Longenecker.

Representatives to the Legislature.— Bedford, Fulton and Cambria: 1851, John Linton, John Cessna; 1852, W. P. Schell, John Kean; 1853, W. P. Schell, Thomas Collins; 1854, Thomas Collins, W. T. Daugherty; 1855, W. T. Daugherty, George P. King; 1856, Joseph Bernhard, G. Nelson Smith; 1857, William C. Reamer, G. Nelson Smith. Franklin and Fulton: 1858, Alexander K. McClure, James Nill; 1859, Alexander K. McClure, James Nill; 1860, J. C. Austin, J. R. Brewster; 1861, J. C. Austin, J. R. Brewster; 1862, W. W. Sellers, John Rowe; 1863, William Horton, Jonathan Jacoby; 1864, William Horton, J. McDowell Sharpe. Somerset, Bedford and Fulton: 1865, Moses A. Ross, David B. Armstrong; 1866, Moses A. Ross, David B. Armstrong; 1867, John T. Richards, John Weller; 1868, John T. Richards, John Weller; 1869, John Weller, J. H. Longenecker; 1870, J. H. Longenecker, Benj. F. Long; 1871, S. P. Wishart, W. H. Sanner. Bedford

and Fulton: 1872, J. W. Dickerson (died); George A. Smith (filling vacancy); 1873, John M. Reynolds; 1874, John M. Reynolds. Fulton: 1875–6, H. S. Wishart; 1877–8, R. I. Hunter; 1879–80, A. C. Davis; 1881–2, James Kelly; 1883–4, James A. Harris.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Ayr township.—1851, Jacob Hauger, John Alexander; 1856, David Crouse; 1861, David Crouse; 1866, Henry Unger; 1869, William Mealman; 1870, J. W. Crouse; 1875, David Crouse; 1880, A. J. Craig; 1881, David Lynch; 1883, S. J. Comerer.

Belfast township.—1855, Theodore Mellott, George Garland; 1860, Daniel Lake, Thomas Morton; 1865, Daniel Lake, Enoch Hart; 1870, Enoch Hart, J. J. Mellott; 1875, Bartimeus Smith, Daniel P. Dishong; 1880, Bartimeus Smith, Daniel P. Dishong.

Bethel township.—1853, Jacob Walters; 1855, Benjamin Mellott; 1858, Jacob Walters; 1860, Benjamin Mellott; 1863, Jacob Walters; 1865, Benjamin Mellott; 1868, John S. Covalt; 1870, Benjamin Mellott; 1873, John S. Covalt; 1875, Charles Barney; 1878, John S. Covalt; 1880, Caleb Hixson; 1883, John S. Covalt.

Brush Creek township.—1851, Abraham Ensley; 1854, Ephraim Hixon; 1856, Abraham Ensley; 1859, George W. Barton; 1861, Joshua Hixon; 1864, Abraham Ensley; 1866, Mason Lodge; 1867, Isaac Martin; 1869, Abraham Ensley; 1872, Alfred P. Bye; 1874, Isaiah Layton, John Howsare; 1879, Isaiah Layton, Joshua Hixon.

Dublin township.—1851, James R. Thomson; 1854, Washington Gaver; 1855, Robert Campbell; 1859, Washington Gaver; 1860, Robert Campbell; 1862, Elliott D. Ramsey; 1865, John M. Fields; 1868, Samuel Kirk; 1870, John M. Fields; 1872, Robert O. Campbell; 1873, William J. McCoy; 1875, Richard Allender; 1878, William J. McCoy; 1879, George S. Doran; 1880, A. J. Taylor.

Licking Creek township.—1855, J. F. McEldowney, Benjamin Greenland; 1860, James H. McEldowney, David Metzler; 1865, David Metzler, James A. Harris; 1870, David Metzler, James A. Harris; 1872, John Daniels; 1875, G. Y. Schooley; 1877, James A. Harris; 1880, H. S. Daniels; 1882, George W. Decker.

McConnellsburg borough.—1855, James King, Anthony Shoemaker; 1860, James King, Samuel Michaels; 1865, James King, William B. Seylar; 1870, B. N. Sterrett; 1871, William B. Seylar; 1875, Joseph A. Smith, W. S. Alexander; 1877, Smith M. Robinson; 1880, Joseph A. Smith; 1881, Joseph A. Smith; 1881, John P. Sipes.

Taylor township.—1851, George Kesselring; David Stevens; 1856, George Kesselring; 1858, Thomas Kirk; 1860, William Anderson; 1863, James Fields, Jesse Berkstresser; 1868, James Fields, Thomas Gracey; 1873, Thomas Gracey, George W. Kesselring; 1878, James G. Lyon, Sr.; 1879, Thomas Gracey; 1883, T. B. Stevens.

Thomson township.—1853, Henry Fite, Jacob Waltz; 1858, Jacob Waltz; 1863, Jacob Waltz, John S. Covalt; 1865, Henry Brewer; 1868, Jacob Waltz; 1870, John P. Peck; 1872, Henry Fite; 1874, Daniel Covalt; 1877, Henry Fite; 1879, Daniel Covalt; 1882, Jacob C. Hewett.

Tod township.—1851, Daniel Gillis; 1852, James Dishong; 1853, Andrew Comerer; 1855, David Fore, Sr.; 1860, George McGovern; 1861, Jacob Wagoner; 1865, Daniel Fore, Jr.; 1866, Adam Gress, Sr.; 1868, James T. Connelly; 1869, John Bell; 1870, Daniel E. Fore; 1872, Samuel M. Kelso; 1875, Daniel E. Fore; 1877, Samuel M. Kelso; 1880, Daniel E. Fore; 1881, Joseph Myers.

Union township.—1865, Josiah R. Potter, William Lafferty; 1870, William McKibbin, William L. Lee; 1872, Tilghman Northcraft; 1875, Isaiah Lehman, John F. Schetrompf; 1879, James Rhea; 1880, Isaiah Lehman.

Wells township.—1854, John B. Alexander; 1855, Abednego Edwards; 1859, John B. Alexander; 1860, Kimber A. Moore; 1864, William Horton; 1865, Edward Pearson; 1869, John B. Alexander; 1870, J. G. Cunningham; 1874, John B. Alexander; 1875, Allison L. Edwards; 1879, John B. Alexander; 1880, Robert I. Hunter.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The following is the vote of Fulton county for governor at each triennial election since the county was formed:

1851. William Bigler, Dem., 840; William F. Johnston, Whig, 706.

1854. William Bigler, Dem., 876; James Pollock, Whig, 705.

1857. William F. Packer, Dem., 817; D. Wilmot, Free Soil, 570; I. Hazelhurst, American, 9.

1860. Henry D. Foster, Dem., 957; Andrew G. Curtin, Rep., 828.

1863. George W. Woodward, Dem., 1,022; Andrew G. Curtin, Rep., 761.

1866. Hiester Clymer, Dem., 1,055; John W. Geary, Rep., 775.

1869. Asa Packer, Dem., 1,066; John W. Geary, Rep., 680.

1872. Charles R. Buckalew, Dem., 1,125; John F. Hartranft, Rep., 797.

1875. Cyrus L. Pershing, Dem., 981; John F. Hartranft, Rep., 684; Robert A. Browne, Proh., 12.

1878. Andrew H. Dill, Dem., 1,222; Henry M. Hoyt, Rep., 794.

1882. Robert E. Pattison, Dem., 1,036; James A. Beaver, Rep., 611; John Stewart, Ind. Rep., 86; Alfred C. Pettit, 1; Thomas A. Armstrong, 1.

The vote of the county on the question of prohibition, in 1854, was as follows: for prohibition, 426 votes; against prohibition, 832 votes. Vote on the question of license, in 1873: For license, 756; against license, 512.

POPULATION OF FULTON COUNTY.

As given by the census returns:

Districts.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Ayr	1,055	1,154	1,247	1,309
Belfast	763	822	856	928
Bethel	1,137	1,535	861	938
Brush Creek	375	480	876	820
Dublin	685	869	879	931
Licking Creek	953	1,028	925	1,077
McConnellsburg	477	556	552	584
Taylor	514	793	868	988
Thomson	671	697	649	732
Tod	511	570	634	626
Union	.....	.....	424	602
Wells	420	627	589	614
Total	7,564	9,131	9,360	10,149

CHAPTER LXXXI.

MILITARY HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY.

Capt. Beckwith's Company, War of 1812—Copy of the Pay-Roll—The County's Part in the Rebellion—McConnellsburg Taken—Exciting Events—Fighting in the Streets—Two Rebels Killed and Thirty Captured—McCausland's Rebel Raid—Robbery of the Citizens—Excitement and Alarm—The Killing of Lieut. Ford—Roster of Soldiers—Capt. Cardiff's Company—History of the 77th Regt., Co. F—107th Regt., Co. H—126th Regt., Co. B—158th Regt., Cos. H and I—22d Cav.—208th Regt.—Capt. Seller's Co., Militia of 1862—Miscellaneous List of Fulton County Soldiers.

BEDFORD county furnished several companies of soldiers in the war of 1812. Among them was one of volunteers from McConnellsburg and vicinity, commanded by Capt. Nicholas Beckwith. From a correct copy of the pay-roll, obtained from the Department of the Auditor-General at Harrisburg, we learn that this company served six months—from October 2, 1812, until April 2, 1813. The pay of each private for the term was twenty dollars.

PAY-ROLL

of a Company of Volunteer Riflemen, commanded by Capt. Nicholas Beckwith, of the Fifth Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Maj. D. Nelson, of the United States, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Richard Crooke, in the service of the United States, under the command of Gen. W. H. Harrison.

Officers.—Captain, Nicholas Beckwith; lieutenant, David Metzler; ensign, Thomas Allender; first sergeant, Michael Mulvitz; second sergeant, Robert Gibson; third sergeant, John T. Smith; fourth sergeant, David Dryden;* first corporal, Alexander Wilson; second corporal, Daniel Metzler; third corporal, Thomas Brown; fourth corporal, Adam Bowers; musician, Henry M. Suck.

Privates.—George Rinedollar, Christian Rinedollar, William Stephen, Robert Noble, John Bender, William Gaff, John Lynn, Samuel Martin, Hance Wilson, Joseph Smith, David Forsythe, Henry Bender, David Whitstone, Henry Isor, Michael Snider (not paid at Bedford—out of the county), Daniel Fordney, Jerret Irwin, David Brown, John Humbert, John Isor, Joseph McCorcle, John Gloss, Robert McClain, John Full, William Duffield, Samuel Airley [Earley].

"I do certify on honor that the within pay-roll is correct, and that the remarks set opposite the men's names are correct and just.

NICHOLAS BECKWITH, Capt.

Witness present,
JACOB BONNETT.
September 27, 1813.

Fulton county, though one of the smallest political divisions of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was nobly and well represented in the federal army during the rebellion of 1861–5. The calls for volunteers, supplemented by the drafts, drew from her borders almost the entire strength available for the service. These troops were scattered throughout scores of commands, so that there was scarcely an important movement in all the war in which men from Fulton county did not participate. The county itself, like many another territory bordering on Mason and Dixon's line, felt the shock of civil warfare, and many times its citizens had cause to fear for the safety of their homes and firesides. Happily, nothing more than mental anxiety, coupled with small losses of property, befell those at home.

McConnellsburg was badly scared many times by the reports, often false, of rebel raids in the vicinity. On Sunday, September 14, 1862, such a report set all the bells ringing for hours, and caused an improvised force of militia to be hastily formed. The sound of drums and "the hurrying tread of marching feet" broke the sabbath stillness. On Friday, October 10,

* Died March 10, 1813.

Stuart's rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac and moved to Mercersburg, thence to Chambersburg, where they occupied the town, then passed toward Gettysburg and, as was afterward ascertained, back into Maryland. The near approach of the rebels sent a fever of intense excitement through McConnellsburg. On the Monday following, Gen. Averill's cavalry arrived at McConnellsburg in pursuit of the rebels, and remained over night.

MCCONNELLSBURG TAKEN.

In the latter part of June, 1863, McConnellsburg was the scene of memorable events. In the Fulton *Democrat*, July 10, 1863, appears the following account of the rebel invasion:

A brief notice of the appearance of a force of rebel cavalry in our town appeared in our issue of the 19th ult. After taking what horses they could gather up in a hurry, and what they wanted out of the shops and stores, they left, and nothing more was seen of the enemy until Wednesday night of the next week. About nine o'clock on that evening a force of cavalry came down the Mercersburg pike, accompanied by the 1st Md. Inf., under command of Col. Herbert. When about half a mile above town they formed in line of battle, and the cavalry dashed into town on a charge, expecting, as they alleged, to find Milroy's forces here. In this they were disappointed, the small force which was here during the day having moved westward about dark, after having a slight skirmish with the rebel advance on the top of the mountain. In this skirmish some of the militia infantry participated, and the company of Capt. Wallace stood their ground well, doing, it is said, some execution.

The invaders placed the town under guard, ordered the citizens to remain in their houses, and took up and placed under guard for the night several citizens who were found on the street. Nothing was disturbed during the night. On the next day they entered the stores and took such things as they wanted, in most instances, we believe, offering to pay in Confederate money. All our store and shop keepers lost heavily by them. After remaining in town, and at their camp about a mile distant, until Friday morning, they finally moved off in the direction of Chambersburg. During all the balance of the week our valley and the whole of the lower end of the county were most effectually scoured by Imboden's guerillas. They swept off the stock of the farmers, and in some instances entered private houses and carried off private property. Mr. H. H. Dietrich, of Ayr township, lost heavily in this way. The stores of Robinson and Patterson were stripped of their contents, and articles that were of no use to the plunderers were destroyed wantonly. We can scarcely hear of a citizen who has not lost more or less in some shape. On Sunday a company of the 12th Penn. Cavalry were surrounded on the other side of the Cove mountain, and a number of them captured.

On Sunday afternoon a company of Imboden's men dashed into town. There was no force present except a few of our pickets, who retired on the approach of the rebels. They did not dismount. The captain of the gang rode up to our office [the editor, Henry G. Smith], and inquired where we were to be found. Some one pointed out where we were standing. He rode up, and put some questions with regard to the force in town, the reported arrest of Milroy, etc., to all of which we refused to give him any reply. * * * On Monday morning a company of the 1st N. Y. Cavalry and a company of newly-organized militia cavalry rode into town about nine o'clock. The New York men came from Bloody Run, and the militia from Mount Union. While they were in town a body of rebel cavalry was seen coming down the pike from the direction of Mercersburg. The militia had not yet dismounted, and the New York boys were speedily in the saddle. The rebels rode boldly in at the upper end of town, while the New York company slowly retired down the street. The rebels and New Yorkers both stopped and stood facing each other at a distance of about two squares. The rebel captain ordered his men to charge, but they evidently thought discretion the better part of valor, and hesitated to obey the command. Just at this instant an officer of the militia company rode from the court-house square, where his men were, down to the main street. The rebels at once concluded they were surrounded, and wheeled about. While in the act of doing so, the captain of the New York boys ordered his men to charge, and they did it most gallantly and fiercely, gaining on the rebels at every stride of the horses. The result was the capture of thirty-two men and horses (nearly as many men as there were of the New Yorkers), and the killing of two of the rebels. The dead rebels were buried where they fell by our citizens. While this was being done, a rebel force came down the Mercersburg pike, and another body, having made a circuit below the town, filed out on the pike, about half a mile west of the town. Thus McConnellsburg was again surrounded and in the possession of the enemy. This force was composed of Imboden's men, and was some three hundred strong. They had with them two brass mountain howitzers, and their object was the capture of any force that might be here. Finding no force to oppose them, after searching the houses for concealed soldiers and arms, they left at dark, about two hours after their entrance. Since that time we have seen nothing of the rebels, and we do most heartily hope they are effectually cured of any desire to invade Pennsylvania.

In the same paper in which the above account appears is published "General Order No. 72" of the rebel army, copies of which the employés of the *Democrat* office were compelled to print for the raiders. The order relates to the conduct of the soldiers in the enemy's country, for-

bids the destruction of private property, etc. Though posted up in McConnellsburg, its commands seem to have been totally disregarded.

MC CAUSLAND'S RAID.

After the burning of Chambersburg by McCausland, his command moved west on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike. On Saturday, August 30, 1864, the rebel troops, numbering nearly three thousand, entered McConnellsburg, where they remained over night. Upon their arrival they made demands for twenty-six hundred rations, which the citizens supplied as far as they were able, as threats of burning the town in case of non-compliance were freely offered. Then the plundering of stores and private houses commenced. The rebels demanded the key of Dr. Duffield's drug-store, which was given to prevent them from breaking open the door. They took what they pleased, and wasted much of the remainder by emptying the contents of drawers and cases in heaps upon the floor. The stores of J. W. Greathead, Cahill & Thompson, Hohe & Nace, and A. & E. Shoemaker received like treatment. All of the merchants suffered considerable losses, except Hohe & Nace, who, much to the disgust of the rebels, had removed most of their drygoods before the raid was made.

Private houses were entered and robbed of articles of clothing and valuables. Citizens were stripped and robbed in the streets. In almost every instance money was demanded and secured through threats of burning, or by a cocked revolver pointed at the citizen's head. The farmers of the cove also suffered great losses. Squads of rebels scouted the valley, visiting nearly every house, and stealing all such valuable articles as they could seize or carry.

Sunday morning the rebels departed hastily for Hancock. Gen. Averill was close upon their rear, his pickets driving them from the mountain and harassing them through the valley. Only his timely proximity averted the destruction of McConnellsburg and the utter devastation of the cove.

Saturday, November 12, 1864, McConnellsburg was set in commotion by a dispatch announcing that rebel spies had crossed the Potomac near Shepardstown, and were prowling about in the border counties. Another official dispatch Sunday caused more excitement, and the military stationed in McConnellsburg sent out scouts, pickets and reconnoitering parties. Tuesday a dispatch was received from Chambersburg ordering that home guards be organized. Gen. Ferry notified the commanding officer in McConnellsburg that he should concentrate his command and be ready to march at a moment's notice. Additional excitement was caused by the news of one hundred and thirty-two men drafted in Fulton county. Demoralization ensued. The command to organize was disregarded, and citizens began to gather their valuables and prepare to move northward. The same evening, a man passing through the town with a load of goods caused great terror by stating that his load was powder. The next day all excitement was allayed by the receipt of trustworthy news from Bedford and Hancock, announcing that everything was quiet in those places.

THE KILLING OF LIEUT. FORD.

An unfortunate occurrence of the war times gave rise to the most noted case ever tried in the courts of Fulton county. The sad affair resulted from civil and military law being in conflict, and imperfectly understood. The main facts in the case were these: John Forney, of Tod township, having been drafted, claimed exemption on the ground that he was over forty-five years of age; and, on the day of appeals, appearing before the commissioner for draft and, submitting his evidence, was declared exempt.

When the provost guard came into Fulton county to look up deserters and delinquents, Forney's name was reported on the list of delinquent drafted men. He was accordingly arrested. A writ of *habeas corpus* was then taken out in his behalf, and after a hearing before one of the associate judges of the county, Forney was discharged. Afterward, Lieut. E. N. Ford, of the provost guard, went to Forney's house to re-arrest him. As he was leaving the house he was shot by Forney, and, as it proved, mortally wounded. This was on Wednesday, January 21, 1863.

Forney gave himself up to the civil authorities and was lodged in jail; but the provost guard forcibly removed him from the jail a day or two later. He was taken to Chambersburg, and thence to Washington, where he was lodged in the Old Capitol prison. On application of the district attorney of Fulton county (Henry

G. Smith) to Gov. Curtin, arrangements were made whereby Forney was delivered by the military authorities to the courts of Fulton county for trial. At the August term of court the grand jury found a true bill against Forney for murder in the first degree. But in the meantime, the rebels, during their invasion of McConnellsburg in June, had broken open the jail and carried Forney away with them. Being released, he returned to jail in September. Tried at the January session of court, 1864, before Judge Nill, he was acquitted, the jury returning a verdict of *not guilty*. Special district attorney I. H. McCauley, assisted by Hon. Alexander King, of Bedford, had charge of the case. The counsel for the defense were Hon. F. M. Kimmell, Hon. John Cessna, J. McDowell Sharpe and George A. Smith, Esq.

ROSTER OF SOLDIERS.

The remainder of this chapter includes a list, so far as obtainable, of Fulton county soldiers, with histories of the commands to which they belonged. Great care has been exercised in the preparation of this roster; but, as both the volunteers and drafted men of the county were widely scattered, serving with various commands, to ascertain the name and record of service of every Fulton county man in the war would prove well-nigh an impossible task. The editor of this volume has put forth every effort and used every available means to make this record complete.

The following extract from a letter, written by an ex-officer in the Union army from Fulton county, explains the cause of the wide scattering of Fulton county soldiers:

I have always believed that, in proportion to population, "Little Fulton" furnished more men for the Union army than any other county in the state, and for this reason: The several townships were too poor to pay local bounty for volunteers to fill the quotas required of them, while the wealthy townships of many of our sister counties could, and did, offer large bounty for recruits. With this we of Fulton county could not compete. The result was that large numbers of our armsbearing men, whose purpose it was to enlist, availed themselves of the tempting offers of large local bounties elsewhere and entered the service, to the credit and on the quotas of districts in other counties.

The names of all these men were borne on the enrollment in Fulton county. Part of the quota of several townships was supplied by volunteers who preferred to serve their own township for little or no bounty; but the deficiency had to be supplied by draft. Many of the names of those who enlisted elsewhere were drawn from the wheel after the persons named were in the service as volunteers, and could not answer to the credit of Fulton county. This made a deficiency, and "deficiency drafts" followed one after another until the quota was filled. Thus was the quota demanded of us, on each call for soldiers, filled to the last man by volunteering and drafting, while large numbers from among us scattered off and enlisted in organizations in other counties, and even in other states; so that, besides filling her own quota every time, on every call, Fulton county contributed many men to help fill the quotas of other counties.

Abbreviations used in this chapter: m., mustered into service; m. o., mustered out; pr., promoted; tr., transferred; dis., discharged; wd., wounded; bu., buried; g. o., general order, and others, the meanings of which are obvious.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Capt. Cardiff's company was raised in Fulton county. It was mustered into the service December 2, 1861. Afterward it was transferred to the 3d Md. regt. We have no means of ascertaining its subsequent history.

Officers: Capt., William E. Cardiff; 1st lt., Wm. H. Hipsley; 2d lt., Moses Whitford; 1st sgt, John K. Whitford; sgts., George Weaver, John W. Cook, Bethel Covalt, John H. Barney; corpls., Samuel Hendershot, Joseph K. Pittman, Felix Foreback, James A. Cook, Jacob Hull, George W. Sponsler, Noah Hedding, John H. Divelbiss.

Privates: Abdon B. Shafer (musician), John H. Abbott, Isaac Barney, Henry Betty, John Brakeall, Wm. Booth, Henry D. Betz, Jas. A. Cooper, Josiah K. Cooper, John Clevenger, Harrison Clevenger, Fred. Divelbiss, Jos. Divelbiss, Sam'l Divelbiss, George Decker, Elliott Dishong, John Foreback, Abednego E. French, Harvey Fonner, Henry Gillhart, Ephraim G. Hedding, Dan'l Hepner, Fred. Hepner, James E. Hughes, Harrison Hull, Wm. C. Hull, John Harr, Reuben Hand, Valentine Hagy, John A. Harsh, Jacob Hess, Wm. Harmison, Rowland A. Hockensmith, Lewis Hampton; John Hockensmith, died at Cumberland, Md., Dec. 31, 1861; Caleb Hockensmith, Jabez Karns, John Lowery, Jos. Lowery, Hugh Linn, Reily Linn, Wm. Linn, Jacob C. Leighty, James M. Lamp, Wm. Lee, Sam'l Lambertson, Whitten Lafferty, Joshua Mann, John Miller, Wm. Myers, Lewis Myers, Peter Mellott, Fred. Mellott, Wm. Mellott, Henry Metzler, David R. Mumma, Sylvester Moss, Abrm. Powell, Bazil M. Powell, Sylvester Pittman, John W. Potter, Josephus Reckner, Thos. Rash, John G. Shafer, Nathan P. R. Smith, Geo. E. Shipway, John C. Shipway, Geo. W. Sipes, Thos. Simmons, Solomon Sponsler, Sam'l Slayman, John Shetrompf, Jas. A. Sipes, Dan'l Sipes, Jas. Stevens, Fred. Stevens, Geo. Shetrompf, Jas. Steckman, David Stump, Jos. Smith, Wm. Truax, Harman Winsor, Patrick Wilson, Nath'l Wilt, Wm. Warnee.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This organization consisted originally of eight companies of infantry and one of artillery. It was recruited for three years' service under the direction of Frederick S. Stumbaugh, of Chambersburg, in the fall of 1861. The camp of rendezvous was at first at Chambersburg, and subsequently at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburgh. Co. F was mainly recruited in Fulton county. Regimental organization was effected in October, 1861, with the following officers: Frederick S.

Stumbaugh, colonel; Peter B. Housum, of Franklin county, lieut.-colonel; Stephen N. Bradford, of Luzerne county, major.

After being drilled at Camp Wilkins, the command was assigned to a brigade under command of Brig.-Gen. James S. Negley. On October 18 the regiment moved by transport for Louisville. It was encamped for some time in Kentucky, and while at Camp Negley, near the Nolin river, was detached from Negley's brigade and assigned to Wood's, thus becoming a part of the second division of Buell's army. Proceeding leisurely, and spending considerable time in camp, the regiment reached Nashville March 2, 1862, two weeks after the capture of Forts Donelson and Henry by Gen. Grant. After these successes Grant moved up to Pittsburg Landing. On the morning of April 6 the confederates attacked the Union army at Shiloh church, a short distance from the river. The first day of the bloody contest closed and the conflict was undecided. Three of Grant's five divisions had been routed and two forced back. But aid was at hand. Buell's forces began to arrive during the evening and night. The morning of the 7th, the 77th (the only Pennsylvania regiment in the battle) arrived. It was far back when the battle began, but by a forced march of twenty miles it reached Savannah at midnight, and waited in a drenching rain until morning for transportation. At eight the regiment was at the Landing. During the early part of the day it was held in reserve, but exposed to a severe fire. The enemy's cavalry once charged upon it and were repulsed. Finally it was assigned a position on the right of Rousseau's brigade, where the enemy's sharpshooters, concealed behind trees, exposed it to much danger. Two companies were deployed as skirmishers to ward off this source of peril. In the final charge the 77th was in the front, and took many prisoners. It lost but three killed and seven wounded.

The regiment remained on the field, in almost continuous rain, until the 14th. The horrid stenches of that terrible field produced many fatal fevers. Marching and skirmishing occupied the regiment until the opening of the winter campaign. The command was then near Nashville. Buell meantime was superseded by Rosecrans; and, Col. Stumbaugh having resigned, the regiment was led by Lieut.-Col. Housum. The 77th moved forward toward Murfreesboro on December 26. At Murfreesboro the regiment was in the thickest and hottest of the fight. The first day of the battle Col. Housum was killed. Gen. Rosecrans, while reviewing the army in March following, halted in front of the 77th and said: "Colonel, I see that your regiment is all right. Give my compliments to the boys and tell them that I say *it was the banner regiment at Stone River.* They never broke their ranks."

Until the middle of February, 1863, the regiment was employed in guard, scout and foraging duty. Then, going into camp at Murfreesboro, it was engaged in erecting fortifications until the opening of the summer campaign. Meantime Capt. Thomas E. Rose became colonel. On June 24 the regiment, breaking camp and proceeding by the Shelbyville pike with the rest of the army, Cleburne's division of the rebel army was encountered at Liberty Gap. Col. Miller, of the 29th Ind., commanding the brigade, formed his forces on the right of Willich's, which was in advance, and was first engaged. The 77th, with the 29th Ind., charged and carried the hights occupied by the enemy, driving him to the next elevation, a mile beyond. In the morning the Union forces moved forward to attack the enemy, who had been re enforced during the night. The 77th was obliged to cross a muddy plowed field, exposed to a heavy fire. Here Col. Miller and many others fell, and Col. Rose succeeded to the command of the brigade. The enemy was only routed after two hours of raging battle. One-third of the effective strength of the regiment was lost in this fight.

When the rebel leader afterward began retreating toward Chattanooga, Rosecrans pursued. On December 17 the brigade, passing along the summit of Lookout mountain, descended into McLemore's cove and went into line on the enemy's front. On the 19th, moving rapidly to the left for several miles, where the fighting was heavy, it was ordered into position, and charged, driving the rebels nearly two miles. The 77th, occupying the extreme right, had reached a position considerably in advance of the remaining troops. Col. Rose sent out a detachment to ascertain the distance between his troops and the next of the line on the right, and found it to be a mile and a quarter. Gen. Willich ordered the position to be held. The gap was not filled, and at nightfall a heavy

column of rebel troops attacked with great violence. The 77th Penn. and the 79th Ill., with flanks exposed, were left to battle with the overpowering forces of the enemy. With admirable bravery the men held their ground, when, at length outflanked and the lines enfiladed, the officers seized the colors and by their daring example inspired the men to hold the ground. The contest became desperate, hand to hand. Friend and foe were scarcely distinguishable. But the odds were too great; the heroic band was compelled to yield at last. All the field officers, seven line officers and seventy men of the 77th fell into the enemy's hands. Those who escaped during the night took part in the action of the following day under the command of Capt. Lawson.

In January, 1864, many members of the command re-enlisted and were given veteran furloughs. When they returned to the front, Sherman was preparing for his Atlanta campaign. Engagements with the enemy took place at Tunnel Hill, May 7; at Rocky Face Ridge, May 8 to 13; at Resaca and Kingston; at New Hope Church, on the 25th, a three days' fight began. On June 4, three miles to the left, there was another hot contest. At Ackworth, June 6, Col. Rose, having been released, resumed his command of the regiment. From the 19th to the 23d, lying close to the base of the Kenesaw mountain, it was hotly engaged and lost heavily from a terrible artillery fire. On the 24th, moving with the corps to the right, the fighting was resumed and continued for four days. Then an unsuccessful assault was made upon the enemy's fortifications. The lines held their place, close to the enemy's works, until July 3, when he retreated. The enemy made a stand at Smyrna, and the brigade, assaulting his works, carried and occupied them. There was skirmishing at the Chattahoochee river and a hot engagement at Peach Tree creek on the 20th and 21st.

The regiment was now busied for a month about Atlanta. In the latter part of August and the first of September it was employed in destroying the Montgomery railroad and Macon road. At Lovejoy, from September 2 to 5, the regiment was warmly engaged.

After the fall of Atlanta, there was no severe engagement in which the regiment participated until the battle of Franklin, November 29. The 77th, here employed as skirmishers, fought nobly, against overwhelming strength, until nearly surrounded, and then succeeded in cutting its way back to the breastworks, bringing in its wounded. At Nashville, on December 15, the regiment was engaged with the troops on the right, which stormed the hights and first broke the rebel lines. Moving at night three miles on the Franklin pike, at daylight, with other troops, it attacked the enemy in the new position which he had taken. Though exposed to terrible fire, it pushed forward undaunted and carried both lines of the enemy's works. The rebels were routed with heavy losses.

The regiment was joined by new companies in March and April, 1865, and subsequently sent to Texas. Returning in December, it was finally mustered out at Philadelphia, January 16, 1866.

COMPANY F.

Co. F of the 77th regt. Penn. Vols. was recruited in Fulton county, though several of its members were from Bedford, Franklin and neighboring counties. The following list gives the names of Fulton and Bedford men. All not otherwise designated were mustered into the service October 9, 1861. Bates' History does not give the date of final muster out, except in a few instances. We have designated by a star (*) all whom he marks "Not accounted for":

Officers.—Capt. Henry S. Wishart, dis. Feb. 2, 1863. Capt. John S. McDonald, pro. fr. sgt. to 2d lieut. Apr. 24, 1862; to 1st lt. Dec. 10, 1862; to capt. Apr. 11, 1863; dis. Mar. 16, 1865. 1st Lt. James W. Johnston, pr. fr. 1st sgt. to 2d lt. Dec. 10, 1862; to 1st lt. Apr. 11, 1863; m. o. at ex. of term, Mar. 29, 1865. 2d Lt. James Wishart, dis. Apr. 24, 1862. 2d Lt. Jacob Ross, pr. fr. sgt. Apr. 11, 1863; m. o. Jan. 19, 1865, ex. of term. Sgt. Daniel Manspeaker.* *Corp. Samuel Ramsey*† and *Corp. Milton M. Horton*, tr. to Co. A Apr. 12, 1865. Corp. Timothy Sullivan, cap. at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863; died at Andersonville July 24, 1864; grave 3960. Corp. Geo. M. Cooper,* wd. at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863. Corps. Wilbur F. Sharer,* Emanuel Rinard,* Jonathan Horton.* Corp. Curtis S. Lenhart,* wd. at Liberty Gap June 25, 1863. Samuel Butler (musician), m. Sept. 18, 1862; tr. to Co. A Apr. 12, 1865.

Privates: J. M. Alexander, Jacob Aller,* *Samuel Beck, Robt. W. Barnett*, Asa Barton,* Saml. T. Bayles,* Wm. Biven,* John Brown, Daniel S. Buzzard,* Reuben Beck, *Randall Childers*, Jesse Diggins (m. Feb. 27, 1864), Isaiah Decker, Jacob H. Doll, *John W. Fraker, Joseph Fisher* (m. Oct. 30, 1861), Jacob H. Fraker,* David Green (m. Mar. 6, 1862; m. o. Mar. 8, 1865, ex. of term), John B. Green, Peter Giffin, *Geo. W. Hauser, John Houck* (m. Sept. 20, 1862), *McKinsey Houck* (m. Mar. 8, 1862), George Heavenor,* Wm. Hockensmith,* Alex. Horton* (m. Feb. 29, 1864), Reuben Horton* (m. Feb. 29, 1864), Hunter Horton, *John Keebaugh, Robt. S. Kerr*, James C. Leaphart (m. Feb. 27, 1864), Josiah Moore, James C. Monroe (m. Jan. 30, 1865), James S. Miller,* Edward Murray,* Kimber A. Moore,* *Harrison Norris*, Job O'Neal,* David Paul, Calvin Robinson,* Moses Sprankle, Stephen Sherlock (m. Feb. 29, 1864), James Salkeld,* Wm. I. Snow,* Saml. Seibert (m. Nov. 21, 1862), Henry Sampson* (m. Apr. 7, 1864), Irvin K. Vicker, Saml. Warfield (m. Feb. 27, 1864), Wm. Woodcock,* Geo. Woy.

† Veterans *in italics.*

Died: J. M. Alexander, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 9, 1862; John Brown, cap., died, Richmond, Va., Jan 7, 1864, bu. Nat. Cem., sec, B, div. 3, grave 21; Isaiah Decker, Richmond, Va., Dec. 23, 1863; Jacob H. Doll, Oct. 1, 1864, of wds. rec. at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864; John B. Green, Jan. 2, 1864, of wds. rec. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, bu. Chattanooga, Tenn., grave 230; Hunter Horton, Aug. 14, 1864, of wds. rec. at Chattahoochee, Ga., July 7, 1864; Irvin K. Vicker, Dec. 19, 1864, of wds. rec. at Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864.

Killed: Peter Giffin, Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863; George Woy, ditto.

Wounded: Samuel Beck, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1864; Wm. Biven, Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; Jacob H. Fraker, Marietta, Ga., July 4, 1864; Robt. S. Kerr, Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

Transferred: The following men were transferred to Co. A, 77th regt., April 12, 1865: Saml. Beck, Robt. W. Barnett, Randall Chambers, Jesse Diggins, John W. Fraker, Joseph Fisher, Geo. W. Hauser, John Houck, McKinsey Houck, John Keebaugh, Jas. C. Leaphart, Jas. C. Monroe, Robt S. Kerr. Harrison Norris, Stephen Sherlock, Saml. Warfield, Samuel Seibert, tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 30, 1863.

Discharged by General Order: Reuben Beck, July 20, 1865; Josiah Moore, David Paul, Moses Sprankle, July 1, 1865; Saml. Seibert, Nov. 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Sergt. James H. Gaster, m. Jan. 9, 1862; wd. at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; died Feb. 6, 1863. Corp. Charles Hess, m. July 21, 1864; drafted; pr. to corp. Feb. 23, 1865; m. o. w. co. July 13, 1865. John Salkeld, musician, m. Jan. 20, 1862; m. o. w. co. July 13, 1865; vet.

Privates: Peter Cornelius, m. Feb. 24, 1862; missing in action at Weldon railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; vet. Joseph Chamberlin, m. Apr. 7, 1864; wd. at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; missing in action at Weldon railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864. Adam Caughman, m. Jan. 9, 1862; wd. at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and at Petersburg, June 22, 1864; m. o. w. co. July 13, 1865; vet. Robert Caughman, m. Jan. 9, 1862; m. o. w. co. July 13, 1865; vet. George J. Edwards, m. Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; died Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1864; bu. in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va. Levi H. Figart; m. Jan. 9, 1862; wd. at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; dis. on surg. cert., Feb. 13, 1863. Andrew J. Lear, m. Jan. 25, 1862; dis. Jan. 27, 1865, ex. of term. George Mullenix, m. Jan. 9, 1862, tr. to V. R. C., Feb. 11, 1864. Thos. L. Salkeld, m. Jan. 20, 1862; tr. to V. R. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The companies of this regiment were recruited in Franklin and Juniata counties, with the exception of about half of Co. B, which was from Fulton county and recruited by James Pott. They rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, between August 6 and 10, 1862, when a regimental organization was effected, with the following field-officers: James G. Elder, colonel; D. Watson Rowe, lieutenant-colonel; James C. Austin,* major. On August 15 the regiment repaired to Washington, crossed the Potomac and encamped at Fort Albany, where it remained a week. Moving then to the vicinity of Cloud's Mills, it was assigned to a brigade commanded by Gen. E. B. Tyler. On August 31, Cos. A and B were detailed to guard an ammunition train on its way to the front. The regiment remained at the fortifications in front of Washington until September 12. Then crossing to Meridian Hill, on the 14th, the march toward Antietam began. On the 16th Tyler's brigade arrived at the Monocacy, and there lay until 3 o'clock P.M. of the following day, when it renewed the march. Arriving at the battlefield the next morning, it was found that the fighting had ended. The regiment went into camp near Sharpsburg, and during its stay received visits and presents from neighbors and friends, and was reviewed by President Lincoln.

The 126th moved to Warrenton with the army, and subsequently to the neighborhood of Falmouth. At 4 o'clock A.M., December 11, it moved from camp for its first battle. It was held in suspense for two days, while the booming of Burnside's cannon filled the air. On the 13th the brigade crossed the Rappahannock, passed through the town (Fredericksburg), and was led out on the Telegraph road to a low meadow on the right, where it was exposed to heavy artillery fire. After a little delay it was ordered to the left of the road, under the shelter of a hill. Burnside had said, referring to the hights above, "That crest must be carried tonight," though three unsuccessful attempts had already been made. Now Humphreys' division was ordered to make the final charge. Tyler formed his brigade in two lines, the 126th on the right of the second line, and sounded the charge, ordering his men not to fire, but to rely upon the bayonet. With hearty cheers the brigade advanced, ascended the hill in good order, and proceeded on over the prostrate lines of the last charging column to within a moment's dash of the stone wall where the enemy lay. "But now that fatal wall was one sheet of flame; and, to add to the horror of the situation, the troops in the rear opened, every flash in the twilight visible. Bewildered and, for a moment, irresolute, the troops commenced firing. This was fatal." The momentum of the charge was lost, and the gallant troops fell back to the foot of the hill. Col. Elder was severely wounded. Twenty-seven men were killed, fifty wounded, and three missing. Such was the loss in that brief charge. Among the wounded were three captains and three lieutenants, James Pott, of Fulton county, being among the number. Gen. Tyler, in his official report, spoke highly of the heroic conduct of his men. Hooker, as he turned to leave the field, said: "No prettier sight was ever seen than the

*Major Austin was a native of Fulton county. Mustered August 12, 1862, as captain Co. B.; promoted to major September 1, 1862.

charge of that division." The next day details searched the field for wounded. Toward midnight on the 15th, the 126th was sent beyond the town on the advanced picket line, the army meanwhile passing over the river.

The 126th participated in the mud march, sharing the suffering and hardship. Then settling down in camp, it remained until the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign. Setting out on April 27, the regiment reached the Chancellor house at noon, May 1. On Sunday, the third day, Tyler's brigade was given a position on the right of Gen. French, its left being unsupported. For nearly two hours the brigade held its position against twice its number, and only gave way when it had completely exhausted its ammunition, and had used all that could be found upon the persons of the wounded and dead. When only the bayonet was left for defense, with decimated ranks, the brigade fell back, and re-formed in the open field in support of the batteries. The enemy pressed closely after, but his advance was checked. The regiment remained in support of the guns until the first corps had gained its position. A week after the battle, at the expiration of the nine months for which the regiment was recruited, the 126th returned to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out May 20, 1863.

COMPANY B.

Below we give the names of Fulton county men who served in Co. B, 126th regt. Penn. Vols. They were mustered into service August 12, 1862, and all not otherwise specified were mustered out with the company, May 20, 1863:

Officers: James C. Austin, capt., pr. to maj. Sept. 1, 1862; 1st lt., Henry M. Hoke; 2d lt., James Pott, pr. fr. 1st sgt., Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; 1st sgt., Harvey Wishart, pr. fr. sgt., Aug. 20, 1862 (was afterward drafted, and although exempt, sent a substitute); sgt., John B. Lesher, pris. fr. May 3 to May 19, 1863 (afterward enl. in signal corps); corp., Dan'l Dennisar, pr. to corp., May 10, 1863; corp., David Gordon, pr. to corp., Apr. 4, 1863, wd. at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; corp., John F. Kendall, pr. to corp., Dec. 17, 1862 (m. Sept. 3, 1864, as corp. Co. G, 205th regt. Pa. Vols., 2d enlistment); corp., David W. Kelso, pr. to corp., Mar. 1, 1863; corp., Silas D. Anderson, dis. on surg. cert., Feb. 21, 1863; corp., Jacob H. Swisher, wd. at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, dis. on surg. cert., Feb. 9, 1863.

Privates: Adam Boerner, Jos. E. Barnett, Adam Clevenger, Jesse A. Deaver, John Edwards, Geo. W. Glenn, Andrew Glenn, Wm. A. Grove, Emanuel M. Grove, Daniel Glass, A. Hoopengardner, James S. Hoke, Richmond Litten, D. A. Lambertson, James M. Lindsay, Wm. C. Logan, Wm. H. Moore, Norris Mellott, Geo. W. Mellott, John R. Oliver, Wm. Orth, Benj. F. Pittman, John Parlett, Andrew C. Richardson, S. W. Salked, Mathias N. Sterrett, Wm. D. Smith, Luther D. Tritle, Jacob M. Tritle, John Taylor, Wm. Truax, Wm. P. Unger (also in battery B, 2d art., 112th regt., m. o. w. co., Jan. 29, 1866), Sam'l Unger (also in Co. F, 56th regt.), Wm. Walker, Paul F. Wright, James H. Woy, W. W. Woodcock.

Killed: John Taylor, Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Wounded: Andrew Glenn, John R. Oliver, James H. Woy, at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; Andrew C. Richardson, James H. Woy, Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Died: Wm. C. Logan, Washington, D. C., Nov. 24, 1862; John R. Oliver, Washington, D. C., June 4, 1863, bu. Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C.; Andrew C. Richardson, Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1863; Emanuel M. Grove, June 5, 1863, after m. o.; William Truax, near Falmouth, Va., Nov. 27, 1862.

Deserted: Three.

Discharged, on surg. cert.: Geo. W. Glenn, Oct. 17, 1862; Daniel Glass, Jan. 14, 1863; Jas. M. Lindsay, Mar. 21, 1863.

Absent, sick, at m. o.: Jesse A. Deaver, James H. Woy.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This was a nine-months regiment of drafted militia, organized in November, 1862, with David B. McKibben, U.S.A., colonel; Elias S. Troxell, of Franklin county, lieutenant-colonel; Martin G. Hale, of Cumberland county, major. The regiment was from Cumberland, Franklin and Fulton counties. The camp of rendezvous was at Chambersburg. In the latter part of November, being ordered to the front, the regiment proceeded to Suffolk, Virginia, and was assigned to Spinola's brigade, Ferry's division. Here it received instruction and drill. The brigade was ordered to Newbern, North Carolina, December 28, and there went into winter quarters. A corps of the rebel army, detached from the main body resting at Fredericksburg, was sent in March, 1863, under Gen. D. H. Hill, to North Carolina, there to operate against Gen. Foster's command. Washington, on the Tar river, was closely invested, and the garrison there was surrounded. The 158th, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Troxell, was sent around by water, with other troops, to its relief. On the way a severe storm overtook the vessel and drove it aground, where it lay for two days and two nights. Its stores were lost; but when the vessel was finally rescued it proceeded up the Pamlico river. The enemy had placed obstructions in the stream, at short distances below the town, and stood ready to dispute the passage with heavy batteries. Gen. Prince, commanding the division, ordered Col. Troxell to embark his men on gunboats and prepare to run the blockade. The troops were placed on board the Phœnix and the Allison, and awaited the coming of night to attempt the hazardous feat. But the commodore, McCann, was unable to find a pilot, and therefore refused to send the troops. Subsequently Prince's division returned to Newbern, and the regiment was sent with an expedition across the country, to relieve the garrison. A skirmish

with the enemy took place at Swift river, and he was driven from a line of breastworks covering the village. The campaign ended suddenly. The enemy, fearing to contend in a fair field, raised the siege and withdrew to Goldsboro. Gen. Foster assigned the regiment to duty in garrisoning the town and the surrounding fortifications. Toward the close of June the regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe, and after its arrival took an active part in the movement, designed as a feint upon Richmond *via* White House Landing and Bottom's bridge. After the expedition had accomplished its mission, the regiment returned and was sent with the brigade to Harper's Ferry. Thence it marched to Boonsboro, and reported on the 11th, to Gen. Meade, who was then following up the retreat of the rebel army from Gettysburg. Three days later, Lee made good his escape across the Potomac, and the regiment, which meantime had been sent to a position on the National road at South mountain, now proceeded to Frederick. On August 8, it was ordered to Chambersburg, where it was mustered out on the 12th.

COMPANY G.

Privates: Benj. Bollinger, George Carbaugh, John H. Spannuth.

COMPANY H.

Co. H, 158th regt., was made up of Fulton county men. It was mustered into service on November 4, 1862, and mustered out August 12, 1863. All not otherwise designated in the following list were mustered out with the company:

Officers: Capt., Thomas Sipes; 1st lt., James T. Connelly; 2d lt., John R. Fisher; sgts., Wm. A. Speer, R. V. Campbell, David A. Gillis, Christopher Ensley, Stephen F. Keepers; corpls., Jacob Chisholm, Wm. C. Wilds, Richard W. Sipes (pro. to corp., Nov. 22, 1862), John D. Fisher, Sam'l M. Jackson, George R. Moore, Thos. R. Palmer, Nicholas Ott (pro. to corp., Jan. 12, 1863).

Privates: James H. Baker, James Barton, Elias Breckbill, Abel Brown, Geo. P. Barnhart, Robert Beaty, Geo. Bishop, Morgan Burton, Elias Clevenger, Reily W. Coulter, John Correll, Joseph Conner, Baltzer Decken, Robt. M. Dishong, David M. Dishong, Dan'l P. Dishong, Jacob P. Dishong, Andrew Daniels, Andrew J. Dunlap, Geo. W. Dishong, Geo. Dishong, Lewis Ensley, Peter Ensley, Joseph Eichelberger, Isaac Eichelberger, John C. Giffin, Geo. Garland, Isaac Hollingshead, John E. Horton, A. Hockensmith, Geo. H. Hile, John Hare, Aquilla Hixon, John Irvin, Robert A. Kerns, Riley Lesher, Wm. Mellon, Henry T. Mellott, Geo. W. Mellott, Baltzer W. Mellott, Thos. C. Mellott, Amos J. Mellott, Caspar Miller, Martin L. Morgret, Jacob R. Mellott, Thos. Mensberger, Reed W. McDonald, Stillwell Palmer, Oliver Peck, John W. Pittman, Abr'm Placinger, W. F. Richardson, John D. Richardson, John M. Reily, Joseph Runyan, Jacob F. Salkeld, Bernard Salkeld, John V. Schooley, Dennis B. Sipes, Philip Smith, Josiah W. Speck, John G. Stinson, John W. Stevens, Jacob Strait, Jackson Strait, Wm. S. Strait, Benj. F. Stevens, Wm. B. Slusher, Wm. Strait, Jona. R. Sipes, Bartemius Smith, Jacob Smith, George Trott, Adam V. Vallence, Lewis D. Wibble, Benj. F. Wibble, Amos J. Wink, Alvah Wink, John A. Wink, Wm. H. Wink, Abner Wink, Isaac Winters, Jacob Wink, George S. Wilson, George Younker.

Discharged: On surgeon's certificate of disability: Abel Brown, June 3, 1863; Andrew Daniels, Nov. 17, 1862; Andrew J. Dunlap, Nov. 26, 1862; Abr'm Placinger, Dec. 7, 1862; Benj. F. Stevens, Nov. 22, 1862.

Died: Geo. P. Barnhart, Fortress Monroe, Va., Jan. 18, 1863; Robert Beaty, Newbern, N. C., May 3, 1863, bu. in Nat. Cem., plot 7, grave 123; John Correll, Newbern, N. C., May 28, 1863, (burial record, John Grell, d. May 28, 1863), bu. in Nat. Cem., plot 7, grave 56; Geo. W. Dishong, Newbern, N. C., July 8, 1863, bu. in old cem.; A. Hockensmith, Washington, N. C., May 7, 1863, bu. in Nat. Cem., Newbern, plot 7, grave 166; Martin L. Morgret, Washington, N. C., June 2, 1863, (bu. rec., June 1, 1863), bu. in Nat. Cem., Newbern, plot 7, grave 170; Jacob R. Mellott, Washington, N. C., June 27, 1863; Wm. B. Slusher, Chambersburg, Penn., Dec. 17, 1862; Wm. Strait, Washington, N. C., June 13, 1863, bu. in nat. cem., Newbern, plot 7, grave 164; George Trott, Washington, N. C., June 28, 1863; Isaac Winters, Washington, N. C., May 7, 1863, (bu. rec., May 10, 1863), bu. in nat. cem., Newbern, plot 7, grave 157; Jacob Wink, Fortress Monroe, Va., July 28, 1863.

Deserted: Thirteen.

Transferred: Joseph Eichelberger, Dec. 20, 1862; Isaac Eichelberger, Nov., 1862; Geo. Younker, Nov., 1862.

COMPANY I.

M. Nov. 4, 1862; m. o. Aug. 12, 1863.

Third Sergeant: Philip H. Snyder, abs. sick at m. o.

Fourth Sergeant: Noan Kuhn.*

Corporal: Jacob C. Hewett.*

Privates: Jacob Ambrose,* William Canaval, John Caufman,* Josiah Decker,* Robert Divilbiss; Peter Finoff, dis. on surg. cert., Nov. 16, 1862; Nicholas Finoff; dis. on surg. cert.; Jacob Fox, dis. on surg. cert. (afterward in Co. F, 56th regt.); John Glenn,* Jacob R. Glenn* (afterward in Co. F, 56th regt.); David Lynch* (afterward in Co. A, 107th regt.); Emanuel Keyser, Geo. H. Metzler,* John Mauxham;* David L. Peck, pro. to corp. Co. K, 158th regt., Feb. 1, 1863, m. o. w. Co. K.; Jacob Richards,* Jona. Richards* (afterward in Co. F, 56th regt.); Robert M. Shimer,* James Shimer*, Samuel R. Unger,* James M. Wilt,* John H. Wilt.*

COMPANY K.

Second Lieutenant: Abner Hess, resigned Feb. 12, 1863.

Corporal: Benj. F. Vancleve, subsequently enl. in signal corps.

Privates: Eli Covalt, Henry Cevinger, J. B. Cooper, Peter Clark, Abraham Dishong, John R. Dishong, Henry B. Fleck, John B. Kline, Philip Miller, John A. Oiler, William Paylor, Lewis Peck (died in service July 30, 1863), Nathan Peck, N. E. Zimmerman.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

TWENTY-SECOND CAVALRY.

For a history of this organization, see Chapter XIV.

COMPANY D.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

M. July, 1863; m. o. Feb. 5, 1864. All here mentioned were m. o. w. co.

First Sergeant: H. M. Strausbaugh, pr. from priv., Jan. 5, 1864.

Corporal: Joseph F. Chilcoat, pr. to corp., July 30, 1863.

Privates: William H. Rodcay, Andrew W. Truax.

COMPANY A.

TWENTY-SECOND CAVALRY.

Privates: Jacob B. Bolinger, e. Feb. 27, 1864, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865; Martin Mathias, Robert Harris.

COMPANY B.

Privates: Jacob B. Bollinger, m. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. w. Co. A, 3d regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 3, 1865. Robert Harris, m. Oct. 18, 1864; dis. Oct. 24, 1865—exp. of term.

COMPANY F.

The following privates belonging to this company were mustered into service in February,

* Signifies m. o. with company.

1864, and mustered out with Co. G, 3d regt. Provisional Cavalry, October 31, 1865:

John Fulton (captured), D. Hockensmith, Michael Helman, Sam'l Hollingshead, O. S. Hollingshead, Sam'l Harmer, Martin D. Matthias, Wm. Miller, Chas. J. McGee. Daniel Denisar was m. Mar. 5, 1864; m. o. w. Co. G, 3d regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865; vet.

COMPANY H.

Members of Co. H, 22d Cav., m. in Feb., 1864:

Sergeant: William C. Wilds.

Corporals: John M. Hendershot and George Wilds were dis. by G. O. July 19, 1865.

Privates: James A. Barton, Edward A. Cardiff, Robert C. Miller, were m. o. with Co. H, 3d reg. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865; Abr'm B. Corbin (vet.) and John Ramsey, m. o. with Co. I, and Sylvester Wilds and Harrison H. Heeter, m. o. with Co. K, 3d reg. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Privates: John Richardson, George Wilds, Sylvester Wilds.

COMPANY K.

The following members of Co. K, 22d Cav., when it is not otherwise specified in the following list, were mustered into service in the latter part of February, 1864, and mustered out with Co. K, 3d regt. Provisional Cavalry, October 31, 1865:

Officers: 2d lt., Wilbur F Sharrer; com. 1st lt. June 13, 1865. 1st sgt., David A. Gillis; pr. to 1st sgt. Sept. 6, 1865. Sgts.: Reid W. McDonald and Wm. A. Grove. Sgt. John McGillis, pr. to sgt. Sept. 6, 1865. Corporals: Henry H. Buckley, John D. Richardson, Jacob L. Buckley, Robert J. Boyles. Corp. Boyles was accidentally killed at Burnt Cabins, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1864.

Privates: James Dishong, Jacob Ambrose, Joseph E. Barnett, George Bain, Elliott D. Correll, Adam Clevenger, John W. Cutchall, John M. Chesnut, Sam'l Cowan (dis. by G. O., May 19, 1865), William Doyle, Cornelius Doyle, Adam Dishong, Jr., Joseph Edwards, Peter Gaster, James Hoke, Alex. R. Hamill, Isaac Houck, James E. Heeter, Jeremiah Leidig (dis. by G. O., May 18, 1865), Henry C. Matthias, Robert A. McDonald, George Needham, Fred. R. Nail (dis. by G. O., July 8, 1865), Jackson B. Ramsey, Abraham Runyan, Elliott Ray, Wm. Robinson, George Shafer, Abraham Skipper, George Sowers (absent sick at m. o.), David Vallence, Paul Wonn. Deserted: Four.

COMPANY L.

M., Feb., 1864; m. o. with Co. L, 3d regt. Pro. Cav., Oct 31, 1865.

Corporal: James K. Clippinger.

Privates: Lewis Ensley, Peter Ensley, Isaac Mills, Daniel Smith, Joseph Woy, Wm. H. Walters.

COMPANY M.

M., Feb., 1864; m. o. with Co. M, 3d regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.

Sergeants: H. M. Strausbaugh and Mark J. Jackson.

Corporal: Morgan Barton.

Privates: David D. Dishong, Solomon P. Dishong, Isaac P. Dishong, Robert Giffin, Perry Hixon, Samuel Jackson, Baltzer W. Mellott, John C. Parlett, Thomas Parlett, George W. Swope, Joseph S. Strait.

Discharged by G. O.: John D. Hendershot, May 25, 1865; James Simpson, Aug. 19, 1865; Joseph N. Swope, tr. to Co. A, 22d regt. V. R. C.; disch. by G. O., Nov. 17, 1865. John Minich, dis. on surg. cert. William W. Hines, died at Cumberland, Md., June 2, 1864; bu. in Nat. Cem., Antietam, sec. 26, lot F, grave 626.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT.

A history of this regiment and a complete roster of Co H, to which many Fulton men belonged, will be found in Chapter XIV of this volume.

MILITIA OF 1862.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Organized September 14, 1862; dis. September 25, 1862.

Officers: Capt., Wm. W. Sellers; 1st lieut., Geo. Wilds; 2d lieut. Joseph W. Hoke; 1st sergt., David Hoke; sergts., Benj. N. Sterrett, Leander B. Zuck, John Stahly; corporals, David Goldsmith, Philip H. Snyder, Lewis A. Hoke; musicians, Albert Stoner, Jas. P. Waddel.

Privates: Sam'l Alexander, John B. Allender, Jacob Ambroze, Chas. A. Barton, John Caufman, Wm. Doyle, Wm. F. Duffield Joseph Deck, John Davis, John Eitmiller, Wm. S. Fletcher, Elias Davidson Flora, Andrew Furnburg, Fedde Fixen, F. Alfred Greathead, John W. Greathead, George Greathead, David Gillis, David Huges, Wm. Hoke, John C. Hoke, Joel Jackson, Wm. A. Kendall, Jas. G. Kendall, Geo. King, Adam Linn, Chas. T. Logan, Michael Layman, David Monn, Alex. Mayn, Geo. Moore, Benj. Mellott, Jas. Montgomery, Reed McDonald, Jacob McLure, Jere. Ott, Philip Ott, Alfred Rummel, John Row, Jacob Runion, Martin L. Rinedollar, John A. Robinson, John M. Sloan, John Suders, Wm. S. Shoemaker, Geo. Snyder, Benj. Shimer, Jas. Shimer, Wm. Stoner, Henry Scott, Joseph A. Smith, Elliott Smith, Nicholas Shimer, Lewis W. Tritle, John H. Wilt, Morgan Wright.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY F.

Corporal: David Fulton.

Privates: Jacob C. Clevenger, E i Covalt, Job Everts, John R. Fox, Jacob Fox, Jacob B. Glenn, A. Glenn (also Co. B, 126th), Thomas Humbert, Michael Lamon, Geo. W. McClure, John Miller, James Miller, George Marshall, Jonathan Richards, Samuel Stevens (wounded in action Feb. 6, and died Feb. 8, 1865, at Dabney's Mills, Va.), Samuel Unger (also Co. B, 126th Penn. regt.), Joseph Unger.

THIRD REGT. MD., P. H. B.

COMPANY B.

Henry Beatty, Daniel J. Hipner, Frederick Hipner, Jacob Hess, Wm. L. Lee, Henry R. Lee, John Lee, W. Lafferty, Thomas Mann, Thomas Rash, John W. Potter, John C. Shipaway, Geo. E. Shipaway, Joseph Smith, John J. Sheatrompf, Geo. Sheatrompf. Peter Sheatrompf, Saml. C. Hendershot, Charles Hendershot, David Richards, John Miller.

Union township soldiers—organizations unknown.—Josiah Lehman, Jacob Geiger, Andrew J. Geiger, Jacob Hammond, Joseph Crawford, George L. Fisher, John Bowen, Daniel Bowen, John Shank, Alfred P. Bye, Harvey Taylor, Daniel Smith, Robert Beatty, Hanson Pool (died in rebel prison), Henry Pool (died in service), John Hoffman, Dennis Lenhart, wd. at Lynchburg, Va., Jacob L. Richards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jabez Karns, 3d Md. inf., wd. front of Petersburg; Joseph Hoopengardner, 208th regt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; George Hoopengardner; John J. Taylor, 126th regt., Pa. Vols., killed at Fredericksburg; Wm. L. McKibbin, Co. A, 130th, and Co. E, 149th regt. Pa. Vols.; John C. Parlett, 126th Pa. Vols.—22d Pa. Cav.; Thomas Parlett, 22d Pa. Vol. Cav.; Ralph Eddowes, Co. E, 20th Pa. Vol. Cav.; Baltzer Deneen, 3d Md., P. H. B.; Joseph Deenen, 3d Md., P. H. B.; George Deenen, 3d Md., P. H. B.; Joseph Brobson, 3d Md., P. H. B.; Robert Carson, 3d Md., P. H. B.; Tolbert Hill, Cole's ind'p't Cav.; Daniel Ritz, Co. E, 149th regt. Pa. Vols.; Andrew Weldon (killed at Nashville, Tenn.); Riley Leasure, Cole's ind'p't Cav.; Amos Leasure, Cole's ind'p't Cav.

Capt. Frank W. Hess, at the beginning of the war, recruited a company in Bellefonte, Pa., which was m. Apr. 20, 1861, as Co. I, 15th regt. Pa. Vols.; commanded the company during its three months of service; re-enlisted, m. as 1st lieut., Co. I, 60th regt. Pa. Vols., Nov. 4, 1861; pr. to capt. Co. M, 60th regt., July 8, 1862; to maj. bat., Oct. 31, 1864 (tr. to bat., July 27, 1864); tr. to 65th regt. Pa. Vols., May 8, 1865; m. o. with regt., Aug. 7, 1865. Maj. Hess joined the regular army about two years after the war, and has since been in the service, entering as 2d lieut., subsequently pr. to 1st lieut., and now holds a captain's commission.

Samuel E. Smith, 2d U. S. Cav., drafted 1862; killed at the Wilderness, May 30, 1864.

Col. John Q. Wilds, 24th Iowa Vols., died in hosp., Winchester, Va., Nov. 18, 1864.

David Horton, sgt., m. June 11, 1861; pr. fr. corp., Co. F, 8th Pa. Res., 37th regt.; m. o. w. co., May 26, 1864.

Abel O. Griffith, pr., m. Mar. 11, 1864, Co. F, 8th Pa. Res; tr. to 191st regt., Co. H, May 11, 1864; pris. fr. Aug. 19 to Oct. 7, 1864; m. o. w. co., June 28, 1865.

Zopher P. Horton, pri. Co. H, 8th Pa. Res.; m. June 11, 1861; tr. to 191st regt., Co. H, May 15, 1864; pr. to corp., June 13, 1865; m. o. w. co., June 28, 1865; vet.

Franklin G. Mills, musician, Co. D, 101st regt. Pa. Vols.; m. Dec. 6, 1861; pris. fr. Apr. 20 to Nov. 20, 1864; dis. by G. O. June 21, 1865; vet.

David L. Fulton, Co. K, 21st Cav.—six months service; Isaac W. Shiver, pri. Co. B, 208th regt., m. Aug. 26, 1864, killed in battle at Petersburg, Va., Apr. 2, 1865; E. W. Gaster, corp. Co. K, 133d regt. Pa. Vols., detailed as musician; Adam Long, Co. F, 99th regt.; John E. Campbell, Co. E, 158th regt.; John V. Glunt, 47th regt.; David H. Myers, enl. Oct. 15, 1864, Co. M, 19th regt.; trans. to Co. F, and afterward to Co. A; dis. Sept. 30, 1865, and m. o. Oct. 14, 1865.

The family of Dr. James Moore, of New Grenada, Fulton county, furnished eight soldiers to the Union army. All were in the service at the same time. The eldest, K. A. Moore, enlisted in less than a week after Fort Sumter was fired upon, but was not assigned to duty. Oct. 9, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 77th regt. Pa. Vols.; re-enlisted at the close of his term, and was m. o. in Oct., 1865. John C. Moore, next in age, served in the quartermaster's department throughout the war. Dr. C. W. Moore served as surgeon in the 13th Pa. Cav. nearly two years, and resigned on account of failing health. J. A. Moore enlisted six days after the surrender of Sumter, in Co. D, 5th regt. Pa. Vols., and served three months. Aug. 7, 1861, he was again m. as 1st lt. of Co. O, 28th Pa. Vol. Inf.; pro. to capt. Mar. 1, 1863, Co. B, 147th regt.; wd. at New Hope Church, Ga., May 25, 1864; dis. Oct. 23, 1864. James Moore, Co. B, 117th regt.; m. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to sgt. March 1, 1863; wd. at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; dis. Aug. 29, 1864, ex. of term. B. F. Moore, sgt.; m. in April, 1861, in —— Pa. Art.; afterward tr. to Knap's battery, then to 6th U. S. cav.; dis. while 1st lt. of a Maryland regt. W. H. H. Moore enlisted and served until dis. May 20, 1863. C. E. Moore, Co. K, 202d regt. Pa. Vols.; m. Sept., 1864; dis. Aug., 1865. The eight brothers of this remarkable family are all still living. Capt. J. A. Moore has been superintendent of a Pennsylvania soldiers' orphans' school since 1865.

William H. Willett, 2d lt. Co. B, 147th regt. Pa. Vols.; m. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. fr. 1st sgt., Mar. 1, 1863; wd. at New Hope Church, Ga., May 25, 1864; res. April 7, 1865.

Lieut. Moses Whitford, 3d Md. Inf. (home brigade), died at Warfordsburg, Pa., Feb. 13, 1865, aet. 53.

Jacob L. Richards, Co. C, 195th regt. Pa. Vols., enl. July 13, 1864; dis. Nov. 4, 1864.

E. G. Hedding, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, Co. B, 3d regt. Pa. H. B.; tr. Co. H; pro. 1st sgt. Oct. 15, 1863; com. 1st lt.; m. o. at close of war. Noah Hedding, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, Co. B, 3d regt. Pa. H. B.; served through the war. James E. Hedding, first served in Pa. cav. regt. nine mos., then enl. Co. H, 3d regt. Pa. H. B. in 1863; m. o. close of war.

John H. Winter, drafted June 20, 1864.

James Doran, Co. A, 58th regt. Pa. Vols.; m. Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; dis. by G. O., June 12, 1865.

Benjamin Deavor, Co. A, 58th regt. Pa. Vols.; m. Sept. 29, 1864, substitute; dis. by G. O., June 12, 1865.

John W. Stephens, Co. A, 58th regt. Pa. Vols.; m. Sept. 19, 1864, drafted; dis. by G. O., June 12, 1865.

Jacob Pott, q.m.-sgt., Co. H, 21st regt. Pa. cav.; m. July 4, 1863; m. o. Feb. 20, 1864; re-enl. Nov. 3, 1864, 2d Inf. bat. Light Art., Ohio Vols.; m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.

David M. Kendall, corp. Co. M, 20th regt. Pa. cav.; m. July 20, 1863; m. o. Oct. 3, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 21, 1865, Co. H, 79th regt. Pa. Vet. Vols.; m. o. July 12, 1865.

James G. Kendall, sgt. Co. M, 20th Pa. cav.; m. July 20, 1863; m. o. Oct. 3, 1863; re enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. G, 205th regt. Pa. Vols.; detailed as regt. clerk; m. o. June 2, 1865.

Isaac Lanehart, m. Sept. 8, 1861, Co. A, 11th regt. Pa. Vols.; served until Jan. 1, 1863, then re-enl. in same co.; pro. to corp.; m. o. July 1, 1865.

Dennis Lanehart, m. 1861, 15th W. Va. regt.; served as private about three years.

Abraham Hershey, 21st Pa. cav.

James Menerlin, 21st Pa. cav.

The following served in Co. F, 56th regt. Pa. cav.:

John H. Taidig, John Lamberson, George Newman, Jacob Witter, J. Anderson, George Anderson.

Daniel Gunnels, 56th regt. Pa. Cav., shot at Hatchet Run. David Heifner, 21st regt. Pa. Inf. William Miller, 21st regt. Pa. Inf.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Alfred Cline, W. G. Cromer, Jacob Allen, David H. Mathias, Robert F. Ramsey.

COMPANY F.

J. J. Cromer.

TWENTY-SECOND CAVALRY.

COMPANY K.

Geo. Bain, H. Buckley, Jacob L. Buckley, Robert J. Boyles, Samuel Cowen, John M. Chestnut, James Deshong, B. F. Gehrett, Isaac Houck, George W. Needham, John Ramsey, J. B. Ramsey.

COMPANY H.

Wm. Wilds, George Wilds, Sylvester Wilds, William Mathias, Robert C. Miller.

COMPANY A.

Porter Baker, W. J. Cline (six mos. service); unassigned, John Stinson, Jacob Wible.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY L.

Wesley Cline, D. F. Fraker, 21st cav.

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

John Cline, Isaac Charlton, David Fraker, Andrew Fraker, John Reese.

COMPANY F.

L. F. Brahm.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Robert V. Campbell, R. W. Coulter.

COMPANY H.

James Baker.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Emanuel Brubaker.
Henry Anderson, Co. C, 82d regt.
William Buckley, 6th army corps.
J. W. Fraker, Co. F, 77th regt.
George Houser, Co. F, 77th regt.
Jacob W. Miller, Co. E, 84th regt.
Geo. W. McCoy, Co. E, 107th regt.
J. A. Miller, Co. K, 12th res.
John S. McDowell, Co. F, 77th regt.
John W. North, Co. I, 149th regt.
Peter North, Co. I, 149th regt.
Wesley A. Ramsey, Co. H, 22d cav.
Conrad Ramsey, Co. C, 82d regt.
Wm. R. Ramsey, Co. B, 110th regt.
Samuel Ramsey, Co. F, 77th regt.
Calvin Robinson, Co. F, 77th regt.
William Reese, Co. I, 9th cav.
William Robinson, Co. I, 9th cav.
N. C. Trout, Co. C, 126th regt.
Henry Wagoner, Co. H, 126th regt.
Andrew Wilt, Co. I, 9th cav.
Nathaniel Wilt, 3d Maryland.

The company and regiment of the following are unknown: Israel Brown, G. W. Clyman, Wm. Glunt, John B. Glunt, M. H. Glunt, David Robinson, Aaron Vice, R. M. Welch, W. E. Welch, A. M. Dubbs, A. J. Lear, Phillip Mathias, Silas Anderson.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THE PRESS.

The Schools of Pioneer Days — Description of the Schoolhouses — Teachers — Teachers' Wages — Early Schools and Schoolhouses in Various Parts of the County — Adoption of the Free-School System — Progress of Education — County Superintendents — Beneficial Effects of their Labors — School Statistics for the Year 1882 — THE PRESS OF FULTON COUNTY — Sketches of the *Democrat* and the *Republican* — Owners, Editors and Chief Events in the History of Each — A Remarkable Poem by John McCurdy, the First Editor of the *Republican*.

IN Fulton county, as in most thinly populated districts of the state, school privileges were exceedingly meager until after the provisions of the school law of 1834 were put into operation. Schools were conducted on the tuition plan, each pupil paying a stated amount per month or per term. Cabins, which had been abandoned as dwellings, were frequently made to serve as schoolhouses. Sometimes a farmer whose house contained more rooms than were occupied by the family would give the use of an apartment for a schoolroom. When schoolhouses were built, they were of the rudest pattern. Logs formed the walls of the building, greased paper served as window-lights, and a huge stone fireplace occupied nearly all of one end of the room. A rude writing-desk, in front of which was a bench of slabs or puncheons, was the principal article of furniture. The pupils, when not engaged in writing, sat upon rough benches, without support for the back. Thus situated, it was impossible for the pupil to be comfortable, and as a natural consequence, his progress in his studies was slow.

Reading, writing and arithmetic were the only studies pursued. Geography and grammar were unknown sciences to the pupils, as well as to most of the teachers of that day. Any man who could write a fair hand, read without spelling out the words, and was versed in the elements of arithmetic, was considered a competent teacher. Frequently wandering strangers—"tramps," they would now be called—whose antecedents and habits were unknown, were successful in getting up schools, and to them the duty of training and instructing children was entrusted. Of such teachers, a few proved worthy of their calling. Others were ignorant and intemperate, and the money paid them might as well have been thrown away.

In the early settlement on the Maryland border* it is believed that schools were taught as early as 1770, but in what places or by whom, there is neither record nor tradition to show. William Jacques was the first teacher of this neighborhood of whom anything is remembered. He was a British soldier of the war of 1812, who had been paroled, and coming into the settlement, engaged in teaching. He subsequently settled in the neighborhood and taught successfully for many years, finally losing his life by drowning. Thomas Mood was also a teacher in this locality, cotemporary with Jacques. They taught in buildings erected both for school and religious purposes. The school was usually open for about three months, and the teacher's salary ranged from eight to fifteen dollars per month.

In Ayr township, about four miles south of McConnellsburg, there was a school in operation at Big Springs, on Benjamin Stevens' land, as early as 1777. It was then the only school in the Big cove. A man named Boyd was the first teacher. Some of his pupils came five miles to attend school. Wolves were so numerous that the scholars were obliged to go in parties or under the escort of grown persons for protection. Another school was opened in 1780 about half a mile south of McConnellsburg, and thenceforth schools were regularly supported in the Big cove.

In the northwestern part of the county, a schoolhouse was built and a school opened in Wells township prior to 1790. The schoolhouse stood near the old graveyard, a few rods east of W. L. Mosebey's residence. In 1803 another schoolhouse was erected near Thomas Griffith's house, and a Mr. Young taught in it. He afterward kept school for several years in a part of his dwelling-house, which was very small. In 1806 a deserted dwelling near Wells' tannery was used as a schoolhouse. In 1809 there were three schools in Wells, taught by John Alexander, Ryan and Roachee. The schools of this neighborhood were well patronized, and at the time of the adoption of the common school system were in good condition for those days.

In Belfast, now Licking Creek township, German schools were taught by Jacob and John

*The statements which follow are mainly gleaned from an article, in the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year 1877, from the pen of H. H. Woodal, who was then county superintendent.

Eller between 1790 and 1800. Henry Strait afterward taught an English school, three or four miles from the place where the Eller school was opened. Other early teachers were Gray, Steffee, Wilkie and McClain. The schools were all located near the base of Sideling hill. There were doubtless many other early schools in various parts of the county, but of them we have no account.

Within five years after the enactment of the free-school law, its provisions went into effect in every township now comprising Fulton county. No action could more strongly attest the fact that the people of the county are, as they have always proved themselves, zealous friends of education and careful of the interests of posterity.

Ayr township (then including Tod) accepted the free schools in 1835, and the same year opened five schools. Hugh Rankin, Thomas Douglas, Esquire Hauger, James Kendall and J. Jordan were members of the first schoolboard. Belfast established four schools in 1838–40. Bethel, which in 1834 included Thompson, Union and a part of Brush Creek, had eight schools within its territory when the system was adopted. Col. William Bishop, Maj. Joseph Barnhart, George Smith, Amos C. Stigers, Oliver Ellison and John Fisher were the first directors. Union township (then part of Bethel) had no school of any sort until 1844. Nearly all of Buck valley was then owned by William Lee, Esq., of Philadelphia. As there was no schoolhouse, he refused to pay his taxes, which amounted to a considerable sum, therefore the directors of Bethel built a house. James Rough, a Scotchman, opened a school with six pupils; as no more came, the school was closed. In 1852, the former schoolhouse having been sold for a dwelling, a new one was built.

Brush Creek, until 1850, was a part of East Providence township, Bedford county. Two schools were opened under the free-school law in 1837 or 1838. Dublin (then including Taylor) established free schools in 1837, and opened five schools, three of which were within the present limits of Taylor. Licking Creek by a vote of sixty-six to sixty-three accepted the school law in 1838. The first schoolboard consisted of John Noble, Peter W. Deshong, Henry Sipes, Benjamin Daniels, John Jordan and Joseph B. Noble. Contracts for building seven schoolhouses were given the same year. The average cost of each was one hundred and eleven dollars. The schools were opened in 1839; term, three months; salary, thirty-two dollars for the term.

Hopewell township, Bedford county, then including Wells, accepted the system in 1834, and in 1835 elected six directors, one of whom, Thomas Speer, lived in Wells valley. Shortly afterward two frame school-buildings, the cost of each not exceeding one hundred dollars, were erected in Wells. In 1846 the number of schoolhouses had increased to four. The township of Wells has always evinced the liveliest interest in education. The schools are the pride of the people, and the district has furnished to the county more teachers than any other township.

The first school in McConnellsburg was opened between 1808 and 1810, in a cabin which stood on the commons. Martin was the name of the teacher. A few years later a frame schoolhouse took the place of the first, and it was used until 1820, when a stone building was erected. Later, another story was added, and the house was used as a schoolroom and town hall, until the growth of the town demanded two schools, when both rooms were devoted to their use. Schools were opened under the provisions of the law in 1837. The stone building was used for the schools of the town until 1862, when a brick schoolhouse took its place. In 1847 the schools were graded, and in addition to the schools in the stone building, a public primary school was opened by Mrs. L. M. Sterrett, in her dwelling. She continued teaching a public school in winter, and a subscription school in summer every year, from 1847 until 1879. She was universally beloved by her pupils and honored by the community. No teacher could have a better reputation than she enjoyed. During the year 1882, a great want was supplied by the erection of a new schoolhouse in the borough, at a cost of about thirty-four hundred dollars. The building is a frame, containing three rooms, furnished with Keystone desks, well lighted and ventilated, making it a model for comfort and convenience. Private or "normal" schools are maintained every year with marked results.

For a number of years after the school system was accepted, its opponents made determined opposition. Some of the districts, acting under

the law of 1838, voted upon the question of closing the schools, but after a warm contest, the system was sustained in every instance. When the free schools were first adopted, the county contained thirty-six schools; there are now seventy, and it is believed that the progress of schoolwork has been as great as the increase in number of schools.

From the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Woodal's report, already referred to, we quote:

For a number of years after the free schools had been established, their efficiency was much retarded on account of indifferent classification, or total want of classification, the spelling classes and the testament class being the only organizations for recitation in the school. This trouble existed partly because many of the teachers knew but little about organizing, and partly because there was not even an approach to uniformity of textbooks; and this lack of uniformity is the chief impediment in the way of progress.

After the office of county superintendent had been created, there was a marked improvement in several respects: the classification was better, higher attainments were required on the part of the teachers, and an especial improvement was the yearly assembling of the teachers in county institute. The last did more, perhaps, than anything else to bring the schools into general notice. Though these meetings were, for some years, not very well attended, and though the exercises were sometimes rather tame, yet the county institute has infused more life into the schools than any other agency belonging to the system.

The first county superintendent of schools was Rev. Robert Ross, and his salary was two hundred dollars per year. John S. Robinson was next elected, and George A. Smith finished his term by appointment. W. A. Gray next served one term, and was succeeded by Prof. J. F. Davis. The latter resigning before his term was finished, John A. Woodcock was appointed to fill the vacancy. Hiram Winter was then elected, and served two terms. His successors have been H. H. Woodal and Joseph F. Barton. Prof. Barton was chosen to the office in May, 1881, and has since labored earnestly for the improvement of the schools. The superintendent's salary has been increased from time to time, and is now eight hundred dollars per year.

STATISTICS.

The present condition of the schools of Fulton county will be seen from the following tabular statement, for the school year ending June 5, 1882. The figures are from the report of the state superintendent.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Male Teachers.	Number of Female Teachers.	Number of Scholars Attending (average).	Average per cent of Attendance.	Total Expenditures for School Purposes.
Ayr	9	4	5	238	83	$1,440 98
Belfast	9	7	2	248	89	1,093 05
Bethel *	7	4	3	173	76	791 23
Brush Creek	5	5	..	147	77	563 16
Dublin	5	4	3	163	81	1,173 20
Licking Creek	7	6	2	190	85	1,074 34
McConnellsburg	3	2	1	148	93	4,235 11
Taylor	7	7	..	201	84	1,016 33
Thompson	7	5	2	116	76	837 52
Tod	3	3	.	114	77	471 29
Union	4	3	1	86	72	435 30
Wells	4	3	1	114	80	889 42
TOTAL	70	53	20	1938	81	$14,020 93

Average number of months of school taught, 5 — except in Ayr township, where the average was 4½ months; average salary of male teachers per month, $21.46; average salary of female teachers, $20.50; whole number of scholars — males, 1,519; females, 1,431; average cost of each scholar, per month, 54 cents; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, $7,703.24; receipts — state appropriation, $2,178.88; from taxes and all other sources except state appropriation, $12,452.94; total receipts, $14,631.82; cost of schoolhouses, purchasing, building, renting, etc., $4,893.74; teachers' wages, $7,237.00; fuel, contingencies, fees of collectors and all other expenses, $1,890.19; total expenditures, $14,020.93.

THE PRESS.

THE FULTON DEMOCRAT.

This journal, originally the *Jackson Democrat*, had its birth in Bedford, and passed the first few months of its infancy in that town. After the new county of Fulton was formed, the establishment was moved to McConnellsburg, where the first number of the *Fulton Democrat and Farmers and Mechanics' Advertiser* was issued, on September 20, 1850. James B. Sansom established the paper, and conducted it for more than a dozen years. B. F. Carpenter was associated with him in starting the paper, but ceased to have any part in its management a few weeks after it became the *Fulton Democrat*. The subtitle, *Farmers and Mechanics' Advertiser*, was soon dropped, and its name became simply that which it now bears. A copy of the

* From the report for 1881.

paper, dated October 4, 1850, being No. 3 of the first volume of the *Fulton Democrat*, and No. 37 of the *Jackson Democrat*, has been shown to the writer. The journal was of the same form and size as at present. Its third and fourth pages are well occupied by the advertisements of Bedford and McConnellsburg business men, while the first and second contain little but political matter. The fact that this issue was the last before the annual election day accounts the extraordinary prominence of politics. On the editorial page the voters of the new county are given a double column of advice, in fullfaced type and glaring capitals. There are a few local items; one of them, as important as any, announcing that the printer wants a few loads of wood immediately. All the early numbers we have been able to find were well printed, and the contents bear the marks of careful editorial labor. Mr. Sansom continued as sole editor and proprietor until 1859, then took his brother into partnership, J. B. & Joseph J. Sansom being the firm. James B. Sansom is still in the newspaper business, and now publishes the *Indiana Democrat*, at Indiana, Pennsylvania.

Henry G. Smith and John U. Shaffer succeeded Mr. Sansom.. They bought the paper in 1861, and were its proprietors (excepting a few weeks in the spring of 1864, when J. B. Sansom again had charge) until the latter part of 1864. Mr. Smith, who had been the chief editor, then left to engage in the publication of the Daily and Weekly *Intelligencer*, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and the *Democrat* was sold. Charles A. Gaither next occupied the editorial chair. In November, 1865, John R. Donehoo became the proprietor, purchasing from Gaither. He conducted the *Democrat* until April 1, 1869. Smith M. Robinson, who had been associated with Donehoo for a short time, then purchased it. On the morning of December 23, 1869, the *Democrat* office was burned, and all its contents destroyed. Mr. Robinson immediately secured a new outfit, and the publication went on as before. In June, 1872, he disposed of the establishment to his brother, John A. Robinson, who continued as editor and proprietor four years. In June, 1876, George W. and William B. Skinner succeeded to the proprietorship. The paper was conducted by them until June 20, 1880. During the latter portion of this period, George W. Skinner was sole editor. From the Messrs. Skinner, H. H. Woodal purchased the paper, and is the present owner and editor. He is a gentleman well fitted for the position, and the *Democrat* is prosperous under his management. The paper has always been well conducted and liberally supported.

THE FULTON REPUBLICAN.

The first number of this journal appeared on the 17th of January, 1851. It was established by a stock company, but gradually merged into private property—the shareholders taking out the value of their stock in subscriptions and advertising. There are but few copies of the early issues of the paper in existence. No. 2 of the first volume, bearing date January 24, 1851, has been shown to the writer. The *Republican* was then of the same size as at present. It contained miscellaneous matter and general news in considerable variety, but there were very few items relating to local affairs. Five and a half columns comprised all the advertisements. Among these appeared three professional cards—those of S. E. Duffield, M.D., and William Baker and D. F. Robinson, attorneys. In other issues of the same year, we find nearly all the third and fourth pages devoted to advertising. The first numbers of the *Republican* were under the editorship of John McCurdy.

The poem given below first appeared in the *Fulton Republican*. While the gifted author was editor of that journal, he was suddenly stricken with blindness. On the morning after this affliction overtook him, he was led to his office, and groping his way to a case, composed and set up these lines, which found their way into most of the newspapers of the country. The poet and editor, George D. Prentice, pronounced the poem "worthy the muse of Milton." Mr. McCurdy has written several other poems of high merit. After leaving McConnellsburg, he went to Shippensburg and recovered his eyesight. He was a representative to the legislature from Cumberland county two terms, and for some time occupied the position of superintendent of state printing.

ON BECOMING BLIND.

BY JOHN MCCURDY.

Fair, lovely earth! shall I no more
Behold thee clad in robes of green?
Shall not these eyes trace landscapes o'er
That they in boyhood's days have seen?
Thy fertile plains, thy wooded vales,
Thy rivers and thy mountains high,
Thy oceans with their myriad sails,
All now to me in darkness lie.

Shall yonder sun's resplendent light
Fall on the diamond dews of morn,
And deck each flower with spangles bright,
And every blade of grass adorn—
And shall it pour its golden ray
Deep into every glossy stream,
Where sports the trout the livelong day,
And I not see its brilliant beam?

When mem'ry turns to childhood's hour,
And fancy paints its scenes anew,
When ev'ry brook and ev'ry flower
Rise up familiar to the view;
And when the haunts where oft I strayed,
In gleeful mood, in days of yore,
Appear, with all their sun and shade,
I think: Shall I ne'er see them more?

Oh, what is life, e'en when we're blest
With sight and health and use of limb,
'Tis but a dreary day at best,
Of sorrows deep and pleasures dim:—
A billow rude, on which must glide
Hope's fair and often fragile bark;
A tempest wild, where sorrows ride
Upon its breast, at midnight dark.

'Tis hard to stem the tide of life
In darkness and in poverty—
'Gainst adverse waves, when storms are rife,
Upon life's rough, uncertain sea.
The stoutest often fail to steer
Their bark right onward, but are lost;
Then how shall mine in darkness drear
In safety reach life's distant coast?

But why despond? Can He who took
Not render back the sight anew?
Can He not open out the book
Of nature's beauties to our view?
And should He not, 'tis His to know
Why He withholds the light He gave;
His purpose may be but to throw
A light to lead beyond the grave.

Mr. McCurdy's editorial connection with the paper was very brief. In Vol. I, No. 17, May 16, 1851, John T. Owen appears as proprietor, and Josiah E. Barclay as editor. During this year the *Republican* hoisted a flag at the head of the editorial columns, with the name of Winfield Scott as presidential candidate for 1852 upon it. On the first page we find this peculiar motto: "We claim as large a charter as the wind." During 1852 John H. Filler* assumed editorial charge, Mr. Owen continuing as proprietor. January 21, 1853, Owen gives notice that he has transferred the entire control of the paper to Filler.

We find no other copies of the paper earlier than those for the year 1855. J. A. Hyssong and W. W. Sellers were then proprietors, and Mr. Sellers† had editorial charge. They bought the paper, when its fortunes were at a low ebb, from Wilson Evans, who was its proprietor for a short time, succeeding Owen. The *Republican* continued under this management until January 1, 1863, when M. Edgar King became editor and proprietor. In July, 1865, he sold out to E. Benjamin Bierman. A month or two later D. K. and J. C. Wagner succeeded to the ownership. They ran the paper until 1867, D. K. Wagner being chief editor. William J. Campbell was given charge of the local columns in 1863, and edited them, with a short intermission, as long as the Wagners owned the paper. James Pott next purchased the *Republican*, and conducted it from March 28, 1867, until May 7, 1868.

In 1868 Harry E. Shafer became editor and proprietor. He managed the paper until 1872, except a short intermission, March to June, 1870, when H. B. Jeffries had charge. W. Scott Alexander became editor and proprietor June 27, 1872. During the following year another change took place, the *Republican* passing into the hands of its present editor and proprietor, J. Z. Over. At that time the paper had but a small list of subscribers compared with its present circulation. Prudent management has placed it on a prosperous basis, and the *Republican* now has the support of nearly every republican voter in Fulton county.

The citizens of Fulton county have reason to be proud of the journals which are devoted to their interests. Both papers are more than worthy of the liberal patronage they now receive.

*Mr. Filler is a brilliant and successful journalist. He was chief editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot* for several years, and is now on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Record*. In 1861 he was captain of Co. G, 13th regt. Penn. Vols.

†Mr. Sellers was a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives in 1862. After leaving McConnellsburg he went to Illinois, and became editor and publisher of the *Tazewell Republican*, at Pekin. He was also postmaster of the city. He died in that city.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

THE BAR OF FULTON COUNTY.

List of Attorneys admitted to Practice since the Organization of the County—Personal Mention of Hon. William P. Schell, John J. Bonnett, William C. Logan, T. W. B. McFadden, Charles M. Barton, Geo. A. Smith and others—Biographical Sketches—S. M. Woodcock—J. Nelson Sipes—John A. Robinson—W. Scott Alexander—Capt. George W. Skinner—William B. Skinner—John P. Sipes—Attorneys who have been Journalists, etc.

SINCE the organization of Fulton, the following attorneys have been admitted to practice in the several courts of the county: January 13, 1851, William P. Schell, of Fulton county, was sworn and admitted as an attorney-at-law, and also as district attorney of Fulton county. Upon his motion, the following gentle-

men were admitted to practice in the courts of the county: William Lyon, John Mower, John A. Blodgett, Samuel L. Russell, Samuel H. Tate, Joseph F. Loy and Oliver E. Shannon, of Bedford county; Josiah E. Barclay, of Fulton county; Andrew J. Cline, of Blair county; David F. Robinson, William Baker, of Franklin county; and Sam'l M. Barclay, of Bedford county. April 7, 1851, Geo. W. Brewer, Wilson Reiley, of Franklin county; Wm. Dorris, Jr., of Huntingdon county; James M. Russell, Alex. King, of Bedford county. August 4, 1851, Job Mann, John Cessna, of Bedford county; John R. Edie, Francis M. Kimmell, of Somerset county; David H. Hofius, of Blair county. October 20, 1851, Enoch G. Day, of Montgomery county, Maryland; John H. Filler, John J. Bonnett, of Bedford county. January 13, 1852, William M. Hall, of Bedford county. August 2, 1852, Andrew N. Rankin, Washington Crooks, —— Ayres. April 4, 1853, Jas. B. Boggs, of Franklin county. August 1, 1853, John P. Reed. August 3, 1853, Solomon Mason. January 9, 1854, Jos. W. Tate, Thos. M. Carlisle. January 12, 1854, John S. Robinson. April 4, 1854, T. W. B. McFadden. August 7, 1854, James Nill, of Franklin county. January 8, 1855, Jos. C. Rhodes, of Fulton county. April 9, 1856, John W. Lingenfelter, of Fulton county. August 4, 1856, Col. Alex. K. McClure, of Franklin county. October 20, 1856, Geo. W. Reges. January 12, 1857, Geo. W. Welch. August 3, 1857, F. S. Stambaugh. October 19, 1857, Wm. S. Everett. January 11, 1858, Wm. C. Logan, J. McDowell Sharpe, Chas. M. Barton. October 19, 1858, Sam'l Lyon. August 4, 1859, G. A. Smith. October 24, 1860, Ross Forward. April 5, 1861, J. Nelson Sipes. April 8, 1862, Jas. B. Sansom. April 8, 1863, J. H. McCauley. January 17, 1868, J. W. Dickinson, J. B. Cessna. August 7, 1868, H. E. Shaffer. January 11, 1870, Wm. Adams. April 5, 1870, J. R. Durborrow, of Bedford county; John A. Hyssong, of Franklin county. April —, 1870, John A. Robinson. October 19, 1870, W. Scott Alexander. April 5, 1871, M. A. Points. April 7, 1871, H. D. Tate. August 10, 1871, Col. G. W. Z. Black, of Frederick City, Maryland. April 7, 1874, D. S. Elliott. October 5, 1875, Jas. M. Weakley, of Cumberland county; Chas. A. Barnet, of Perry county. October 6, 1875, W. Lee Woodcock. January 11, 1876, John C. Graham. April 10, 1877, W. H. Sechler. June 11, 1877, John A. McKey, Wm. B. Skinner. October 8, 1878, John C. Alexander. October 9, 1878, Dwight Marcy, of Rockville, Connecticut. June 9, 1879, Wm. McGovern, Geo. W. Skinner. June —, 1879, Thomas F. Sloan. October 9, 1879, John P. Sipes. October 21, 1879, W. Rush Gillan. April 11, 1882, W. J. Zacharias, of Chambersburg. October, 1883, F. McNaughton Johnston.

William P. Schell, the first admitted attorney of Fulton county, as well as the first district attorney, practiced at this bar two or three years. He returned to Bedford, where he had formerly practiced. He was elected to the legislature and the state senate. He served as speaker of the Pennsylvania house in 1853. In 1877 he was elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania.

John J. Bonnett, a native of Bedford county, was admitted to the Fulton bar in January, 1852. On January 18, 1853, he died in McConnellsburg in the twenty-third year of his age.

William C. Logan was born in Fulton county. He went to St. Louis when young, and subsequently returned to Bedford, where he was admitted to the bar. In 1858 he became a member of the Fulton bar. He resided and practiced in the county until 1861, when he removed to Philadelphia.

T. W. B. McFadden, a member of the bar and prothonotary of Fulton county for one term, died in Schellsburg, Bedford county, April 14, 1858. He was a young man of bright promise, and as a county officer discharged his duties most satisfactorily.

Charles M. Barton, who for about five years was engaged in the practice of law at this bar, was a native of Bedford county. In 1858 he was admitted to practice, and the same year he was chosen district attorney of Fulton county. During the later years of his practice here Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, was his law partner. Mr. Barton left McConnellsburg for the west and settled at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He served as city treasurer of Fort Wayne five terms. In 1883 he removed to Northern Alabama, where he is superintendent of an iron mine.

George A. Smith, one of the ablest members of the Fulton bar, was admitted to practice in the courts of this county in 1859. He resided in McConnellsburg until 1877, when he moved to Tennessee, his present home, though he con-

tinues to practice at this bar. Mr. Smith was a member of the legislature from this county in 1872.

Henry G. Smith, editor and attorney in McConnellsburg, 1861–4, afterward conducted the Lancaster *Intelligencer* ten years or more. He removed to Tennessee and died there. He was an able lawyer and a successful journalist.

John R. Donehoo practiced in this county from about 1865 to 1870, and during the time was twice elected district attorney. He removed to West Virginia in 1870.

S. M. Woodcock was born in Wells township, Fulton county, in 1835; read law in the office of Maj. Samuel H. Tate, in Bedford; admitted to the Bedford bar in 1858; practiced in Fulton county until September, 1860. He then located in Altoona, his present residence. Mr. Woodcock has served as city solicitor of Altoona two terms.

Samuel Lyon was admitted to the Fulton bar in 1858, and practiced in McConnellsburg until the breaking out of the war. In February, 1862, he entered the service as first lieutenant in Co. H, 107th regt. Penn. Vols. He was subsequently commissioned quartermaster of the regiment, and in 1865, captain of Co. A, in the same regiment. After the war he removed to Indiana, Pennsylvania.

J. Nelson Sipes was born in Licking Creek township, Fulton county, April 23, 1837. He was educated in the common schools and at a private school at Hancock, Maryland, and at Juniata Academy, Shirleysburg, Pennsylvania. He read law under William C. Logan, and Cessna & Barton, in McConnellsburg, and was admitted to practice in the courts of the county April 5, 1861. Mr. Sipes was the first native of the county who received his law education within the county to be admitted to the Fulton bar. He began practice in 1872, and has been eminently successful. Mr. Sipes served one term as district attorney.

John A. Robinson was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1837. He was educated in the common schools and at Marshall Collegiate Institute; read law under George A. Smith, in McConnellsburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He became a partner of his preceptor, and so continued until 1877, the style of the firm being Smith & Robinson. He then formed a law partnership with Hon. J. McDowell Sharpe, late of Franklin county, which continued until the death of Mr. Sharpe in 1883. Mr. Robinson was twice elected prothonotary of Fulton county before his admission to the bar. He was chosen district attorney in 1870, and served one term. From June, 1872, to June, 1876, he was editor and proprietor of the *Fulton Democrat*.

Walter Scott Alexander was born March 13, 1847, in Broad Top township, Bedford county—now Wells township, Fulton county. He received a good common-school education, and afterward attended the Tuscarora Academy in Juniata county. He then entered the printing-office of the Huntingdon *Globe*; but being compelled to abandon the business on account of ill health, he engaged in teaching. Mr. Alexander was principal teacher of the White Hall State Soldiers' Orphans' School for one year, principal of the high school at Metamora, Ohio, for one year, and principal of the McConnellsburg schools for three years. He read law with Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, and was admitted to the Fulton bar October 19, 1870. He practiced in Ohio one year, then returned to McConnellsburg, where he has since pursued his profession. He has devoted considerable attention to journalism and politics, and in 1872–3, was editor and proprietor of the *Fulton Republican*. He was elected district attorney November 7, 1876, being the first republican ever chosen to the office in the county.

Capt. George W. Skinner was born near Dry run, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1846. He was educated in the common schools, Milnwood Academy, and Washington and Jefferson College. In 1862, when a little over sixteen years of age, he ran away from college, and enlisted as a private, in the 77th regt. Penn. Vols. After almost four years of service, he returned as captain of Co. A, in the same regiment, having passed successively through the grades of sergeant and first lieutenant. In the election of 1867, having received the democratic nomination, he was elected treasurer of Franklin county, in the face of an adverse majority. In 1870, and again in 1871, he was chosen a member of the state legislature, from Franklin county, and served upon the most important committees of the house. He mainly distinguished himself by his earnest advocacy of the payment of the "Border Raid Claims." In 1872, Capt. Skinner became a resident of Fulton county. In 1875 and 1876 he filled the

position of journal clerk, in the Pennsylvania house of representatives. Having studied law in the interval of other duties, he was admitted to the practice of the law in 1879. Since that time, he has been engaged, principally, in the tanning and mercantile business, although attending to such legal business as is confided to his care. From 1876 to 1880 he was connected with the *Fulton Democrat*, as one of its publishers, and as its principal editorial writer. An ardent democrat, for many years he has been in the habit of appearing upon the stump, in advocacy of the principles of that party. Since his residence in Fulton county, he has filled almost continuously the office of school director, and takes a deep interest in local affairs. Capt. Skinner was married in 1872, to the only daughter of Jas. H. Parker, Esq., one of the leading manufacturers of Fulton county.

William B. Skinner was born near Dry run, Franklin county, in 1856. He was educated in the common schools and at the Chambersburg Academy, and is a graduate of the Shippensburg State Normal School. In 1876 Mr. Skinner became associated with his brother, Capt. George W. Skinner, in the publication of the *Fulton Democrat*. In the fall of 1879 he left the newspaper business, to accept the office of district attorney of Fulton county, to which he had just been elected. His admission to the bar took place a little over a year before his election to this office. In the spring of 1883, after his duties as district attorney had terminated, he moved with his wife, a daughter of J. A. Greathead, to Mount Vernon, Lawrence county, Missouri, where he is successfully established in the practice of his chosen profession.

John P. Sipes was born in Licking Creek township, Fulton county, January 25, 1857. He was educated in the common schools and at Shippensburg Normal School, and for six years taught in the public schools of Fulton county. After reading law under G. H. Spang, Bedford, and Sharpe & Robinson, McConnellsburg, he was admitted to the bar October 9, 1879, and entered upon practice the following May. In 1882 he was elected district attorney, which office he still holds.

Among those who have combined the practice of law with the profession of journalism in this county have been James B. Sansom, John R. Donehoo, Henry G. Smith, C. A. Gaither, John A. Robinson and William B. Skinner, of the *Fulton Democrat;* Josiah E. Barclay, John H. Filler, M. Edgar King, Harry E. Shafer and W. Scott Alexander, of the *Republican*. See chapter devoted to the press.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

First Practitioners — The First Settled Physician — Dr. George Denig — His Long Practice in the County — Two of His Sons also Physicians — Dr. S. E. Duffield — His Career and Public Services—Dr. William F. Trout — Dr. Nevin B. Shade — Physicians of Warfordsburg — Dr. William Carl — Dr. W. L. McKibbin, of Union township — Dr. H. S. Wishart, Harrisonville.

WE find no evidence that the present territory of Fulton county contained any resident physician prior to the beginning of the present century. The nearest practitioners were ten, twenty and thirty miles distant, and could only be reached by traversing difficult roads leading over mountains. It is probable that the people of these valleys made few demands for their services and got along with as little physic as possible.

As late as 1813, according to the personal recollection of Adam McConnell, of whom mention is made elsewhere, there was no settled physician in McConnellsburg or any other part of the county. Dr. McClellan, of Franklin county, made occasional visits to the town, furnishing advice and medicine where it was needed. Very soon afterward and probably not later than 1815, Dr. George Denig came from Chambersburg and began practice in McConnellsburg. During his long residence here he led a very busy life and gained a reputation for sound judgment, prudence and skill which his faithful labors well merited. Dr. Denig studied medicine in Chambersburg, under the tuition of Dr. Culbertson. He attended one course of medical lectures, but did not graduate. Notwithstanding his lack of school education, his self-exertion, aided by a practical mind and keen perception, made him a thoroughly safe and competent medical adviser. He was assiduous in the performance of his duties, and devoted his time and energy unreservedly to his practice, which extended over all the territory of Fulton county, and even beyond. He was especially noted for skill in surgery, and wrote a book on midwifery which embodied much valuable in-

formation. Dr. Denig practiced in McConnellsburg until about 1844, then removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he died over ninety years of age. He had two sons, George and Robert M., who became physicians, and a third, John M., who has achieved some reputation as a writer of poetry. Drs. George and Robert M. Denig studied medicine under their father and graduated from a medical college. Dr. George Denig, Jr., practiced about five years in McConnellsburg, in partnership with his father, then went to Peoria, Illinois. Dr. Robert M., after completing his studies, practiced with his father until the latter removed to Ohio, and continued to reside and practice in McConnellsburg until 1849, when he also removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he now lives and has an extensive practice. During the time that Dr. Denig, the elder, was in McConnellsburg, two physicians, Dr. Davidson and Dr. Hamilton, each resided for a short time in the town, but did not remain long enough to establish themselves well in practice.

Dr. Samuel Elliott Duffeld, whose talents have given him prominence both in public and private life, is the best known man in Fulton county and stands in the foremost rank of her honored and public-spirited citizens. He was born in McConnellsburg, May 13, 1820. After receiving a classical education at Bedford Academy, under the instruction of Rev. B. R. Hall, he studied medicine in Philadelphia, in the office of Dr. W. W. Gerhard, then one of the leading physicians of the city. Taking a three years' course at the University of Pennsylvania, he received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1843. He at once began the practice of his profession in McConnellsburg, where he continued in active practice until 1875. As a physician he was successful in the highest degree, and during his long term of practice led a busy and useful life. For several years he was the only physician in the county, with the exception of Dr.

Dr. Duffield was formerly a whig, and has been identified with the republican party since its birth. For years he has been its recognized leader in Fulton county. He was tendered the nomination for congress in 1860, but resigned in favor of Hon. Edward McPherson. In 1862, he was a candidate for the office of state senator in the district composed of Adams, Franklin and Fulton, which at that time was strongly democratic. From 1861 until 1874, when he resigned the position, he was superintendent of the document room of the house of representatives and resided in Washington during the sessions of congress. Concerning this portion of his career we quote the words of the New York *Daily Graphic*, of April 12, 1875:

> Among the remarkable men at Washington is Dr. S. E. Duffield, the genial and accomplished chief of the document room in the house of representatives. * * * Dr. Duffield became a whig of the candid and active kind, and as whig and republican gained a strong hold upon the affections of politicians. He was always a student, and to this day has kept himself thoroughly informed in the history of political questions and persons. In 1861 he was appointed superintendent of the document room of the house, which position he has since filled to everybody's entire satisfaction. The document room is a very important department. The officials there require an extensive knowledge of current affairs as well as experience in all matters pertaining to the legislation of past congresses. Millions of documents are received, registered and filed during each congress, and the aggregate number is, of course, rapidly increasing year by year. No office in the capitol is more deservedly popular under its present management. Dr. Duffield as chief, and Warren S. Young, of Ohio, as assistant, make the document rooms of the house exactly what they should be.

Dr. Francis Reamer settled in McConnellsburg about 1852. He remained five or six years, then removed to Bedford.

Dr. Nevin B. Shade was born in Liken's valley, Pennsylvania, in 1849; educated in the Clarion Collegiate Institute, Rimersburg, Clarion county; attended the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, taking three courses of lectures, and graduating in 1878. He entered upon the practice of medicine in McConnellsburg, in 1871, and has since pursued his profession successfully. The drugstore now owned by Dr. Shade is the oldest in Fulton county, having been established by Dr. Denig, the pioneer physician of the county.

Dr. William F. Trout was born at Fort Lyttleton, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, in 1833. He was educated in Chambersburg, and at the University of Virginia. After studying medicine under Dr. A. H. Senseney, of Chambersburg, he attended the Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1856. After practicing in Chambersburg about one year, he went to Asia, and for two years and eight months pursued his profession in the city of Damascus. In 1859 he returned to this country, and in 1860 settled in McConnellsburg. He has since enjoyed a very

extensive practice, and won an enviable reputation. During the first four years of his residence in this town, he was in partnership with Dr. Duffield. He has been carrying on the drug business, in connection with his practice, since 1869. The father of Dr. Trout, Jacob Trout, was a native of Chambersburg, and carried on a large mercantile business there. He had stores in operation in Chambersburg, Green village and Fort Lyttleton, all at the same time. He removed to Fulton county (then Bedford), about 1831, but returned to Chambersburg a few years later.

Dr. William Carl, the first physician of prominence in the southern part of Fulton county, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania. When a young man he went to Green Castle, Franklin county, where he studied medicine under his uncle's tuition. After securing his education, he practiced a short time in Green Castle and Johnstown, Pennsylvania. In 1849 he located at Warfordsburg, where he was continuously engaged in the practice of his profession, until his death, January 13, 1883. Dr. Carl was competent and successful. He had a very extensive practice in Bedford and Fulton counties, Pennsylvania, and in Maryland and West Virginia. Dr. Carl married Anna Gregory, of Fulton county, in 1854. She now lives at the old home in Warfordsburg. But one child, a daughter, S. Ella Carl, was born of this union.

Dr. Richard Stewart was the first settled physician in Warfordsburg. He came in 1841. His successor, Dr. William E. Reckter, practiced from 1843 to 1849. Dr. J. L. Gregory located in Warfordsburg in 1868. He died in 1879. Dr. A. J. Rhemsburg and Dr. D. E. Fisher are the present medical practitioners. The former came in 1879, and the latter in 1883.

Dr. David Wishart was the first settled physician in Wells valley. Dr. Moore and Dr. Hunter have been among the later practitioners.

Dr. Wm. Lee McKibbin, the first and only practitioner of medicine to locate in Union township, was born in Philadelphia, of Scotch-Irish parentage, November 15, 1837. In 1848 he came to this county with his father, under whose tuition he received the greater portion of his school training. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. A, 130th regt. Penn. Vols.; was mustered out in 1863; then being drafted, was assigned to Co. E, 149th regt. Penn. Vols.; mustered out in May, 1865. He then married Miss Ella R. Eddowes, of Buck Valley, and went to Washington, where he was employed in the department of Q.M.-Gen. Meigs until September, 1865. He next went to West Virginia, and until 1866, supervised the interests of the Volcanic Oil Company, reading medicine in the evenings with Dr. Hunter, of West Virginia. Returning home, he read medicine with Dr. Jas. B. Delaplane, of Hancock, Maryland, attended the Jefferson Medical College two sessions, and was graduated in 1869. He again attended lectures in 1870, then studied under the private tutorage of Dr. Chas. P. Bye, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, for one year. He has since attended several partial courses. Dr. McKibbin has been actively engaged in practice, except when attending lectures, ever since his graduation. His practice is large, and extends over a territory about fifteen miles wide and twenty-five miles long, taking in parts of Washington and Allegheny counties, Maryland and Fulton and Bedford counties, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Henry S. Wishart, of Harrisonville, received his academical education in Juniata county, Pennsylvania; read medicine in the office of Dr. R. J. Hunter, beginning April 1, 1857. In 1859 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and attended one full course. Then practiced under his preceptor until May, 1861, when he entered the army as captain of Co. F, 77th regt. Penn. Vols.; remained in the service until May, 1863. Resuming the study of medicine in the office of Dr. S. D. Scott, he attended the university of Pennsylvania and was graduated doctor of medicine March 15, 1864. Since that time Dr. Wishart has pursued his profession steadily and successfully. He was a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, 1875–6. As a member of this body he discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituency, and with credit to himself. As a physician he possesses the essential qualifications of the successful practitioner other than knowledge, firmness and compassion, blended with discretion and integrity. As a citizen he is ever ready to champion any enterprise that has for its object the advancement of the best interests of the county. The doctor is one of those gentlemen whose identification with any locality is productive of good.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

THE BOROUGH OF McCONNELLSBURG.

The Town Founded, 1786—Its Location upon an Old Traders' Path—Causes which led to a Rapid Growth—The Town Incorporated in 1814—The McConnells—Interesting Reminiscences by a Grandson of Daniel McConnell—Houses and Inhabitants prior to 1813—The Old Blockhouse—Taxables in 1826—Table Showing the Amount of Travel on the Turnpike, 1830-4—Business of the Town in 1846—Personal Mention—Col. James Agnew—Col. John Fletcher—William Duffield—Thomas Greathead—Business Directory, 1883.

McCONNELLSBURG is a pleasant, old-fashioned town, old in years, but not especially rich in historic lore. It was laid out by Daniel McConnell on the 20th of April, 1786. Four McConnells—William, Alexander, James and Adam—are mentioned by Secretary Peters, as residents of the Big Cove in May, 1750. It is probable that they were progenitors or members of the family which founded the town.

At the time the town was laid out, its site was on one of the main thoroughfares between the east and west. A packhorse trail or "packers' path," leading from Philadelphia and the eastern settlements via the Conococheague settlement and Mercersburg, passed through McConnellsburg and onward to the forks of the Ohio, now the site of Pittsburgh. This route was frequently traversed by the early traders, who dealt with the western Indians. From Fort Loudon ran another path, intersecting the first-named, near McConnellsburg. These roads, after peace had been established with the Indians, naturally became the routes of travel of the pioneer settlers, and over them their goods and supplies were carried on packhorses. When the settlements became able to undertake the work, the packhorse trails were converted into wagon roads. We have been unable to ascertain when this was consummated, but it is certain that wagons and stages ran through McConnellsburg long before the building of the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike, about 1817. Indeed the village, as will be shown hereafter, had grown to be a thrifty and industrious settlement, as early as 1813; and on the 28th of March, 1814, it was incorporated as a borough.

Daniel and William McConnell first settled where the town now stands. The land was granted to them by a warrant dated 1762. They were the sons of Adam McConnell, a Scotchman, who, according to tradition, owned some of the best lands in the cove. William McConnell was a justice of the peace at the time Bedford county was formed. He sold out to his brother, Daniel, and moved west some time in the last century. Daniel McConnell, Sr., according to the testimony of his grandson,* kept tavern, and had a large custom of wagoners and packers long before the town was laid out. He died in McConnellsburg about 1802. His first wife was a Miss Griffith, a Welsh lady. For his second wife he married the widow Beckwith, to whom he left one hundred acres of his estate, which in turn was inherited by her children, the Beckwiths. Daniel McConnell, Jr., who was born and reared on the homestead, inherited the farm out of which the town plot was made. He built a brick house in the western part of the town about 1790. This house (now owned by Alfred Greathead) was situated north of the turnpike, between it and the old tavern stand of the McConnells. While it was building, the family lived in the old blockhouse. Mr. McConnell thinks that the building was begun in 1788. Daniel McConnell, Jr., gave lots to the town for church and school buildings and a graveyard. He removed to Indiana county with his family in the spring of 1813, and died in 1820. He also married a Miss Griffith, his cousin.

In the original plot of the town Main street was designed to run east and west through the court-house square. But the business of the place centered upon the old road (now the turnpike), which early became and still remains the principal street.

Mr. Adam McConnell, in the communication before mentioned, thus describe the houses and residents as they were in his boyhood, prior to his removal in 1813:

The McConnell house, at what was then the lower end of the town, on the north side of the road; next, the dwelling and store of John Hunter, Esq.; John Darrah's house and store next, extending to the cross street; then Andrew Works' store; the stage tavern, kept by John Davis, with David Agnew's store in the basement; Thomas Douglas' tannery; James Agnew's store; on the next corner (northeast), Jacob Ford's tavern; shop of Anthony Shoe-

*This information is gathered from a letter written by Adam McConnell, then of Rural Valley, Armstrong county, to James Pott in 1876. The author of the letter was born in McConnellsburg, November 15, 1798, in the brick house built by his father and mentioned further on. He died in Armstrong county in 1882. He was the son of Daniel McConnell, Jr., whose father, Daniel, Sr., laid out the town.

maker, hatter; tavern of Joseph Flickner; George Darrah's tannery; these all on the north side of the main street. South side, lower end: Thomas Allender's wagonshop; John Carr's blacksmith-shop; Huselton, and after him, Mark Dickson, kept tavern on the southwest corner, his back yard bridged with plank; James Nesbit had his saddler's shop on the next corner: then the old fort or blockhouse on the alley; on the other side of the alley, Judge Dickey's store; Michael Downs' carpentershop on the alley (Mr. McConnell does not otherwise describe its location); Nicholas Metzler kept groceries and medicine—there was no regular doctor within ten miles; William Scott's tavern on the next corner; Daniel Bloom's blacksmith-shop stood opposite; above it, Philip Butler's wagonshop, Rudebaugh's tinshop, Mullwertz's store and Capt. Adam Leonard's blacksmith-shop. These, says Mr. McConnell, were the oldest and most important residents of the village.

Mr. McConnell says he can count from memory the houses of about fifty families. He further adds that there was no regular preaching in the place. He attended a school taught by a Mr. Martin, in a log schoolhouse, which stood on the same lot where, during his school-days, a brick church was erected by the Presbyterians. Besides the several taverns in the village, "Nancy Brannon sold liquor in a house situated at the base of the North mountain."

The blockhouse mentioned in the interesting reminiscences above given long since disappeared, and even its memory has been forgotten by the citizens of the town. There is no means of learning when or by whom it was erected. There is no doubt, however, that it was a relic of that gloomy period in the history of this valley when the lives of the scattered settlers were in constant peril from wily and savage foes. Mr. McConnell thus describes it: "On the alley, twenty or thirty feet off the street, the spring in front of the fort—the alley between it and Judge Dickey's store; built of heavy oak logs, squared and dovetailed together closely; no cracks, only portholes." This description fixes its location nearly in the rear of the printing-office of the *Fulton Republican*, as at present located.

We are enabled to take another glance at the inhabitants and business of the town a few years later, through the medium of the first tax-list of the borough now discoverable.

According to the assessment list on file in the commissioners' office of Bedford county, the taxpayers of McConnellsburg borough in 1826 were as follows:

David Agnew, Samuel Agnew, Thomas Allender (wagonmaker), Bloom heirs, John Bender (driver), Widow Bachett, John Bohn (constable), Jacob Cook (blacksmith), Causes heirs, John Coots (shoemaker), John Cook, Rev. Thomas Clarkson, Michael Downs (carpenter), William Duffield (merchant), Dr. Geo. Denig, Elijah Dickson, John Dickey, Esq., Elizabeth Davidson, Dennison heirs, Samuel Embly (shoemaker), Rufus Eachey, Daniel Fortney (butcher), Jacob Foursnaught, John Fletcher (blacksmith), Fletcher & Sordon, Robert Forbis (shoemaker), John Frymoir, Fous heirs, George Glaze (shoemaker), Philip Greenawalt (stagedriver), George Humbert, George Hook (tanner), Solomon Humbert, Jacob Hook, Henry Hook (tinner), John Keyser, Leonard Knavel (blacksmith), Andrew Lindsay, Thomas Loasson, Gavin Loasson, Michael Mulwortz, John Mulwortz, Daniel Metzler, Mary McConnell, Mary McClaine, William McIntoze (saddler), Lewis Michael, Samuel McCormick, Samuel Morrow (tailor), Samuel and Thomas McClellan, —— Maides, Samuel Nisbet, Jacob Needen (chairmaker), William Patterson, Joseph Parks, Jameson Reed (laborer), George Rumel (blacksmith), William Scott, John St. Mire (bricklayer), Mary Scott heirs, William Scott, David Smith (tailor), E. Smith (shoemaker), Anthony Shoemaker, Jr. (hatter), Anthony Shoemaker, Esq., Rev. William Shoultz, Samuel Shimer (shoemaker), William Scholey (stagedriver), Jacob Stoner, John Shaffer (innkeeper), Gen. John Shaffer, Abraham Stephens, Esq., Samuel Shillito (gunsmith), Charles Tipple, John Tutwiler, Esq., David Walt, Andrew Work, Ephraim Wallace heirs.

Single Freemen.—Samuel Forbes (shoemaker), —— McClellan (merchant), Thomas McClellan (merchant), John McCormick (laborer), David Walt, Johnston Elliott (tanner and currier) John Shaffer, Isaac Shaffer, George Shaffer, Eli Shirkey (shoemaker), Robert Shannon, Alexander Taylor (gunsmith), John Kerney (tailor), Adam Koots (hatter), Robert Forbes (shoemaker).

Assessors.—Thomas Allender, Anthony Shoemaker, Thomas McClellan.

The following table may prove interesting, as showing the amount of travel on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike before the days of

Mc CONNELLSBURG, PA., FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

rapid transit. The record is an abstract of an account kept by Henry R. F. Mullwitz, keeper of the North mountain tollgate, on the turnpike between Loudon and McConnellsburg:

	1830.	1834.
Broad-wheeled wagons	6,641	6,359
Narrow-wheeled wagons	495	374
Single-horse wagons	761	1,243
Carriages	138	107
Two-horse wagons	318	779
Gigs	18	...
Riding horses	3,116	2,817
Draft horses	39,824	42,330
Heads of cattle	5,834	6,457
Sheep	2,180	2,852
Hogs	1,180	40
Carts	18	

McConnellsburg, as we learn from Rupp's History, contained, in 1846, four churches, four taverns, six stores, two schools, two tanneries, two wagonshops, seven shoemakers, two weavers and four cabinetmakers. In 1840 its population was four hundred and eighty-six; in 1846, five hundred and seventy-five, including twenty-four colored persons.

PERSONAL.

Col. James Agnew was one of the earliest settlers of McConnellsburg, and the most successful business man that ever lived in the town. He was a man of strong mind and energetic charter, firm of will and of sound judgment. He was born July 25, 1769, and died September 9, 1855. The date of his settlement in McConnellsburg is not definitely known. The dwelling now occupied by Jonathan Hess was built by Col. Agnew in 1792. The Agnew store—now J. W. Greathead's—was erected earlier. Col. Agnew was the second merchant in the town (Hunter having started the first store), and for many years his customers included the greater portion of the inhabitants between Ray's Hill and the Tuscarora mountain. There were no country stores in those days, and the trade all came to McConnellsburg. There was also as great amount of business brought to the town by the turnpike. Col. Agnew was a good manager, shrewd in financial matters. He left an estate worth about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars—a large fortune to be amassed in a small town. He was a zealous member of the Presbyterian church and for many years held the office of elder and sabbath-school superintendent. After his death, his family moved away. None of the name now reside in the county.

Col. John Fletcher was among the early residents and prominent citizens of McConnellsburg. He pursued the blacksmith's trade. He was a man of reading and extensive information, and was especially well versed in the Bible and upon theological questions. Col. Fletcher was originally from Adams county. He died in McConnellsburg at the age of eighty-three. He had but one son, Charles Augustus, who moved to Maryland and died while a member of the legislature of that state. His daughters were Ann, who married William Duffield; Charlotte and Rebecca, both of whom died single.

William Duffield was a native of Franklin county and a son of Dr. Samuel Duffield, of Welsh Run, Franklin county. He came to McConnellsburg about 1810 and engaged in the mercantile business. In the war of 1812, he enlisted as a private in Capt. Beckwith's company, and was appointed quartermaster under Gen. Harrison. Returning from the war, he resumed business as a merchant and continued until about twelve years before his death. He died in 1848, in the sixty-second year of his age. Mr. Duffield was married in 1819, to Ann Fletcher, daughter of John Fletcher, of McConnellsburg. They reared three daughters and two sons. The eldest son is Dr. S. E. Duffield, of McConnellsburg, and the second Prof. John T. Duffield, D.D., of Princeton College. Prof. Duffield graduated from Princeton, and soon after was appointed tutor in Latin and Greek. For the past twenty-five years he has held the professorship of mathematics in the college. The daughters of William Duffield, all of whom are deceased, were Mary E., wife of John Robinson; Ann E., wife of Hon. Francis Jordan; and Emma R., wife of Samuel Lyons, Esq.

Prominent among the residents of McConnellsburg in the first quarter of the present century were the following heads of families, in addition to those already mentioned: George Hoke, Henry Hoke, George Darrah, Andrew Work, Anthony Shoemaker, Thomas Allender, Samuel Morrow, Elias Davidson, and Thomas and James McClellan, who were bachelors and merchants.

The Greatheads are noticed elsewhere.

The following is a directory of McConnellsburg business men in 1883:

General merchants: Thomas Patterson, D. B. Nace & Brother, Johnston & McDonald, Samuel Hoover, J. W. Greathead.

Druggists: Dr. N. B. Shade, Dr. W. F. Trout, W. S. Dickson.

Grocers and confectioners: Nicholas Ott, John A. Irwin, Frank Peightel.

Dealers in stoves and tinware: A. Stoner, J. J. Dunlap.

Undertakers and furniture dealers: William Stoner, J. & S. Bender.

Tailors: David Goldsmith, J. A. Boerner, A. U. Nace.

Jeweler: L. C. Bailey.

Boot and shoe makers: John L. Smith, J. A. Sixeas.

Tanners: G. W. Greathead, Paul Wagner.

Foundry: William N. Doyle.

Saddlery and harnessmakers: Samuel Shimer, R. N. Shimer, James Shimer.

Weaver: Samuel Irwin.

Milliners: Miss A. J. Irwin, Miss M. V. Hohman.

Hotels: Washington House, S. B. Woollet; Fulton House, Jacob McDonald; Eagle Hotel. August Rexroth; Buckhorn Hotel, Aaron Clevenger.

Carriagemaker: Albert Heikes.

Wagonmakers: Samuel Peightel, Samuel Kelly.

Blacksmiths: John H. Wilt, Henry Shiets, Michael Cook, Andrew Hays.

Butchers: James Sipes, Samuel A. Nesbit.

Livery stables: William A. Fisher, John Sheets.

Insurance agent: B. N. Sterrett.

Dentists: Dr. W. F. Trout, W. F. Teeter.

Postmaster: R. N. Shimer.

Attorneys, physicians and editors are elsewhere given.

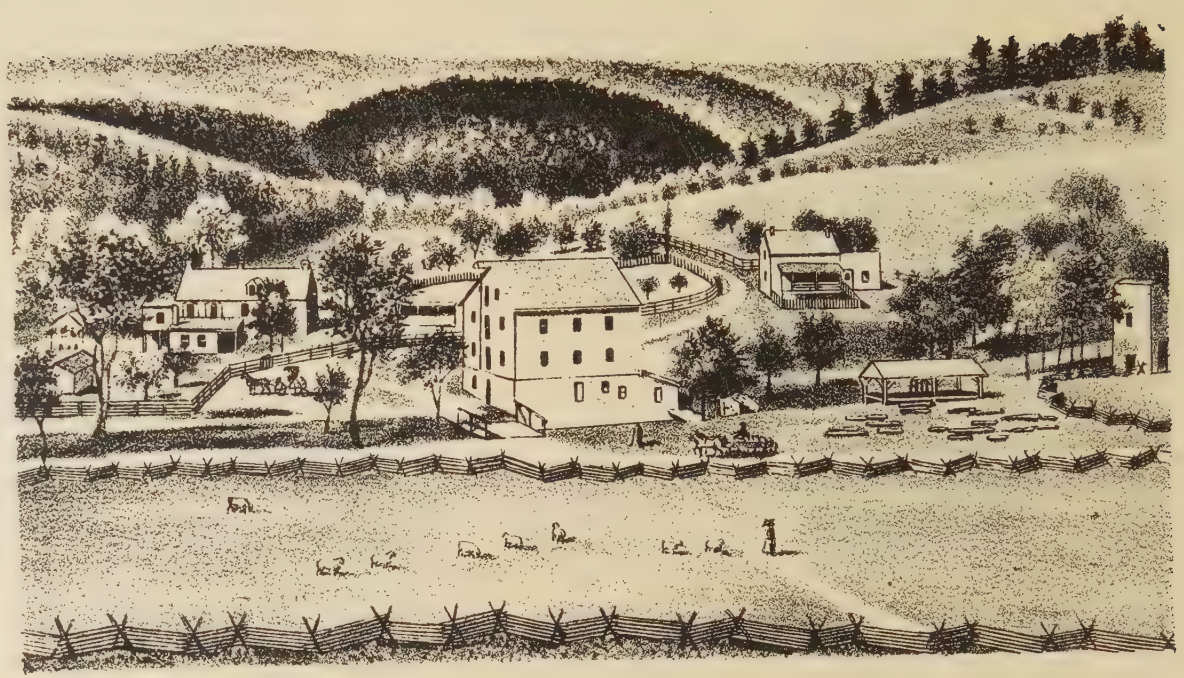
Jonathan Hess, an old resident, was born in Culpeper county, Va., in 1812, and came to this county with his father, John Hess, when less two years old. John Hess, the grandfather of Jonathan, came to Ayr township from Virginia in 1812. He died in 1828. John, Jr., died in 1814. Jonathan, the only child now in Fulton county, has followed farming principally, though for about eleven years he was employed as a forgeman in iron manufacturing. He married Mary A. Lucas, of Centre county, in 1838, and has reared five daughters and a son. His only son is Maj. Frank W. Hess, late of Pennsylvania volunteers, now a captain in the regular army.

James Sipes, ex-county treasurer, was born in Licking Creek township, in 1823. He was brought up a farmer, and followed that occupation until twenty-three years of age, when he engaged in the business of buying and selling stock, in which he was actively engaged, summer and winter, for twenty years. From 1862 to 1864 he resided in Ligonier, Westmoreland county. In 1864 he moved to McConnellsburg, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and butchering. He was appointed county treasurer to fill a vacancy; and in 1880 he was elected to the same office, in which he served one term. Mr. Sipes was married in 1849 to Martha Layton. They have two sons and one daughter.

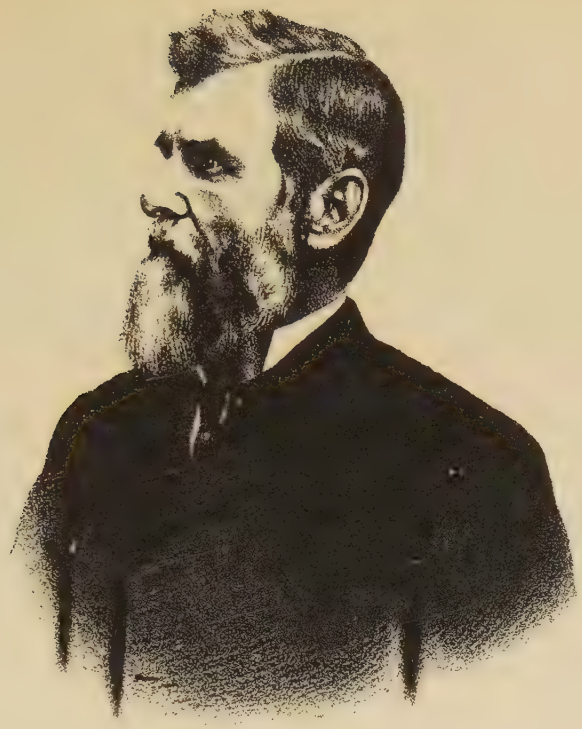
Jacob McDonald, proprietor of the Fulton House, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland. In 1835, at the age of fifteen, he came to McConnellsburg, where he has since resided, with the exception of about four years. He learned the trades of tanner and saddler and followed them for about thirty years. In 1850 he erected the building now known as the Washington House, which was the first improvement made in the town after McConnellsburg was chosen as the seat of justice of the county. For the last thirty years, Mr. McDonald has been engaged in hotelkeeping, principally in McConnellsburg. In 1857–8 he was treasurer of Fulton county. Two of his sons, Reed W. and Robert A., served in the late war. Robert A. McDonald was four times elected prothonotary of the county. He is now one of the merchants of McConnellsburg, a member of the firm of Johnston & McDonald.

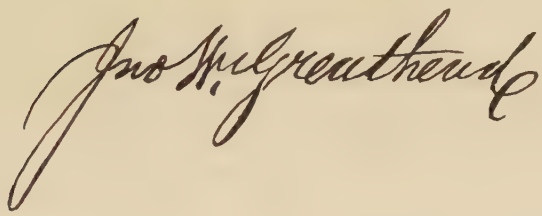
Nicholas Ott was born and reared in Ayr township. His father, George Ott, came to this county from Maryland. He was a farmer, and is now deceased. Nicholas was reared on the farm. In the fall of 1862 he was mustered into the service in Co. H, 158th regt. Penn. Vols., with which he served eleven months. After his discharge he re-enlisted in Co. H, 208th Penn. regt., and served until the close of the war. He lost his left arm in front of Petersburg. After the war he engaged in the grocery and confectionery business in McConnellsburg, which pursuit he still follows.

S. B. Woollet, proprietor of the Washington House, McConnellsburg, was born in Dublin township, now Fulton county, in 1837. He was brought up on a farm, and in early life followed clerking for a few years. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the 110th regt. Penn. Vols.; discharged in April, 1862. He then turned his attention to railroading for two years. Returning home in 1865, he married Miss Elizabeth J.



"ELYSIAN MILLS" AND RESIDENCE OF HEIRS
OF JOHN POTT (DECEASED), FULTON CO., PA.





J. W. GREATHEAD.

The progenitor of the American branch of the Greathead family, Thos. Greathead, was born in Clitherow, Lancashire, England, July 27, 1792. When sixteen years of age he went to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and in 1815 to London.

September 10, 1818, was married to Frances S., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hux.

Having obtained a good mercantile education, he, in 1819, decided to try his fortune in America, and shipped from Liverpool for Philadelphia. This same year he settled at Fort Lyttleton, and engaged in farming until 1831, when he engaged in the mercantile business with Col. Jas. Agnew, in McConnellsburg, in one of the oldest and most successful stands in this part of the state. In 1847 Mr. Agnew retired, and Mr. Greathead continued the business alone until 1858, when he associated his son, John W., with him.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Greathead reared a family of ten children, and remained here until their demise, she passing away in 1867, aged seventy-four years, and he in 1874.

Fully appreciating the benefits of the English government, their love of their mother country never grew cold, and was only overruled by a deeper solicitude and higher hopes for their adopted country and the prosperity and happiness of their children in the land of their choice.

Mr. and Mrs Greathead were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their home was the hospitable roof that sheltered the ministers when on the tour of their circuits.

John W. Greathead, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born February 24, 1834. He early assisted his father in the store, and at the age of sixteen years engaged with Mr. Daniel Snively, of Greencastle, where he remained for two years, and then went to Dubuque, Iowa, where, on the strength of a letter of recommend from Mr. Snively, he immediately secured a clerkship. His employer's finances being in an embarrassed condition, he concluded to change employers and selected one of two offers which he considered the best; this employer soon failed, and he was selected by the assignee to close up the business, which responsible position he filled with eminent satisfaction.

In September, 1854, he entered the employ of Messrs. Barney, Scott & Co., a large drygoods house, as bookkeeper and cashier, where he remained until 1857, when he severed his connection with this firm to accept an offer of copartnership with his father, at the old stand in McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania. From April, 1858, until 1868, the business was continued under the firm name of T. & J. W. Greathead, when the senior member retired, and J. W. continued the business alone until January 1, 1884, when Mr. Greathead associated his son, R. Newton, with him in the business, the style of the firm now being J. W. Greathead & Son. In 1862 the firm then in business lost nearly everything by reason of the rebels, who invaded the borough and pillaged the store. This, however, did not discourage them, for they continued business notwithstanding constant menace of recurring invasions. The year 1881 completed the first half-century of business conducted at this stand, during which time it only suffered an interruption of about five weeks, when the store-building was being remodeled. Two stools made of pine—that were made and used by the founder of the business, Mr. Agnew—are still retained by the present proprietors as relics.

October 2, 1860, J. W. Greathouse was married to A. Virginia, daughter of Col. H. W. Dellinger, of Clearspring, Maryland.

Fisher, of this county, the following year, and for five years was engaged in farming. He next clerked for sixteen months at Matilda furnace in Mifflin county, then returned to railroading for two years. Mr. Woollet kept hotel in Mount Union, Huntingdon county, from 1876 to 1880. He then bought the hotel property known as the Washington House, in McConnellsburg, where he has since continued business.

August Rexroth, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, was born in Germany, and emigrated to America in 1853. After residing three years in York county and eleven years in Franklin county, in 1867 he removed to McConnellsburg, where he has since lived. Mr. Rexroth learned the tanner's trade in Germany and has followed it for about four years in this country. Since 1860 he has been engaged in hotel-keeping.

David Goldsmith was born near Chambersburg, Franklin county, in 1827, and when an infant moved with his parents to Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county. At the age of fifteen he commenced learning tailoring in Fayette county, and has followed the trade ever since. Mr. Goldsmith moved to McConnellsburg in 1850 and has since resided in this town. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in the 23d Ill. regt., with which he served until the close of the war. He married Miss Hannah E. Wilson in 1849, and is the father of nine children, seven living.

CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The first church erected in the village of McConnellsburg was a small log structure on the site of the present Lutheran church, in 1801. It was then ample in size for the accommodation of all the people in the place. It was afterward weatherboarded and painted red. The church had no pastor during the first three years, but there was frequent preaching by traveling missionaries. Rev. Jonathan Ruthrauff, 1804–14, was the first pastor, and under him the congregation prospered greatly. Succeeding pastors: Revs. Ferdinand Cramer, 1814–26; M. Schultz, 1826; Reuben Weiser, —— Diefenbaugh; Samuel Rothreck, 1835–7; Peter Zahn, 1837–43; David Smith, 1843–5; W. A. Kopp, 1845–50; Martin M. Bechtel, 1850–4; Solomon McHenry, 1854–9; G. Roths, 1859–64; A. M. Whetstone, 1864–9; Ph. Doerr, 1869–71; J. B. Anthony, 1871–3; Joseph R. Focht, 1874–6; H. B. Winton, 1876–80; B. F. Kautz, 1880, present pastor.

Under the Rev. Mr. Diefenbaugh, the Reformed congregation was united to the Lutheran, but the union lasted only for a short time. Rev. David Smith, since known as the Lutheran revivalist, conducted the first revival in the church. Another took place under Rev. Solomon McHenry.

The present house of worship was erected in 1848. The membership of the congregation in November, 1883, was one hundred and eighty-four.

Presbyterian.—It is believed that there was frequent preaching by supplies in the Great cove* as far back as 1769. The precise date of the formation of a congregation is not known, but it was prior to 1791. The organization was known as the Great Cove congregation. The first elders were William Alexander, William Gaff and Charles Taggart. Subsequently Alexander Alexander and James White were elected to the same office. Judge John Dickey was a leading member, and for some time services were held in his house. Chiefly through his influence, a log church was erected two miles south of McConnellsburg, and in it the congregation worshiped until 1811. Then a church edifice was built upon the site of the present, in McConnellsburg. Mr. Barclay gave five hundred dollars toward the building.

The first regular pastor, Rev. Isaac Kellar, was settled here in 1818, and remained about five years. After his removal a Mr. Jewett came and organized an independent church, greatly to the injury of the Presbyterian congregation. Rev. Robert Kennedy, of Welsh Run church, was the stated supply of McConnellsburg for several years prior to 1833. Succeeding pastors: Rev. N. G. White, 1834–64; Rev. Joseph H. Mathers, 1865–8; Rev. S. W. Pomeroy, 1868–71; Rev. J. Horner Kerr, 1873–5; Rev. R. F. McLean, 1877–80; Rev. George Elliott, 1880, present pastor.

During the long pastorate of Mr. White, four hundred and thirty-six persons were admitted to membership, chiefly on profession. When he took charge, in 1834, the church had one hundred and thirty-five members. During his pastorate the church in McConnellsburg was twice repaired. In 1867 the old church was torn down to make room for the present costly and beautiful edifice, which was dedicated on the

*See chapter on Ayr township.

5th of November, 1868. The bell was presented by Mr. Samuel Agnew, of Philadelphia.

The churches of McConnellsburg, Green Hill and Wells Valley have always formed one pastorate. McConnellsburg congregation had ninety-two members in November, 1883.

Rev. David Elliott Campbell, who was well known to the people of McConnellsburg, was born in Mercersburg in 1825. He was taken into the family of his uncle, Elias Davidson, of McConnellsburg, when a boy; graduated from Marshall College and the Western Theological Seminary, and went with his wife to India, in 1850, as a missionary of the Presbyterian church. Both fell martyrs to the cause of Christianity in the Sepoy revolt of 1857, being cruelly murdered along with their two small children. Several other missionaries were slain at the same time. Both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell had many dear friends in this town.

Reformed.—The early history of the Reformed congregation in McConnellsburg cannot be obtained, owing to the want of records. The Reformed people worshiped with the Lutherans for many years. About 1834 the church building, now occupied by the Reformed congregation, was erected as a union house by the Reformed, the Presbyterians and other denominations. The following names of Reformed pastors and supplies are found on the church record: Revs. W. W. Good, 1840; J. B. Shade, 1843; A. Wanner, 1843; J. Heller, 1848; H. Wagner, 1851; M. A. Steward, 1853; D. G. Kline, 1856; J. G. Wolf, 1858; D. Sheel, 1859; C. F. Hoffmeier, 1862–4; D. W. Gerhard, 1865; E. V. Gerhart; J. S. Shade, 1871; J. A. Reber, 1878–82. There has been a vacancy since Mr. Reber resigned. At the first communion held by Mr. Hoffmeier in 1862, June 1, fifty-four members were present. The present membership is about seventy. Services have generally been held in English and German alternately. Jacob Divens, John Mulwitz, Jacob Hoke, Peter Tice, John Barman, Peter Long, and many others now deceased, were among the early members of this church. Henry Sheets has been a member since 1843.

Methodist.—The Methodist Episcopal church in McConnellsburg is a prosperous society. We are unable to learn the date of its organizaton. A house of worship was built by this denomination in McConnellsburg about 1843, which served as a place of worship until the new and costly brick church now in use took its place. The latter was built in 1870.

NOTE.—The first organization of Methodists in Fulton county, of which there is any record, was in existence in 1791. Concerning it Rev. D. Hartman states: "It was at a place called Lavering's, at the base of Sideling Hill, midway between the turnpike and Warfordsburg. The circuit was called Bath, in Baltimore district; the preachers were Michael Leard and John Simmons in 1791. In 1794 the Rev. Thomas Boyd, preacher in charge, died and was buried at the above-named appointment."

ODD-FELLOWS.

McConnellsburg Lodge, No. 744, I.O.O.F., was chartered as Cassawappa Lodge, November 15, 1870, and instituted on the 9th of December, 1870, with officers and charter members as follows:

J. J. Cromer, P.G.; R. V. Campbell, N.G.; S. M. Robinson, V.G.; B. N. Sterrett, S.; Peter M. Lamp, A. S.; Wm. H. Rodeay, Treas.; J. G. Jones, M. F. Fahnenstock, G. W. Naugle, James Wishart, J. D. Richardson, David Hoke, S. F. Dively, J. A. Rummel, Philip Doerr, J. L. Smith, William H. Tritle, S. W. Shoemaker, George Tritle and Jacob Clouser. Membership, October 1, 1883, twenty-six; value of lodge property, six hundred and eight dollars and one cent.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

AYR AND TOD.

Its Organization — Original Area — Progressive Curtailment — Orthographical Changes in Names — Early History and Settlement — Changes in Name of Valley — Date of First Settlement — Expulsion of Settlers — Great Cove Devastated 1755 — First Public Road — James Buchanan's Birthplace in Old Ayr — The McConnells, Where Located — How Land Was First Held — Subsequent Land Titles — David Scott's Warrant the Oldest — David Scott as a Public Spirited Man — Earliest Land Titles — Early Settlements in (now) Tod Township — Early Pioneers — Personal Mention — Traditions — First Schoolhouse and Burying-Ground — First Church — Church Histories — Iron Works and Iron Ores — Ayr in 1778 and 1883 — Ayr and Tod in the Great Rebellion — The "Battle of Ayr" — The Women of the Great Cove.

AYR TOWNSHIP — ITS ORGANIZATION — ORIGINAL BOUNDS, AND PROGRESSIVE CURTAILMENT.

TO write the complete early history of Ayr township and the earlier settlement of the territory comprised within its original bounds would be to write the history of that part of Fulton county lying east of the summit of Side-

ling hill, and north of the Maryland line, as well as that part of Huntingdon county now embraced in Dublin, Shirley, Tell, Cromwell, Springfield, Clay, and part of Cass, and probably part of Union townships of that county; as, also, that part of Franklin county now embraced in Warren township (Little Cove), parts of Peters and Metal, and possibly part of Fannet townships, covering, at the time of the organization of Ayr, an area almost equal to the State of Rhode Island, and fully double the present area of Fulton county. To do this would exceed the limits prescribed for this sketch and must therefore limit the history of Old Ayr—the "Mother of Townships."

The name of the township has been variously written at different stages of its existence. The first record of it is *Aire*. Since then it has passed through various styles of orthography, as *Eair*, *Eyre*, *Eyer*, *Ayre*, *Are*, *Air*, and finally has settled down, nearly universally, to the more correct and classical AYR; although there are still some who adhere to the last preceding orthography—*Air*.

The territory, as above described, had its first municipal life in Cumberland county, as *Aire* township. The exact date of its organization is not known. At the time (1750) of the organization of Cumberland county, this territory was yet the unpurchased domain of the Indian, but on the 6th of July, 1754, the Penns, by their agents, purchased it from the chiefs of the Six Nations and it at once became a part of Cumberland county. The Great Cove and contiguous parts were then, and had been for a long time, settled by a considerable number of adventurous pioneers, and it is reasonable to assume that as soon after "Purchase of 1754" as the case could be reached by court proceedings, the township was organized. The Sessions Docket of the Cumberland county court, on the 21st of July, 1761, by the list of constables, shows that there were fifteen townships in all the vast territory covered by that county, extending from the South mountain to the Alleghenies and from the Maryland line to the Susquehanna, and that *Aire*, Fannet, Lack, Tyrone, and perhaps one or two others, were the organized townships in the then recently purchased territory west of the Kittatinny mountain, showing that Ayr had at that date a complete municipal organization and was among the first, if not the very first, township created in the "Purchase of 1754."

At October sessions, 1767, of the Cumberland county court, Ayr was divided and Dublin township erected out of the northern end, Ayr being thus shorn of nearly half her territory. The next reduction of Ayr was the erection of Bethel township, January 12, 1773, shortly after Bedford county was organized. Belfast township came next; the exact date not ascertained, but it was erected prior to 1795 and not earlier than 1790. March 29, 1798, the Little Cove, then in Ayr township, was detached and annexed to Franklin county. Licking Creek township followed, September 21, 1837.

Ayr township was now confined, in the main, to the Great Cove, having a length of from eighteen to twenty miles and an average breadth of about four miles, and thus remained until March 20, 1849, when Tod township, the last, but not the least fair, of Old Mother Ayr's family, was born. This reduced the township, that originally covered an area of from eight hundred to nine hundred square miles, to about forty-six; and she is yet the fairest of the family.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND HISTORY.

Much of the early history of Ayr township is necessarily embodied in the general history of Fulton county, to which the reader is referred. This sketch will now be confined to the township as it is at this writing, as nearly as may be; but as the Great Cove was a conspicuous factor in the history of the state a century and a half ago, and as Ayr township embraced the entire valley until Tod township was erected, only some thirty odd years since, in speaking of the Great Cove both Ayr and Tod townships must be included.

In later years the qualifying adjective "Great" was dropped, and this valley was known for years as "McConnell's Cove," by reason of the prominence of the McConnell families, who were of the earliest settlers. More recently, however, and at the present time, the name universally employed is "Big Cove."

The precise date of the first settlement of the Great Cove is not known, but it dates back certainly twenty years beyond the purchase of 1754, and, possibly, to 1730. Benjamin Chambers' settlement on the Conococheague, where Chambersburg now is, was begun in that year (1730). But farther westward, under the very shadow of the Kittatinny, at or in the immediate

vicinity of the place where Mercersburg now is, and near the gateway through the Kittatinny mountain, early known as Larraby's Gap, but now as Cove Gap, was a settlement so far antedating Col. Chambers' settlement that the requirements of the settlers justified the building of a mill in 1729, by James Black. From this settlement, which, in that early day, was probably the farthest west in the Cumberland valley, and nearest the border that separated the white settlers from the Indian domain, no doubt radiated the early pioneers to the Great Cove through Larraby's Gap. The stream of water flowing through that gap, now known as Buck run, is noted in the early surveys as Larraby's run.

That this theory of the first settlers in the Great Cove is correct, is manifest from the similarity of names. Allison, Armstrong, Alexander, McConnell, Patterson, Reynolds, Stevens, Scott, Smith and others are names which appear prominently in the earliest settlements, alike on the western border of the Cumberland valley and in the Great Cove, and that both settlements were nearly cotemporaneous is hardly controvertible. It went for naught with these intrepid Scotch-Irish spirits that the territory they were invading was yet the unsold domain of the Indian. The love of adventure and the desire to possess the rich lands of this beautiful valley overcame all other considerations. The friendly relations at that time existing between the whites and the Indians for a time gave the pioneers immunity against molestation of any serious character from the red man.

But in due time he began to regard this intrusion with suspicion and jealousy, and trouble came. Savage though he was, he yet desired to hold sacred his treaty obligations with his pale-faced brothers, and so, after years of submission to the intrusion, he appealed to the proprietary government for the sanctity of the treaty by the expulsion of the intruders, which was done in 1750, a full account of which is given in the general history, to which the reader is directed. But these rugged frontiersmen again returned, preferring to confront danger from the savage foe rather than remain within the pale of protection from the provincial government, although much of the finest land in the Cumberland valley was yet unappropriated by settlers. A reasonable theory for this is, that in that locality warrants must be obtained and the land paid for as a condition precedent to appropriating it; while in the Great Cove it could be had without these preliminaries, and held, perhaps for years, before the Indian title would be extinguished and such a demand be made on them. For awhile these things worked out their expectations with reasonable smoothness. As before stated, these lands were purchased from the Indians in 1754, and Ayr township was created soon thereafter. By this treaty and purchase the Indians claimed they were defrauded. They became discontented and lost faith in the honor of the white man, whom they had previously trusted. The French and the English were then at war, and the French speedily availed themselves of the situation and arrayed the Indians against the English, and after the defeat of Braddock, July 9, 1755, turned their savage allies loose upon the frontiers, by which the Great Cove was devastated in the latter part of October in that year. For detailed account of this and what transpired in the Cove during the following decade, the reader is again referred to the general history.

Among the early settlers in this valley, now Ayr and Tod townships, were, besides those before named as corresponding to like names in the frontier settlements in the Cumberland valley, the McConnells — Adam, Robert, William and Daniel. The McConnells were prominent in, and among the earliest settlers of, the Great Cove, but all trace of them has disappeared from the valley and the township. In 1761 William was one of the supervisors of Ayr township (Reis Shelby being the other). In that year the Cumberland county court, on the favorable report of the viewers, of whom Francis Patterson and James Smith of *Ear* township were part, granted a "bridle road" from Carlisle, by way of Larraby's (now Cove) Gap, to the foot of Sideling Hill, to intersect the Provincial road, and ordered the said supervisors of *Ear* township to open the same from Larraby's Gap to said Provincial road, and that they "do have the said road completed with all convenient speed." This, so far as the records show, was the first public road opened by order of court through Ayr township, which, at that time, was yet unshorn of any part of its original area. This road, too, passed through Stony Batter, then in *Ear* township, and since become famous as the birthplace of James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States.

Adam McConnell, the father, settled on the land now owned by William Warthin; Robert settled on the farm now owned by William M. Patterson, and William and Daniel settled on the tract where now stands McConnellsburg.

The restless spirit of adventure induced William to sell out to Daniel, at an early day, and "go west." Daniel became the founder of the town, died there and was buried in the old burial-ground on the farm of Jacob Hykes. The writer of this sketch had some interesting correspondence in 1876 with Adam McConnell, a grandson of the founder of McConnellsburg, and then residing in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. These letters were handed to the general historian and their substance embodied in the chapter devoted to McConnellsburg.

It is pertinent here to say, parenthetically, that the proprietary government did not issue any warrants or other rights for land west of the Kittatinny (now known as North) mountain prior to 1754, as the Indian title to these lands was not extinguished until July 6 of that year, but that much of the land in the Great Cove was occupied and held on claims long before that date has already been shown and is evidenced by the fact that in 1750 the settlers on these Indian lands had become so numerous as to excite the jealousy of the Indians, upon whose complaint the proprietary authorities drove these intruders out, or so many of them as could be found. But most of them speedily returned and other pioneers rapidly followed. Among actual settlers, claims staked out were religiously respected, and on these claims most of the settlers held their lands for years, even after the land was opened to entry. From the first to the present time, with the exception of a brief interval from 1761 to 1769, the system of obtaining title to land in this state was by warrant. Under this system the land applied for must be paid in advance, which, even at the low price of land, many were not able to do. To meet this difficulty and to encourage rapid settlement and improvement, the proprietaries, in 1761, established a system of taking land on "application," by which land was sold on indefinite credit, the purchase money running at a low rate of interest, and to be a lien on the land. This system remained in vogue until 1769, and under it much of the land in Ayr township, as also in other localities, was appropriated, and, with few exceptions, these are the earliest and oldest land titles in this valley; but these same lands in most, if not all, cases had been held for from ten to thirty years on "improvement claims." This explains the apparent discrepancy between the date of early land titles and the earlier settling in the Great Cove. Where persons were able to pay they preferred taking land on warrant, and there are some of these titles that date back farther than the application titles; notably that of David Scott, warranted in 1749, surveyed 1760, lying south of McConnellsburg and "calls" to adjoin William and Daniel McConnell's land, which was warranted and surveyed only in 1762, showing that the McConnells were in possession of and used that tract of land long before they obtained title from the proprietaries. The evidence of this is that the McConnells were among the settlers expelled from the Great Cove in 1750.

David Scott's is the oldest warrant in Ayr township, so far as investigation has revealed. But David Scott's right to the land was disputed by Samuel Burge's warrant, dated February 3, 1755. Scott settled this difficulty by purchasing Burge's claim.* Adjoining David Scott's land on the west is a tract warranted to James Galbraith, February 20, 1755, now owned in parts by John B. Hoke, G. N. Hoke and others. Five miles south of this is a tract granted by proprietary warrant to William Sloan and Alexander Nisbet, June 11, 1767, which is still in possession of the descendants of the warrantees. Four miles farther down the valley, where formerly were the Hanover Ironworks, now Elysian Mills, John Rannells, Esq., located a warrant dated June 9, 1763. About three years ago a storm blew down an ancient apple-tree on this property. The tree was slightly decayed at the heart, but so far as could be determined the growths of the wood counted one hundred and twenty-three years, making no estimate of the decayed part, showing that the land was occupied, improved, and fruit-trees planted some years before a warrant was obtained. The present stone mansion on this property was built in 1808. The original improvements have all been obliterated. The warrants above recited are known as proprietary.

Distributed pretty thickly throughout the

*In votes of Assembly V, 297, it is recorded that "In 1763 David Scott gave his bond to pay and maintain twenty-seven men of a scouting party for three months, during which time they repulsed the Indians who made attempts on the Great Cove, and the inhabitants got their crops reaped."

Cove and within the present limits of Ayr township are lands granted from 1766 to 1769, both inclusive, on application, with present owners' names, where definitely known, given in brackets in the following résumé, running from McConnellsburg southward: Daniel McConnell—partly in Tod—[D. T. Fields, *et al.*], James Liddle; James Cunningham (two tracts) [Christian Martin, Jacob Hykes, *et al.*], David Scott (two tracts besides the one on earlier warrant), Robert Hammel, Martha Hunter, "*alias* Swan, *alias* Scott," James Poak, James Galloway [William Nesbit, J. G. Tritle, *et al.*], Adam McConnell [William Warthin], John Kerr [Rev. F. W. McNaughton, J. Finlay Johnston], Robert McConnell [William M. Patterson and Rev. F. W. McNaughton, at Webster Mills], Bryan and John Coyle [John F. Kendall], Owen Owen [the old Taggart place], James and John McKinley [late Col. James H. Johnston, John Sowers], James Wilson [Joseph B. Mellott], Mary Brackenridge [John Hege], William Beatty [Widow Hendershot]. Returning to Webster Mills, thence down the Cove creek, noted in the early surveys as East Branch of Licking creek, we have, first under this system of granting rights, the tract granted to William Smith, Samuel Findley and William Marshall [patented to Daniel Royer, and now owned by Rev. L. Chambers, Benjamin Fisher, George Mellott, Dr. P. McCauley Cook, *et al.*], Jeremiah Stilwell [Mrs. Magdalena Pott's heirs], Samuel Gib [Jonathan Hess, *et al.*], James Mitchell [Thomas Humbert].

Next to the few proprietary warrants previously noted, these application rights are the oldest within the present bounds of Ayr township. This system of granting lands on indefinite credit was abandoned some time during 1769, and thenceforth land was sold only on warrants and for cash, and the titles to all lands in this township, as elsewhere, granted after 1769 rest on warrants.

In that part of the Great Cove north of the turnpike and now embraced in Tod township, the settling was cotemporaneous with that part south of the turnpike, and the lands there were settled and held in like manner before the extinguishment of the Indian title, and subject to the same interruptions by both the civil authorities and the Indians.

Among the oldest, if not the very oldest, land-office right within Tod township is the farm of the late Dr. Jacob S. Trout, deceased, which was granted to John Queery by proprietary warrant, dated September 8, 1755. Adjoining this is the farm of George C. Scott, originally granted to Alexander Queery on application, dated May 8, 1767; and the farm of John M. Sloan, originally granted to James Rhea on application dated April 2, 1767.

In the northerly end of the Great Cove, in Tod township, the early settlements were co temporaneous with those in and about McConnellsburg, warrants for land on Licking Creek Flats having been issued as early as 1762–3 to Patrick Maxwell, James Maxwell, David McCrory, Edward Head, Bigger Head, Edward Lingenhead, *et al.* Much of these lands now belong to the descendants of the late David Fore, deceased, of later advent into the Great Cove from Maryland, and who, in 1828, was one of the representatives in the legislature of Pennsylvania from Bedford county. About a decade later, his brother, H. H. Fore, was also elected to the legislature.

In the northerly end of the Great Cove (Tod township), on land now owned by A. J. Fore and formerly known as the Comerer farm, there was, in the time of the above-named early pioneers, erected a private stockade fort, as a refuge for the frontier settlers during Indian disturbances. A similar fort also existed on the farm of the late James Kendall, two miles south of McConnellsburg.

This territory, until recently in Ayr, but now included within the bounds of Tod township, can justly be proud of two of its sons, who have won distinction and honor in science and statecraft.

Prof. John H. Tice, of St. Louis, Missouri, recently deceased, grew to manhood here and went hence to wider fields to seek fame and fortune, and was successful in both. He was in every sense a self-made man, and became prominent as an electrician, meteorologist, astronomer and mathematician. Interesting incidents of his boyhood could be related if space permitted. Among his school companions and neighbors he was accounted lazy. They did not know the active brain of the *boy*, but have since learned to know him as a *man* of superior talents and of indefatigable industry and energy.

Hon. Francis Jordan, like Prof. Tice, is essentially a self-made man, and, like him, sought wider fields, but within his native state. He

was born where Rev. Mr. Rose lives, in (now) Taylor township, this county. He early came, with his father, to the Cove, and grew to manhood on the farm now owned by Daniel E. Fore, Esq., in Tod township. Thence he went to Bedford and studied law. In due time he was sent to the state senate, where he speedily took rank among the able men of that body, and from that time forward he was a conspicuous figure, not alone in his own section, but throughout the entire state, in politics and statesmanship. He was among the earliest to espouse the cause of the new-born republican party, and with energy and ability fought its battles in its dark days, and contributed largely to win for it a place in the arena of national politics. His services, talents and statesmanship were recognized by his friends, and he was brought prominently before the people as a candidate for governor. But being a man of unswerving integrity, incapable of stooping to the intrigues of the professional or "practical" politician, he twice failed of the nomination which he had so richly merited at the hands of the party he helped to cradle into existence and nurture into vigorous and triumphant manhood.

Mr. Jordan received his political inspirations and training in the Henry Clay school of politics, and believed in the principles and rectitude of that great man who said he "would rather be right than be president"; and on this principle he has uniformly acted. He was, during the two terms of Gov. Geary's administration, secretary of the commonwealth; and the writer of this heard Gov. Geary say that Mr. Jordan was "an able, conscientious, clearheaded statesman, a wise counselor and a just man."

Besides this, Mr. Jordan has held other positions of honor and trust, in which large responsibilities were involved, with entire acceptability to others and credit to himself.

With the close of Gov. Geary's terms of office, Mr. Jordan retired from active politics, has since then resided at Harrisburg, has devoted himself wholly to his profession and has built up a large and lucrative practice from all parts of the state.

At the time the present Chief-Justice Mercur was nominated for judge of our supreme court, the next highest on the last ballot was Francis Jordan, and close up to the figure that nominated Mercur, although he was not a candidate and his name had not been mentioned for the place until a few days before the meeting of the convention.

Mr. Jordan is an honor to his native county and state, and Tod township, the youngest and fairest of "Old Mother Ayr's" family, may justly feel proud of her honored and distinguished sons, Francis Jordan and John H. Tice.

EARLY PIONEERS.

As already stated, the precise date of the first advent of pioneers into the Great Cove is involved somewhat in uncertainty. Amid the haze that veils the early part of the century and a half that has lapsed since that time, we must deduce facts from cotemporary events and concurrent history. Dates of the oldest land titles in this case, at least, cannot establish the point of time when the pioneers began settling west of the Kittatinny mountains, as no locations by sanction of the provincial authorities could be made before the Indian title was extinguished. This was the policy of the Penns. Non-descriptive warrants might have been issued which the warrantee might have purposed to plant in this valley; as may have been the purpose in David Scott's case, but no survey would or could be made by any authorized surveyor until the title to the land was obtained from the aboriginal owner. Scott's warrant was issued in 1749, and the inference is that he had already located in this valley, but the survey thereon was not made until 1760. As it is, this is the oldest official survey in the valley — John Queery's not having been made until 1767. That Scott had been here more than a decade before he had his survey made, selected his location and then obtained the warrant, its date (1749) proves. That others were in the valley long before that time as settlers is established by record.*

The widow Margaret Kendall, with her two sons, John and Robert, came in very early; tradition among her descendants, in the fourth and fifth generations now living in the Great

*Gov. Patrick Gordon, who died in 1736, wrote: "The progress of the white population toward the west continued to alarm and irritate the Indians. The new settlers, impatient of the delays of the land office, or unable or unwilling to pay for their lands, or in search of richer soil, sought homes in districts to which the Indian title had not been extinguished. Especially was this the case with the Scotch-Irish, who had seated themselves * * * in the Great and Little Coves * * * and at the Big and Little Conolloways, * * * and rapidly increased, in despite of the complaints of the Indians, the laws of the Province, or the proclamations of the Governor." This establishes the settlement of the places above named, prior to 1736, and if, in that year, the settlers had so increased as to "alarm and irritate" the Indians, it is entirely safe to say that the settlement of the Great Cove began, certainly, as early as 1730, and probably earlier — cotemporaneously with the settlement at Mercersburg, which was prior to 1729.

Cove, says that her advent into this valley occurred "not later than 1735." The truth of this tradition will hardly be challenged when it is stated that right around the primitive hearthstone of this lion-hearted, brave woman, her descendants have reached the sixth generation. This daring woman came from Maryland, and laid her hearthstone and reared her altar in the wilderness, on land now the property of Hon. Daniel Logan. There she died and was buried in 1750. A rough stone was erected at her grave, on which was rudely carved: "M. K., 1750," which the ravages of one and a third centuries have nearly effaced.

In the same year, 1750, her son Robert was one of the white settlers evicted by the sheriff of Cumberland county as an intruder on Indian lands, and, with others, was placed under bond to the proprietaries, not to trespass farther on the Indians' domain. John, with others, no doubt, eluded the sheriff and remained. Subsequently Robert sold his landed interests to John and emigrated to Kentucky. On the adoption of a slavery constitution there he moved to Ohio and is the progenitor of an almost innumerable line of descendants in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, while many of John's descendants, a numerous progeny, have adhered to the Great Cove with remarkable tenacity and have been prosperous. It is a noteworthy fact that the proprietary right to the land first settled on by the widow Kendall (and held in the family for fifty years without title) was not obtained from the state until April 13, 1785, when it was warranted in the name of Robert Kendall.

Of others among the early pioneers the names have already been mentioned in recounting old land titles; many of these have long since disappeared from the Cove, and of many others not even a trace of blood remains under other names. The names of others of the early pioneers still preserved in Ayr township directly are Alexander, Hunter, Hess, Kendall, Nelson, Patterson, Pittman, Sloan and Taggart. Indirectly, the Gibsons and the Coyles are represented by the Kendalls, Alexander Nesbit by John Peoples and the Nelsons and the Conrads, John Kerr by Jacob S. Pittman's family, and the Rankins by the Misses Mary and Nancy Hunter. The Alexanders, among the very earliest of the pioneers, have all disappeared except the family of Andrew, the last of the old stock of the Alexanders in the Great Cove.

The name of Hunter is still preserved in George A. Hunter, grandson of the original plant in this valley, and son of David Hunter, who was a picturesque character in this township during the latter part of the last and the first half of the present century; a useful man in the community; a man of large public spirit and untiring energy, always engaged in enterprises profitable to himself and affording remunerative employment to mechanics and laboring men. He was a representative in the legislature in 1836, when this was yet Bedford county.

George A. Hunter, on his mother's side, is a direct descendant from the Cromwells.

William Sloan settled here sometime during the Indian disturbances, between 1755 and 1764; was, with others, driven out by Indians, but returned to his "claim" as soon as quiet was restored by Col. Boquet's victory over the Indians in 1763 and their complete subjugation in 1764. His name is still preserved in his posterity of the second, third, fourth and fifth generations, now residing on the original homestead.

Charles Taggart, though not of the earliest, was among the ante-revolutionary settlers in Ayr township and was a patriot soldier during that struggle, was taken prisoner, carried to England and endured great suffering; returned to America, and was subsequently a captain in the troops called out to suppress the whisky insurrection. The sword he wore still remains in the family. The name, once numerous, survives now only, in the Great Cove, in the daughter and only child of the late Charles Taggart, the last of the old race of that name.

Of others of the original pioneers, the Stewarts, Smiths, Reynolds, Gibs, Stilwells, McKinleys, McClellans, Poaks, Hammells, Galloways, and many others, there is neither record nor tradition from which to collate either incident or biography.

Col. William Patterson was a native of Scotland. He was one of the pioneers of the cove, and located on the farm now owned by his grandson, Thomas Patterson, of McConnellsburg, long prior to the revolution. The family were several times driven from their home by the Indians. William Patterson was an orderly sergeant in the revolutionary war; served in the first legislature under the constitution of 1799. He dined by invitation with President Washington, and was commissioned a justice of the

Jos. T. Barlow.

peace and colonel of the militia by Gov. Mifflin. He died upon the old homestead, aged nearly one hundred years. His son Jeremiah was born in the cove in 1776; he died in Ohio. Jeremiah, John, William and Thomas were the sons, and Jane (Patterson), Polly (Morrow) and Sally (Proudfit), the daughters. John lived and died on the old homestead, and Thomas on an adjoining farm. Two sons of Thomas are residents of the county — Thomas, of McConnellsburg, and William H., of Webster's Mills. A third son, John, now deceased, lived in this county.

John Hendershot was born and reared in Bethel township. In 1844 he married Elizabeth Powell. In 1867 he removed from Bethel to Ayr township, having purchased three hundred and thirty acres of land in the "corner." Mr. Hendershot died in 1873. His widow still resides upon the farm, which is managed by her son, Isaac P. Hendershot, who also has a reputation as one of the best hunters in Fulton county.

The Pittmans, of Scotch descent, were among the earliest settlers in the cove. Their location was in Ayr township, near the present site of Pott's gristmill. Samuel Pittman was born in Ayr township in 1797 and died in 1883. He married Mary Smith, of this township, and reared a family of six children: Susanna (Cypher), Margaret (Eberly), deceased, George, Jacob, Elizabeth (McGovern) and Sarah (Snyder). Jacob married Sarah Ann Kerr in 1861. He is one of the prosperous farmers of Ayr township.

James H. Johnston, born in 1796, came from Franklin county in 1823 and purchased two hundred and forty acres of land, upon which he settled. Mr. Johnston was a man of remarkable physical strength and intellectual vigor. He once walked from his home in Ayr township to Leavenworth, Kansas, and returned, making seventy miles per day. He took with him only forty dollars, and of this he had eighteen dollars left when he reached home. During the war he was one of the most patriotic men in the county. When he was seventy years old he walked from his home to Bloody Run (Everett) to notify Gen. Milroy that the rebels were approaching the Big Cove. Mr. Johnston also possessed a mind stored with valuable knowledge. For ten years he was engaged as a contractor on the Chesapeake & Ohio canal and on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He was married in 1823 to Nancy Rankin, of Franklin county, who, at the age of eighty-two years, still survives him. Mr. Johnston died in 1879. Children: Marion E. (Johnston), Thomas, Mary A. (Huston), Archibald W., John, Ann (deceased), J. Walker, Samuel H. and Anna C. J. Walker Johnston enlisted in Co. F, 77th regt. Penn. Vols., in 1861, entering the service as a private; he was promoted to first lieutenant. He resigned and returned home in 1865. The same year he married Eliza J. Morrow, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Johnston is engaged in farming, and owns six hundred acres.

John Peoples, Sr., and his son James came from County Donegal, Ireland, to Virginia, where they remained a few years, then settled in Ayr township, Fulton county, about 1802. John Peoples, Sr., purchased two hundred acres of land from Alexander Nesbit. In 1832 he died, at the age of eighty-six. His children were Mary, Peggy, Susan (Gaut), Jane and James, all now dead. James married Susan Nesbit in 1804. He inherited his father's farm. His children were Jane (deceased), Mary (Nelson), John, Alexander, Johnson, David (deceased), Martha (deceased) and Rebecca (Conrad). John Peoples, son of James, was born in Ayr township in 1809, and has resided on the old farm all his days. He owns five hundred acres of land.

James F. Johnston, son of Archibald Johnston, was born and reared in Ayr township. In February, 1881, he married Elizabeth M. Morrow, of Urbana, Ohio. In March of the same year he purchased the farm of one hundred and ninety acres, on which he now lives. Mr. Johnston was engaged in school-teaching for several years.

Vandall Stouteagle was born in Ayr township in 1818. He learned the milling trade of Andrew Fox at Webster Mills, and has since followed that occupation. He married Mary Bowers, of Ayr township, in 1846. Children: Rebecca (Ott), Edward, George, Anna (Willis). Edward Stouteagle learned the miller's trade with his father and still follows it. He also has a farm of one hundred and five acres. In 1868 he married Martha Lynch, of Ayr township.

John B. Patterson was born in Ayr township in 1818. In 1847 he purchased a farm of three hundred acres on Big Cove creek. The follow-

ing year he married Ann G. Hunter, by whom he reared one child, Thomas E. Mrs. Patterson died in 1853. In 1858 Mr. Patterson married Isabel N. Milligan, of Mercersburg, who survives him. Children: John L., William C., Mary C. and Bessie. Mr. Patterson died in 1862. His widow and children reside upon the old homestead.

John Sowers was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and came to Bedford county in 1826, when but sixteen years of age. He learned blacksmithing with his uncle in St. Clairsville, and worked at his trade in that place until 1834. He then located at Webster Mills, where he followed his trade until 1845. He then purchased a farm, which he sold in 1856, and in its stead bought three hundred and fifty acres of Barney Howser. Mr. Sowers was married in 1834 to Margaret, daughter of Paul Bloom, of Timber Ridge. Children: Eleven, of whom six are living, viz.: John, David, Jacob, George, Martha J. (Wagner) and Matilda (Helman).

Conrad Glazier, a native of Germany, came to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, at the age of twenty-one. In 1862 he settled in Ayr township, having purchased of Jacob Laymaster a farm of two hundred and fifty acres. Mr. Glazier has followed farming all his life. His farm, well improved, is situated in the picturesque spot known as the Corner, in Ayr township. He was married in 1849 to Barbara Klock, of Franklin county. Children: Catharine (Duffy), Rebecca (Carbaugh), Tobias, Priscilla, Jeremiah, Anna and Conrad.

Benjamin Fisher, an old resident, was born in Fulton county in 1804. He was the son of Ludwick and Elizabeth (Crawford) Fisher. His father died in 1856 and his mother in 1858. Benjamin learned the millwright's trade, when a young man, in Allegheny county, Maryland, and until 1860 was engaged in its pursuit. He then purchased a woolenmill of S. & J. Robinson, at which he is still engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. Mr. Fisher's mill is 32×38 feet, three stories in hight. It contains five carding-machines, one hundred and ninety-two spindles, and one full set of woolenmill machinery. In 1832 Mr. Fisher married Sarah Reader, of Ayr township, by whom he had two children — Elizabeth (Pittman) and Mary C.

Edward E. Parker was born in Newark, New Jersey, and has resided in Newark, Philadelphia and Lancaster. In 1869 he came to Fulton county, Ayr township. In 1876 he married Ella M. Crouse, of this township. Mr. Parker is engaged in the manufacture of agricultural fertilizers. He has held various township offices.

A. J. Craig, son of William and Sarah Craig, was born in Ayr township in 1829. His father came to this county about 1820 and settled in Thompson township. In 1844 he purchased some real estate in Ayr township, on which he settled and remained until his death, in 1870, aged eighty-four years. His wife died in 1862, aged about seventy-two years. They left six children. A. J. Craig has been county auditor, and is at present justice of the peace. He is a wagonmaker by trade, but has followed farming for the past five years. He was married twice: first to Catharine Horr, who died in 1862, and, second, to Anna Carbaugh, who died in 1882.

Philip Snider was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1800. In July, 1833, with his wife, Christina Donah, and his family, he emigrated to America and settled in Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He had learned the shoemaker's trade in Germany, and followed it in Schellsburg until the fall of 1835. He then moved to Martinsburg, Blair county, where he resided until 1837. He next located in the Great Cove, near McConnellsburg, and followed farming and shoemaking until his death, in 1877. He was the father of twelve children, six of whom reached mature years: Jacob, Charles, Catharine (Rotz), George, Anna (Peck) and David. George Snider, now a farmer in Tod township, was born in Schellsburg in 1834. He worked, farming, for his father until 1865, when he married Sarah B. Pittman and moved to McConnellsburg, where he resided a few years. He then resumed farming, and in 1877 bought his present farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres. Mr. Snider served as county treasurer in 18—. In October, 1882, he was appointed county commissioner, to fill the unexpired term of George McGovern, resigned.

TRADITIONS.

These are few, and are shrouded in the mists of many decades. Tradition says that after the destruction of the Great Cove in 1755 by Indians, some soldiers — a captain and seventeen men — sent across the mountain to scout and relieve such of the white settlers as might be found in distress, if any, were gathered at the spring on the now Archibald W. Johnston farm,

preparing breakfast, when they were surprised by Indians and all massacred, and were buried in an orchard on that farm.

Of the many captives taken in the Great Cove by the Indians, or of those slaughtered during the eventful years following the defeat of Braddock, the names of but few have come down to us even through tradition. The wife of John Martin, Mrs. William Alexander and a Miss Knox were among the captives.

The final and complete triumph of Col. Boquet over the Indians in 1764 secured the surrender of all the captives in their hands. Among these was Mrs. Martin, whose husband met her at Fort Pitt after nine years of captivity, and returned to the Great Cove.

Tradition also tells of a battle with the Indians in early times in the Narrows (near Big Cove tannery), and a mound of stones is pointed out at the place of burial of the slain. This tradition recites that a band of Indians encamped in that wild gorge and around a fine spring near by, and from thence made forays into the settlement; that a company of soldiers sent in pursuit came upon them, front and rear, in this narrow defile and attacked and routed them. This occurred after the destruction of the Great Cove in 1755, and while the Indians temporarily reoccupied the valley, and from this point made incursions into the settlements in the Cumberland valley.

The burying-ground at Big Spring is reputed to be the first regular place for interment in the Great Cove. Tradition recites that after the first general slaughter of white settlers by the Indians, in 1755, a number of the victims were gathered and buried there, and from that time to the present it has been continued as a place of sepulture; and there repose the ashes of many of the old pioneers.

There, too, was built the first schoolhouse in the valley, and was long continued for school purposes, and until it fell into decay. An old lady, now nearly an octogenarian, and of remarkable vitality and memory, says her childhood recollection of that schoolhouse is that nothing remained then but the ruins of the chimney, and that the schoolroom had then long before been transferred to the "loft of a still-house" in the immediate vicinity. From her ancestors she learned that the school teachers were employed by the year, and that to this "Primitive *Aire* Township College in the Wilderness" pupils came from some distance, "bringing their provisions and bedding, remaining from Monday to Saturday, and eating and sleeping in the schoolhouse."

EARLY CHURCHES.

Presbyterian.—The first house of worship built in the cove, so far as anything is known on the subject, was erected (about two miles southward of where McConnellsburg now stands) on land then belonging to James Cunningham, the original owner, but now the property of Jacob Hykes. All trace of this church building has long since disappeared. What denomination built the church is not certainly known. Some claim that it was built by the Covenanters, and others that it was by the Presbyterians. Nor is the date of its erection known, but that it was built at an early day is self-evident, as those sturdy Scotch and Scotch-Irish who first settled the Great Cove would not long be without a place of worship, whether Covenanters or Presbyterians. The very early building of this church is further evidenced by the following petition, a duplicate of which is at hand, but which, unfortunately, is without date. This deficiency, however, is supplied, as to the period of time, by the names appended, running from Edward Head, in the extreme northerly end of the cove, to Bryan Coyle, in the southerly end, and embracing the names of many, as Scott, Cunningham, Queery and others, who were here certainly prior to 1750. In the case of some of the petitioners, they had disposed of their property prior to the revolution and disappeared from the valley. Associating, therefore, this event with the names of the petitioners, and taking the era in which they were prominent in this valley (Ayr and Tod townships), it is entirely safe to assume that this petition was gotten up, and that that church was built, prior to the revolution, and quite as safe to say that it transpired during the decade between 1760 and 1770. The following is the petition, *verbatim:*

To the Revd. Presbitery of Dunigall that is to meet at Rocky Spring the 11th inst. The humble supplication of the Inhabitants of the Great Cove Humbly Sheweth. That we cannot Enough Lament Our Deplorable Condition for the want of the Publick Ordinances; we have not had one supply almost these Six Months & we know not what to do; we are well acquaint with the Revd. John Black and know that it was not for the Lucre of gain that Caus'd him to take

so much pains to Qualify himself for the Ministery for he might made more another way; but it was to Serve God and the Souls of Men. Therefore we have Joined Unanimously to Call & invite him for Gods Sake to come & take the Care of Our Souls Upon him for we are in a perishing Condition & almost past Recovery. We know that this is not a presedented Call or done According to form: but we are sure that it is a Lawfull & an Honest One; & we hope the Revd. Presbitery will look upon it as such — & we hope that Mr. Black will see that he will have a greater Opportunity of Doing Good here than he could any Other place we know of; for he will have an Opportunity to go where he thinks he can do the most good & sow the Seed beside all Waters & on the best Soil where he may Expect a good Crop & a plentifull Harvest. And tho' his income be small yet him that fed five Thousand with five Loaves and two Fishes will Multiply his small stipends so that he will have more to Leave to his Children than some that has Treble his income for he has promised that there is none who forsakes any thing for his sake but he will make it up to them.——We have sent Our Trusty & well Beloved friend James Galloway to attend the Revd. Presbetery, and Show Our Subscriptions, and act, and do for us as though we were all present — We Cast ourselves on your Care with our Sincere prayers that the Almighty God the father of our Lord Jesus Christ may Direct you for his Glory and the good of his Church.

David Scott, Daniel McConnell, Alexander Queery, James Galloway, John McKinley, Edward Head, Bryan Coyle, James Cunningham, Francis Patterson, John Cunningham, James Liddle, James Alexander, James Gibson, Wm. Alexander, Richard Stevens.

Twenty-six other names are appended to the call, most of whom, with the above, appear in the early land titles in the Great Cove, but are omitted to save space, while the others are not found of record and are unknown, even by name, to the present generations in the valley. This, so far as ascertainable, is the first record of church organization in the Great Cove among the early pioneers. The Presbyterians have at present no church organization in the valley outside of McConnellsburg.

Associate Reformed (Seceders).— At a very early day, and probably cotemporaneously with the Presbyterians, as above noted, there were in this valley a number of people who were members of other branches of the Presbyterian family of churches. These were Covenanters (Reformed Presbyterians) and Seceders (Associate Presbyterians), who depended for gospel ministrations on supplies sent them from elsewhere, and for a time worshiped in houses, barns and in the open woods. At some time — there is no record preserved, if ever kept here — these two bodies united and formed the Associate Reformed Church, taking part of the name of each, and were successively supplied by Rev. Matthew Linn, Rev. John Young and Rev. John Linn, until about 1821–3, when Rev. Thomas B. Clarkson, a straight Seceder (Associate Presbyterian), made his advent in the Great Cove, preached, organized a Seceder church and gathered most, if not all, the Associate Reformed people into the Seceder organization. Rev. Clarkson remained with his people as stated minister until some time in 1827. In 1828, Rev. F. W. McNaughton was installed as pastor of the congregation, which, in the following year (1829), built for itself a substantial house of worship near Webster Mills. For some years prior to this time the Associate Reformed and its successor, the Seceder congregation, worshiped, first, in the Presbyterian church in McConnellsburg until debarred there, and then in the Lutheran church, in the same place, until the completion of their own house.

Rev. McNaughton continued as pastor until 1858, at which time the congregation numbered about fifty communicant members. In that year the union of the Associate Reformed and the Associate Presbyterian (Seceder) churches was consummated, taking the name of United Presbyterian. The majority of this congregation went into the United church, but about sixteen declined going into the union, and maintained the old (Seceder) organization, with Rev. McNaughton as their minister, worshiping alternately with the United Presbyterians in the old church until 1879, when they built a place of worship unto themselves. Rev. McNaughton continued to minister for this congregation only about one year. After this the pulpit of the Seceder church was without a stated minister until August, 1877, when Rev. S. B. Houston settled among this people as pastor. His congregation at this time numbers about twenty-three communicant members. Their new house is a plain but neat and attractive place, and is a credit to the Christian liberality of the small congregation.

United Presbyterians.— At the time of the union which gave rise to this church, Rev. James Bruce became the pastor of the congregation in this valley and remained so for three or four years. He was succeeded by Rev. R. G. Ferguson, who continued about six years, and

then Rev. James E. Black followed, continuing until the close of 1882. The pulpit at present is vacant, as to a settled pastor, but is filled at stated periods by able "supplies." The present communicant membership of the congregation is about forty-five. A new church edifice, more centrally located, is in contemplation in the near future.

Lutheran Reformed (St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Ayr township).—The organization under this name is of recent origin. In December, 1849, near Big Cove tannery, Rev. William Kopp organized the congregation, the schoolhouse serving as a place of worship until 1871, when a neat church building was erected near the same place. The original members of the newly organized congregation were Henry Unger, Jr., George Eitemiller, John Comerer, Philip Krichbaum, Joseph Pence, William Pence, James Montgomery, James Glenn, John Bechtel, Jacob Pence, Susan Unger, Margaret Eitemiller, Sophia Glenn, Catharine Krichbaum, Susan Pence, Eleanor Pence, Mary Montgomery, Hannah Suffacool. For list of the several pastors who ministered to this congregation, the reader is referred to the history of the Lutheran church in McConnellsburg. The present communicant membership is twenty-six, with Rev. B. F. Kautz, as minister.

The Hebron congregation of the Reformed church was first organized in 1843 by Rev. Jacob Shade. Among the original members were John Besore, Jacob Finafrock, Christian Conrad, Samuel Deem, Christian Hege, David Crouse, Jacob Lane, Sebastian Deem, Daniel Conrad, Joshua Stevens, John N. Irwin, Mrs. Eliza Deem, Esther M. Irwin, Agnes J. Irwin, Mary A. Washabaugh, Mary Ann Conrad, *et. al.*

They first worshiped in a schoolhouse in that part of the township known as "The Corner," but in 1844 the congregation built a house of worship in the same locality. This congregation, with its sister congregations in the charge, has repeatedly been without a stated pastor, and was, during such intervals, supplied from Marshall College, at Mercersburg; Rev. H. Harbaugh, D.D., Rev. Bernard C. Wolff, D.D., Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D., Rev. E. E. Higbee, D.D., and others from among the faculty and students of that church school, filling its pulpits on such occasions. The stated pastors of this congregation have, in the order named, been: Revs. Jacob Shade (organizer), Aaron Wanner, Jeremiah Heller, Henry Wagner, Moses A. Stewart, D. G. Klein, John G. Wolff, Casper Scheel, C. F. Hoffmeier, D. W. Gerhard, J. S. Shade and J. Alvin Reber. The last named removed hence a year or more ago, and since then Rev. W. M. Deatrick, of Mercersburg, has been regular supply to the Hebron congregation. The present communicant membership of Hebron is about forty.

The Methodists (Methodist Episcopal) have no church edifice in this township, but are quite numerous and have regular conference appointments, and worship statedly in schoolhouses. Rev. J. C. Hewitt is the present minister.

A sect of Dunkards (German Baptists) have a membership and a stated preaching in this township, worshiping in schoolhouses and the houses of the brethren.

The old Dunkards, without any prefix or affix to their name, are also represented in Ayr by a few families. This sect eschews church buildings and worships in houses and barns, some of the brethren being selected from time to time to conduct divine services among them. They are a very devout, conscientious, Christian people.

First Mill.—There is no evidence to fix definitely the site where, or date when, the first mill was built within the present limits of Ayr township, but tradition locates the site at or near the confluence of the Meadow Spring run with the Cove creek, in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Cook's residence, a short distance below Webster Mills, which is probably correct. Later a mill was erected on the site where now is Benjamin Fisher's woolen-factory, and which appears on the assessment in 1773.

IRON ORES AND IRONWORKS.

Iron ores of different varieties, in great profusion and inexhaustible quantities, exist in the Great Cove—Ayr and Tod townships—but are unavailable and valueless on account of the absence of railroad facilities to utilize this dormant wealth. With railroad development the iron industry would become a prominent feature in this valley and would add many hundreds of thousands of dollars to its wealth. Until then it must lie idle and worthless.

During the first third of the present century extensive ironworks—extensive for that time—existed in Ayr township at, now, Elysian Mills. These works were known as Hanover. They

were carried on until 1847, when the business, paralyzed by adverse congressional action of the preceding year, became unremunerative and were abandoned. Since then the iron business has had no place among our industries. John Pott was the last ironmaster at these works. The dismantling process began even the year previous, when the forge was torn away, and on its site he erected Elysian Mills. Nothing now remains of the once busy Hanover Ironworks, except the old, bare furnace stack.

TAXABLES — 1773 AND 1883.

In 1773, two years after this territory had been erected into Bedford county, and when Ayr township yet covered all of its original area, except that taken off by the erection of Dublin in 1767, and still including the Little Cove and parts of Peters and Metal townships in, now, Franklin county, the number of taxables, according to the assessors' return for that year, numbered one hundred and sixty-one, and the aggregate amount of tax levied for that year was sixty-five pounds, sixteen shillings, sixpence. William Hart was collector, and James Pollock, William Parker, James Smith and Richard Wells were assessors. Of these one hundred and sixty-one taxables, forty can be identified, certainly, as then being within the present limits of Ayr township, as follows: Jacob Alexander, William Alexander, James Alexander, Thomas Armstrong, "Dr." Allison, William Beatty, Mary Brackenridge, James Cunningham, John Cunningham, Bryan Coyle, John Fitzpatrick, James Galloway, William Gaff, James Gibson, Robert Hamble, Jacob Hendershot, John Kendall, Conrad Kastner, Abraham Lowry, James Liddle, John McClelland, John Hook McClelland, John McClelland, Jr., Adam McConnell, William McConnell, Esq., Daniel McConnell, Alexander Nesbit, Widow Owens, Francis Patterson, Richard Pittman (one sawmill), Richard Pittman, Jr., Daniel Ryer [Royer] (one gristmill), Richard Stevens, William Smith, William Sloan, David Scott, Benjamin Stevens and Thomas Stevens. In the list is Moses Reed, one sawmill and one gristmill, the location for which has not, so far, been ascertained.

Either a number of the taxables were missed in this assessment, or they had died or emigrated, and others whose names are not indentified with the early settlement had taken their places. It is pertinent here to note, in further proof of the deductions of the writer, as to the period of that dateless petition to the Donegal presbytery, that in this year (1773) a number of the names of the early landowners in the Cove, to that petition, do not appear on the assessment; that they had either died or emigrated, and that they had signed that petition at some time prior to 1773. A few among the number of the prominent men in the Cove, whose names are attached to that quaint petition, but *non est* in the assessment of 1773, are Robert Gibson, Benjamin McClelland, John McKinley, Adam Linn, John Coleman, Alexander Queery and Edward Head.

At this time, one hundred and ten years from the time of that assessment, Ayr township's area is reduced to about forty-six square miles, as against over three hundred then, including the Little Cove, etc. In 1882 her taxables numbered three hundred and fifty-three within her present bounds, and her aggregate state and county tax amounted to one thousand four hundred dollars, in round numbers, while of the county tax she alone pays very nearly the one-fifth.

WHO NAMED THE COUNTY.

At the time of the passage of the act creating Fulton, Bedford county was represented in the lower house by John Cessna and Samuel Robinson, the latter a citizen of Ayr township. Mr. Cessna antagonized the measure, while Mr. Robinson earnestly favored it and by his untiring zeal and personal efforts secured the passage of the measure through the house of representatives. The proposed name of the new county was Liberty. When the bill, as passed by the house, came to the senate, it was found that that body was inimical to the erection of any more counties in the state, and that the measure would not pass through that branch. There were two senators, William F. Packer, of Lycoming county, and Charles Frailey, of Schuylkill county, who were old, life-long and personal friends of John Pott, a citizen of Ayr township, but formerly of Schuylkill county. These senators antagonized the bill. Mr. Pott, who was enthusiastic for the new county, went to Harrisburg and made a personal appeal to his friends, who consented to support the bill, but Senator Packer requested the privilege of naming the county, which was readily accorded him.

When the bill came up for consideration in the senate, Messrs. Packer and Frailey moved "to amend the bill by striking out the word 'Liberty,' wherever it occurred throughout the same and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'Fulton,'" which was agreed to, and, thus amended, the bill passed the senate by the favor of Senators Packer and Frailey.

In this effort Mr. Pott was earnestly seconded by Representative Robinson, to whose efforts the passage through the house is wholly due.

This statement makes no invidious discrimination against other citizens who were active and zealous in their efforts for the new county, and free with their means to secure the public buildings at McConnellsburg. It was a mere concurrence of events that placed Mr. Pott in the position that enabled him to render this service to his fellow-citizens. He never blazoned this service in behalf of the new county, but now that he is no longer among the living actors, and having been a citizen of Ayr township, his part in the creation of Fulton may properly be told in this sketch.

AYR IN THE LATE WAR.

The citizens of Ayr township have extraordinary reasons for remembering the great rebellion of 1861. The township did not lag behind other places in sending volunteers and filling up its quotas on the several calls for soldiers for the Union armies. There were but few families in the township in which there were arms-bearing men that were not represented by one or more in the patriot armies. So closely was the community drained of its able-bodied men, that our industries (the chief being agriculture) suffered largely for want of laborers. In several instances, entire families were in the service, notably, Glenn's; every male member of the family, James, John, Jacob B., Andrew and George W., all brothers, and the husbands of two of their sisters — David Montgomery and Henry Washabaugh — were all in the Union army. Jonathan Hess' only son, Frank W., entered the service on the first call for troops, as captain of infantry; after expiration of three months' term, he entered the cavalry as second lieutenant, rose to the rank of major, and is now captain in the regular army. All the arms-bearing men of the Fox family, John, Jacob and Abram, were "out." Other instances of wholesale soldiering, in Ayr, equally worthy of mention, exist, but want of space forbids enumerating all.

While the township was thus depleted, with its strong men at the front, it offered a tempting field to the rebel freebooters who made frequent forays across the unprotected border and visited this people with oft-repeated and severe spoliations. Houses were sacked, barns, stores and mills plundered and individuals robbed. Farmers saw their own horses hitched to their own wagons and loaded with their produce and driven away, in long cavalcades, across the unprotected border, to rebeldom; their cattle, sheep and swine driven off in like manner; their lighter vehicles, carriages, etc., loaded with household goods, as bedding, wearing apparel and luxuries—involuntary "aid and comfort" to the enemy. Neither age, nor youth nor sex was respected by the ruthless plunderers; men were compelled, helpless and defenseless, at the muzzle of the pistol, to deliver their purses and valuables, and some were disrobed on the public highway; women were despoiled of their jewelry and many little cherished mementos, more prized than money; and even children were robbed of their pennies. These things occurred not once or twice, but repeatedly. First came Jenkins, in June, 1863. For several days wild rumors of "rebels coming" prevailed, and farmers had moved their stock to places of security. A scout was sent out to ascertain the foundation for the rumors. He returned and reported "not a rebel this side of the Potomac." Farmers, thus reassured, returned with their stock and felt secure. At early dawn next morning, Jenkins' hordes swooped down from the mountain into McConnellsburg, and soon his freebooters were scattered everywhere, up and down the valley, gathering in the booty from the farmers who had been lulled into repose by the report of the scout. The marauding column was spread out from mountain to mountain, and swept down through Ayr township like a cyclone, cleaning up things generally, and passed on to and across the Potomac, carrying with it, out of the Great Cove, about three hundred horses and a large quantity of other stock. This was just at the approach of harvest. Considerable grain was destroyed, but Jenkins' main object in this raid was stock. Having secured this, with many wagons which he had loaded with grain, etc., he passed on, leaving the farmers crippled,

and harvest at hand, resulting in heavy loss. Well pleased with his success, Jenkins' troops paid the valley a second visit, but with not quite so much success. Besides Jenkins, the valley was raided by Mosby, Imboden, O'Brien and McCausland; the last, governed by less principle and honor than any of his predecessors. Besides the forays by the freebooters, the valley was also visited by a brigade of Lee's invading army, just before the battle of Gettysburg, remaining two nights and one day. All these visits and the resultant spoliations seriously and disastrously affected the industries of the community, and in some cases brought utter ruin to individuals. These oft-repeated forays and captures of the farmers' horses and other stock largely curtailed farm operations and, in the same degree, affected all other business. In brief, everything was paralyzed; a feeling of uncertainty and insecurity prevailed during these eventful years and all was discouragement to active industrial efforts. The husbandman could "sow," but with reasonable certainty that the marauders would come and "reap" the result of his labor. Yet, with all these spoliations, hindrances and discouragements which an unprotected people on an undefended border suffered, while their brethren more remote from this scene of danger and unrest, and secure, were reaping a rich harvest, they never wavered in their loyalty and patriotism, as is attested by the number of soldiers sent to the Union armies, and by the prompt responses, in full measure, given to every demand made on them, out of their depleted stores and exchequers.

Stuart's column of Lee's invading army, which was quartered on this community for nearly two days, was of a different character from that of the guerrillas who preceded and followed it. They were governed, measurably, by the rules and laws of civilized warfare; they foraged and subsisted largely on the community, which is the result and consequence of war, but many acts of vandalism were also committed, not laid down by Vattel as admissible. These men came to fight; did fight; got whipped; acknowledged it; went back, and stayed away.

The freebooting class, from Jenkins the ravager to McCausland the incendiary, came not to fight, but to steal and destroy. These marauding hordes were composed mainly of adventurers, whose only object was plunder and the torch.

All the legitimate burdens of the war the border people bore in full measure with the balance of the state, while these spoliations, worse in kind and greater in degree, they suffered over and above and beyond the communities secured against these forays.

THE BATTLE OF AYR.

Ayr township is not without war incident, aside from the frequent raids. Within her present bounds was fought a decisive little battle in 1863. In the latter part of June of that year, just after Stuart's column had hastily decamped to join Lee on his move to Gettysburg, a squad of from eighty to one hundred of Imboden's freebooters, under command of Capt. Irvine, boldly and suddenly entered McConnellsburg one morning. There was a scouting party of thirty-two men of Co. A, 1st N. Y. Cav., commanded by Capt. Jones, in the town at the time, just arrived from Bloody Run (Everett). Not anticipating the enemy near, they were dismounted and resting. The alarm came, "The rebels are coming!" Capt. Jones quickly rallied and mounted his men, saying, "I'll fight them"; filed into the street by which the rebels were then advancing; slowly retired toward the west end of the town, the enemy cautiously following. Capt. Jones suddenly faced about and started on a charge. The rebel command to charge was futile. The freebooters had come to plunder, not to fight, and, though outnumbering Jones three to one, they broke and ran. Jones and his men spurred on in hot pursuit, overhauled them in a chase of about one mile, brought them to bay, fought them, whipped them, killed two, wounded several, captured thirty-two men and thirty-three horses, and had no casualty himself but one man wounded. The charge started in McConnellsburg, but the scene of conflict, death and victory was in Ayr township, and there on the battlefield the dead are buried. It was the "battle of Ayr," a splendid battle between unequal numbers, the odds being three to one against the victor. Capt. Jones promptly removed his prisoners to Bloody Run, now Everett. In the afternoon of the same day the rebels returned, reinforced to three hundred to four hundred. They pretended to hunt Capt. Jones, but showed no anxiety to find him. To a blustering rebel officer Mr. John W.

Greathead proposed that if he was really anxious to meet that officer, he and others would inform Capt. Jones by telegraph of his desire, and he (the rebel) should have his wishes gratified, but the valiant officer only muttered imprecations on the "—— Yankee ——," wheeled his horse and rode away. He wasn't anxious for the interview; was content with plundering, and then slunk away, keeping a sharp lookout, fearing "Capt. Jones of the 1st N. Y. Cavalry" might suddenly "bob up" somewhere, greatly to the rebels' discomfort.

THE WOMEN OF THE GREAT COVE.

Any sketch of Ayr and Tod townships and the borough of McConnellsburg (and in this they are inseparably interwoven) would be incomplete without at least a passing tribute to the devoted patriotism of the women of this valley during the war. In response to the calls from the Christian and Sanitary Commissions for hospital stores, they acted promptly and efficiently, and contributed freely and largely of clothing, bandages, lint, prepared fruits, delicacies, etc. Willing hands, prompted by loyal hearts, were busy preparing and collecting these stores. On several occasions it required great tact to conceal these from the plundering enemy, and on one occasion some of these stores did fall into the enemy's hands. Nothing daunted, these irrepressible, loyal women promptly set to work to duplicate them, as far as possible, and speedily supplied what had been confiscated by the raiders. It would be impossible to name all the noble spirits engaged in this work, and to name a few would be invidious discrimination, but it will not be deemed invidious to name the president of the Ayr Township Tributary Soldiers' Aid Society, Mrs. Margaret Kendall, *née* Logan, who had three sons in the army. After the raid that captured some of the society's stores, and when few horses were left in the valley, the younger members traveled on foot on this mission of mercy. McConnellsburg was the central depot for the valley, but the Ayr township stores were first gathered at the president's house. There were left on the Kendall property an old horse that the rebels did not think worth capturing and a rickety old cart of no use to them. With this team the society's president conveyed the stores to McConnellsburg, she accompanying and aiding in the work of forwarding. Tod township and McConnellsburg also were liberal in their contributions to the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, each vying with the others in the performance of a patriotic duty. For earnest, loyal devotion and patriotic liberality this beautiful valley, so fearfully sacked and plundered during the years of the war, can challenge comparison with any other community in the state and maintain its claim. No discrimination is here intended, as what is claimed for the Great Cove can, in kind, be claimed by other parts of the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN POTT.

On the records of Philadelphia for the year 1734, is found the following:

At the court house in Philadelphia, September 12 1734, present, the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, the Mayor of the city, and others of the Magistracy — eighty-nine Palatines, who, with their families, making in all two hundred and sixty-one persons, were imported here in the ship Saint Andrew, John Stedman, Master, from Rotterdam, but last from Plymouth, as by clearance from thence, this day took and subscribed the effect of the government oaths, and also the declaration prescribed by the order of Council of the 21st September, 1729.

Among those who "took and subscribed," etc., are the names of Wilhelm Pott and Degenhart Pott. Wilhelm brought with him a family, consisting of a wife and two sons, mere boys, named Johon Wilhelm and Johannes. They came from Germany. Of Degenhart nothing is known. Wilhelm, who is the original of the American line of this name, settled at Germantown soon after his arrival. At some time, date not known, the family moved up the Schuylkill to what, in 1752, became Berks county. Here, on December 28, 1755, Johannes married Miss Maria Hoch. On December 16, 1759, was born of this union a son, named John, who, in due time, date unknown, married Miss Maria Lesher. Of this marriage came John Pott, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Berks county, March 16, 1787, and the eldest of the family, there being five other sons, in the order of their ages, as follows: Benjamin, James, Abraham, William and Jacob, all of whom are dead.

In the year 1804 the elder John Pott purchased a large tract of land on the Schuylkill in the northerly end of, then, Berks, but which,

in 1811, was erected into Schuylkill county, where, a few years before, had been erected a small furnace. To this place the elder Pott sent his son John to superintend his operations for the time being, he giving the work his casual personal supervision, but did not remove his family to his new place until 1810. The furnace was at once torn down and in its stead a forge was erected, and in 1807 he built a new furnace (Greenwood). It was while digging the foundation for this furnace that a vein of anthracite coal was uncovered, which the elder Pott tested in his blacksmith's forge with complete success. The existence of this "said to be coal," or "black stone," in this section, was previously known and some unsuccessful attempts to utilize it had been made. The idea was abandoned and it was left for John Pott, the elder, to demonstrate its inflammability and value as fuel. In 1810, while digging the foundation for a mill, near his furnace, another veil of coal, nine feet thick, was uncovered. Its worth had already been established, both in the smith's forge and in open grate. It now began to attract attention, and "openings" were made at other points, but it was far from market and without transporting facilities other than wagons. In 1812 Col. George Shoemaker transported nine wagon loads to Philadelphia, about one hundred miles, to introduce it. The idea of coal was scouted — he was pronounced an impostor, and the stuff to be nothing but "black stone." He was glad to be permitted to unload most of his *stuff*, to be used for making road, but succeeded in having one load tested at a rolling-mill, which, after much tribulation, proved a complete success, which gradually removed all doubt as to its burning qualities.* Foreseeing the results that must follow these discoveries and demonstrations, the elder John Pott, in 1816, laid out the town of Pottsville, which became, and has ever since been, the great central depot of the Schuylkill coal region.

But it was not until 1822 that the coal trade began to fairly expand and with it began the growth of the town. In 1825 the Schuylkill canal was opened to Port Carbon, and in that year the trade reached six thousand and five hundred tons, which has since grown to millions of tons annually from this region alone. Prior to the building of the canal, except the tenements necessary for the hands at Pott's ironworks, there were but few houses erected in the town, but with that era the flame of speculation ran high in town lots and coal lands, and its parallel has probably never occurred in Pennsylvania, except in the oil regions, in recent years. In these scenes, from the settlement in the wilderness, through the furor and excitement of the early development of the Schuylkill coal region and the building of the town, the subject of this sketch was an active participant. He was married September 16, 1812, to Miss Susannah Strauch, who died April 12, 1822, leaving two sons, Charles and William. William died in early manhood. Charles, recently deceased, leaves one son, bearing his own name, residing in Indianapolis, Indiana. April 11, 1824, John Pott married Miss Magdalena Bittle.

The elder John Pott died in 1827. During the succeeding year his son John removed to the west branch of the Schuylkill, four miles from Pottsville, and there established the Manheim Ironworks, where now is situated the flourishing town of Cressona. There also he built a flouring-mill. He operated these ironworks, furnace and forge, until some time in 1837, when he suspended work on account of the great depression in the iron trade as well as all other American industries, by reason of the disastrous effect of the "compromise" tariff of 1833, by which the duties on foreign products annually receded, until practical free trade was established; the American markets flooded with the cheap pauper-labor products of Europe; American enterprise and well-paid labor crushed, and the panic of 1837 was precipitated.

But it was while operating the Manheim furnace that John Pott worked out successfully a problem that had been the subject of anxious thought and experiment by ironmakers for some years, and which wrought a revolution in ironmaking.

The effort to use anthracite coal in furnaces to smelt iron ore had been made at different times, without success, by different persons, yet experimenting continued. During 1836, John Pott, with his Manheim furnace, set about a series of experiments and succeeded in demonstrating the practicability of anthracite for that

*In 1812 a number of gentlemen associated and applied to the legislature for a law for the improvement of the river Schuylkill, citing the coal as a justification. The senator then representing Schuylkill county in the legislature, in the face of the fact that during the past five years John Pott, Col. Shoemaker and others had successfully used the "black stone" as fuel, asserted that there was "no coal there"; that there was "a kind of *black stone*" that was "called coal," but that "it wouldn't burn."

purpose, so far as that could be ascertained in a furnace built for charcoal. He saw the necessity for a difference in the interior construction of the furnace. He remodeled the interior and tried again. The result was entirely satisfactory. He worked up the anthracite he had on hand, then used up what stock of charcoal he yet had, and, for the reason before recited, suspended business for the time being. He firmly believed that a revulsion of sentiment, produced by the distress with which the country was then afflicted, would bring a change as soon as the people could be heard. Confident in this, he, in due time, satisfied with his experiments and success as above related, commenced work during 1840 to enlarge the capacity of his furnace and to make such improvements as his experience taught him were required, preparatory to putting his works in operation again. This work had well progressed; a large stock of anthracite coal and iron ore had been delivered on the furnace bank, and all looked promising, when the great ice freshet, in the spring of 1841, utterly destroyed both furnace and forge. He did not rebuild again.

Other parties were experimenting with anthracite at the same time, and also achieved success, but John Pott always asserted that he reached a successful solution before any of the others, and the reason he did not produce anthracite iron in commercial quantity, at that time, is for the cause above stated, but that he produced it in commercial *quality* and in quantity sufficient to make it a triumph. Others claim this for other parties, but for John Pott can be claimed at least a divided honor for giving this great industry to the country, and that Manheim furnace was the place where the success was achieved.

Thus was the elder John Pott the first in the Schuylkill coal region to successfully establish the combustibility of anthracite coal, and his son, John Pott, was the first to successfully use it in a blast furnace to smelt iron ore, while Abraham Pott, another son, built, in 1826, a short railroad from Black valley to the Schuylkill river, which, in point of date, takes precedence of the well-known railroad from Summit Hill to the Lehigh river, at Mauch Chunk, which was built in 1827, and is usually reputed to be the first ever built in this state, or even in the United States. He also erected, in 1829, the first steam engine ever used in Schuylkill county. In itself this is not much; but with this he was the first to successfully use anthracite to generate steam for an engine. This had been unsuccessfully tried by others; the grates in use would burn out in a single day. He then devised a form, made a pattern and had a grate cast that proved successful, and the grate bars now in use are essentially the same as those invented by Abraham Pott.

All these things were quietly accomplished; no patents applied for, but the benefits thereof given to the public.

In 1843, John Pott sold his Manheim furnace property, and in the following spring he removed to Bedford (now Fulton) county, where he had purchased the Hanover Ironworks property, and where he arrived with his family on April 19, 1844. Encouraged by the stimulus given to, and the improvement in, the iron and other industries by the protective tariff of 1842, he at once went to work to repair damages done to these works by a great freshet in 1843, and to build a new furnace, which was speedily completed and put in operation the same year and successfully operated for a brief period.

But on the principle, "Anything to win," the free-traders impudently assumed the *rôle* of protection to American industry in Pennsylvania, and by the fraudulent and deceptive campaign slogan, "*Polk is a better tariff-man than Henry Clay*," the free-traders triumphed in the presidential election of 1844, and as soon as possible after attaining to power, they repealed the protective tariff of 1842 and substituted the free-trade tariff of 1846, and, as a consequence, the American iron and other industries were again in a large measure either wholly paralyzed or badly crippled.

Mr. Pott vainly struggled against the tide. He had unlimited quantities of the richest iron ores, convenient to the furnace, and abundance of fuel near by, but found that he, like many others, could not compete with the British pauper-labor product, under free trade, and so, in 1847, he made the last blast in Hanover furnace, and this was the last of the once busy Hanover Ironworks, of which nothing now remains but the naked, dismantled furnace stack, shown in illustration. In 1846 he built a flouring-mill on the site of one of the forges, and the remainder of his life was devoted to milling and farming. He died November 26, 1856, leaving a widow and seven children, by this second marriage,

surviving him. The widow died November 23, 1876.* The seven children—two sons and five daughters—are yet living, viz.: Maria, James, Rebecca, Melinda, Catharine, Jacob and Eliza B. The two children by his first marriage are dead, as previously noted.

Through one of the daughters, Melinda, of this family, intermarried with Charles T. Logan (since deceased, and the widow re-married with Frederick Van Lew), the American-born generations of Wilhelm Pott's descendants have reached the *sixth* in the genealogy of great-great-great-great-grandchildren, bearing the names of Logan and Langwith, residing in Iowa. Maria, intermarried with Rev. D. G. Klein, resides in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and Eliza B., married to M. P. Crosby, resides in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; while the other four, two sons and two daughters, continue on the old homestead.

JUDGE DANIEL LOGAN.†

The subject of this sketch was born in McConnellsburg, Bedford (now Fulton) county, September 6, 1805. His father, Gawn Logan, was born in the County Derry, Ireland, in the year 1771, where he grew to manhood and was married. After having served a term of four years in the army, during which when off duty he employed his spare time mending shoes for the soldiers, and from his stinted earnings, by practicing economy, he saved enough to bring him to America, landing at New Castle in the year 1800 with his wife Eleanor and one child. He immediately set out for McConnellsburg, where his brother, Thomas Logan, who had preceded him a half score or more of years, resided. But falling short of funds he tarried several weeks at Lancaster to earn money to carry him to his destination.

Arriving at McConnellsburg, he at once established himself at his trade, shoemaking, and by industry and frugality he was soon able to buy for himself a home. Here he followed his humble calling and with such success that in 1807 he was enabled to purchase from James Kendall the tract of land in Ayr township, where originally, about 1735, the heroic widow Kendall settled. Here by industry and hard labor he continued to prosper, and raised a large family, and here he died, April 18, 1849, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife survived him until October 28, 1851, and died at the age of eighty years.

By the terms of his father's will Daniel became owner of the farm on condition of paying to the other heirs the sums as provided by the will.

By successful management and industry he prospered, redeemed his obligations and has since added handsomely to the patrimonial acres, and now owns one among the finest farms in the valley.

And while he was thus prospering, Daniel Logan was not parsimonious, but was open-handed and ready to assist the honest, deserving poor, and to grant favors to all who applied to him for aid. He never learned to say "No," and an appeal, or even a simple request, was sufficient to secure the favor of his name, which has often caused him to be called upon as security to satisfy demands on default of the principals.

In like manner, when able to do so, he has often favored men with loans direct, when in pressing need, which, in not a few instances, have never returned to him; and by these several methods of favoring and befriending he has been required to pay many thousands of dollars, while some of the principals in these transactions, reveling in abundance, now snap their dishonest fingers in his face and defy him, and among these are several who have been honored with lucrative official trusts and are abundantly able to redeem their dishonored paper. The worst abuse Daniel Logan gets comes from the men and their kindred whom he has thus favored at great cost and inconvenience to himself.

The poor who have appealed to him worthily, in distress or want, have never been turned away empty-handed, and in this quiet way has he many times "cast his bread upon the waters." He never distressed nor oppressed anyone who dealt honorably with him.

In public and charitable matters he has not been behind his fellows in liberality, according to the importance of the measure or the project.

In 1874 his fellow citizens honored him by electing him associate judge, which position he filled for five years with credit to himself and advantage to the taxpayers.

* Magdalena Pott, the widow of John Pott, was the daughter of Andrew Bittle, and was born in 1805, in Berks (now Schuylkill) county. Her grandfather, the original of the stock in America, was a Swiss, and came to this country some years prior to the revolution, and was a soldier in the patriot army. His descendants are very numerous and are found in at least ten states of the Union.

† By a friend.

Daniel Logan

In 1875 he married Miss Josephene Shoemaker, daughter of the late Anthony Shoemaker, Esq., of McConnellsburg, and is now, in his declining years, living in the enjoyment of an interesting family of two sons and two daughters, whose presence are the sunshine of his life and who are to him his all in all in this world.

By a former marriage he had two children, sons, who have for many years resided in the western states.

In Judge Logan and his young family alone is the family name preserved in the Great Cove.

The Barton family have been quite an important factor in the settlement and development of Fulton county. Some time prior to the revolutionary war, Elijah Barton, wife and family left their home in New Jersey, and started for the west to carve out for himself a home in the wilderness. He selected land in Brush Creek valley, the title to which he received from William and John Penn. This section was at this time a wilderness, and these worthy pioneers endured many privations and hardships to which the present generation are strangers. They remained here until their deaths. A portion of the original purchase is now in the possession of his grandson, Malon Barton. They reared a family of six children —Elisha, George, Henry, Rebecca, Rachael and Mary. George grew to manhood's estate under the parental roof, and was then given a portion of his father's land, to which he made subsequent additions, and remained here until his death, which occurred in 1825. He married Catharine Morgert, whose father was an officer in the revolutionary army, also a prominent settler in what is now West Providence township, Bedford county, where he kept tavern for some fifty years. They became the parents of eleven children, four of whom died when young. The others are: John, Mary A., Peter, Elijah, Phillip, Baltzer and George.

The sons filled many important offices, viz.: George, county commissioner, six years, also associate judge for nearly five years; John, county auditor; Peter, county commissioner, and Elijah, many of the township offices, mercantile appraiser, etc.

Baltzer Barton was born February 17, 1824, and reared on his father's farm. In 1849 he removed to Westmoreland county, and one year later engaged in the mercantile business. In 1854 he returned to Fulton county and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until 1883, when he removed to Bedford, Pennsylvania.

While living in Fulton county, Mr. Barton was among its prominent residents and progressive farmers. He held the office of county commissioner over three years, also the various township offices, and has greatly interested himself in the cause of education.

October 15, 1850, he married Nancy J. Chilcote, whose ancestors came from England at an early day, and settled on a farm in Massachusetts, where Boston is now located. From there they moved to Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Barton have been blessed with ten children: Joseph F., George, Elijah, Humphrey, William, John, Rebecca, Malinda, Albert and Adda.

Joseph F. Barton, the present superintendent of schools of Fulton county, was born in Derry, Westmoreland county, in 1852, and moved with his parents to Fulton county when two years old. He was educated in common and private schools, and at the Shippensburg State Normal School, graduating in 1874. He commenced teaching at the age of eighteen, and was engaged in that occupation until May, 1881, when he was elected to the office of school superintendent of Fulton county. Mr. Barton's success and popularity as a teacher placed him among the foremost instructors of the county. He was principal of the graded schools in McConnellsburg and Hopewell, and taught several terms of private normal school in Fulton county. Since entering upon the duties of his office he has performed faithful and earnest work, and under his supervision the schools of the county have been efficient and progressive. Mr. Barton has taken part in local politics, making speeches in the county canvass. In 1879 he was chairman of the democratic county committee. Mr. Barton is an able and thorough scholar and a graceful and easy speaker.

It is impossible for the present generation to realize the condition of things that existed at this period. Markets were few and far between, and even the scanty products they were enabled to produce brought insignificant prices compared with those of the present time, and, as a consequence, luxuries were unknown, while economy and industry were absolutely necessary. Church and school edifices, if they existed at all, were often many miles distant.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

BETHEL.

The Township Organized in 1773—The Original Territory now Much Reduced—Complete List of Taxables in 1774—The Village of Warfordsburg—Joseph Warford its Founder—Personal Sketches of Early Settlers and their Descendants—New Jersey Settlers—Revolutionary Soldiers—Stores—Warfordsburg Postoffice—Churches.

BETHEL was organized as a township of Bedford county January 12, 1773. Several townships and parts of townships have been made from the territory originally included within its limits.

The following is a complete list of the taxable inhabitants of Bethel township for the year 1774, copied from the Bedford county records:

Benjamin Abbott, William Anderson, Abraham Ausborn, Jacob Brown, George Bishop, John Brathed, John Burd, John Bellew, David Brown, Christopher Bush, Henry Brewer, John Cramer, John Combs, Abraham Clavenger, William Carney, Abraham Cares, Thomas Crosson, Edward Coombs, Bethuel Covalt, John Dogood, David English, Goien Eddy, John Fisher, Samuel Greaves, James Graham, Philip Gilleland, Thomas Hines, George Horse, Jacob Hinersheet, Jacob Hough, George Hills, William Hart, William Hunt, George Harman, Evan Jenkins, George Inslow, John Lancaster, Nathan Linn, Jane Linn, Addis Linn, Bartholomew Longstreth, Martin Longstreth, John Maurer, Andrew Mann, John Melott, William Moreton, Edward Moreton, James Mitchell, John Martin, Richard Martin, Barnet Mooney, Jacob Money, John McKinney, George Miller, James McCormick, John Mason, George Maurer, Thomas Newberry, William Pitman, John Pitman (one sawmill), Richard Pitman, John Powell, George Peck, Joseph Powell, Jacob Rush, Sr., Jacob Rush, Jr., Henry Rush, Peter Rush, Francis Reynolds, Moses Reed (two mills), John Smith, Benjamin Stephens, Richard Stephens, Adam Smith, Thomas Stafford, William Steed, Henry Sipes, George Shingledecker, Jacob Shingledecker, Lawrence Slicken, John Stanley, John Simmerman, Emanuel Smith, Christopher Studyheifer, Obadiah Stilwell, Christopher Spelser, Michael Sousel, Peter Steed, Peter Smith, Elias Stilwell, Esq., John Shafer, John Truax, Jacob Truax, Jr., Stilwell Truax, Samuel Truax, Benjamin Truax, Joseph Warford, John Wilkins, William Wilkins, John Walker, John Whipze, William Yeates. Total tax for the above, £18 1s. Jacob Money, collector; Toscape Death,* *alias* Harman Husband, Robert Moore, William Parker, Jacob Hendersheet and Richard Long, assessors.

Warfordsburg received its name from Joseph Warford, who owned the land on which it is built and laid out the village. He was among the earliest settlers of the township. His family consisted of seven daughters. None of the descendants are now living in the township.

Adam Stigers came from New Jersey prior to the revolutionary war and settled on land now owned by Baltus Stigers, of Washington county, Maryland. He died in 1808. His children were Catharine (Fetter), Susan (Graham), Mary (Curtis), John and Balthus, all deceased. John Stigers died in 1846. Of his children, John and Baltus are living.

Baltus Stigers (the younger) was born and reared in Fulton county. From 1856 to 1874 he was engaged in farming and stock-raising in Iowa. He then returned to Fulton county and purchased of Amos Stigers his present property. Mr. Stigers runs a gristmill, sawmill and plastermill.

The Stigers gristmill was built by James and Isaac Hunter. About the time it was completed, James Hunter, while walking on a plank between the new mill and the old one, accidentally fell a distance of fifteen feet and received injuries from which he died a few days later. The mill is 30×40 feet, four stories high, and contains two runs of stones. The sawmill and plastermill was built by the Hunters about 1840.

Obadiah Stillwell came from Frederick county, Maryland, and settled in the present county of Fulton before the revolutionary war. His farm was on the present line between Bethel and Thomson townships, and is now owned by Banner Graves.

John Breathed was an early settler on the property where Baltus Stigers' gristmill now is. It is believed that the first gristmill within the limits of the township was erected by him. This mill stood near the site of Stigers' mills.

* What this means we are unable to say, but thus it appears upon the records.—ED.

Andrew Mann, Sr., came from Germany to New Jersey, and thence to Pigeon Cove, before the revolution. He served in the war and held a captain's commission. He was the father of Jacob, John, Joseph, Andrew, Bernard and David. Bernard settled where Stilwell Truax lives; he was the father of the Hon. David Mann, of Licking Creek. John Mann settled on the farm now owned by the widow of Peter Massie. Andrew settled on the farm now owned by Noah Linn and Mr. Hughes; Jacob, on the farm owned by Graves and Barnhart in Thomson township. David Mann removed to Bedford when a young man.

Benjamin Truax, Sr., was one of the early settlers of Bethel. He came from New Jersey before the revolution and settled within the present limits of Thomson township, on land now owned by Mr. Weller. His son Benjamin lived on the old homestead and died about 1840. Benjamin Truax, Jr., married Ethidia Palmer, who lived to the age of ninety-nine years and twelve days, and died in March, 1880. She was born on the farm where she lived all her days. Even to the end of her life she retained her bodily and mental faculties in great strength. The children of this couple were William (deceased), Joseph, Stilwell, Samuel, Elizabeth (Fisher), Job, David, Rebecca (Fisher) and Mary (Fisher). Stilwell Truax, born on the old homestead in 1802, removed to Bethel township in 1829. He married Rachel, daughter of Bernard Mann, and lived on the old Mann homestead. Mrs. Truax died in 1857. Mr. Truax is still living and in good health. He is the father of eight sons and eight daughters.

The land now owned by Stilwell Truax was patented by the Penns to Lawrence Sliger in 1767.

Moses Graham, one of the earliest settlers on the Conolloway creek, came from New Jersey before the revolution and located near Warfordsburg, on the farm now owned by John Charlton. He was a captain in the revolutionary army and died of smallpox at Gettysburg during the war. Before entering the war he had prepared logs for building a log house. After the war his son (also named Moses) raised the house and finished it. The building has been weather-boarded and is still standing, being now the residence of John Charlton and his son William. Moses Graham, Sr., left three sons—Moses, James and Thomas. James and Thomas went west. Moses remained on the farm. He married Phebe Thomas, and reared nine children, all of whom are dead.

Ralph Charlton came from Washington, D.C., in 1826, and settled in Thomson township, where he resided until his death in 1859. His son John, reared in Washington, came to his father's home in Thomson township in 1828, and remained there until 1833. He then married Phebe, daughter of Moses Graham, and purchased the Graham farm, on the Conolloway, where he has since resided.

Noah K. Linn, ex-sheriff of Fulton county, was born in Thomson township. He served in the late war in Co. B, 3d Md. Inf., from March 19, 1864, to June 2, 1865. In 1866 he began the mercantile business in Allegheny county, Maryland, and continued it for three years. He then returned to Fulton county, and has since followed carpentry and farming. Mr. Linn was married in 1872 to Mollie C. Kirk, of Bethel township. In 1880 he was elected sheriff of Fulton county.

A store was established at Warfordsburg in 1840 by I. J. Kirk and J. Kirk. J. L. Stevens and William Cardiff began mercantile business in 1850; Bridges & Cardiff in 1855, continuing until 1859; A. Covalt, 1859–70. Wm. P. Gordon (established 1870) and William Palmer (1879) conduct the two stores now in the place.

The Warfordsburg postoffice was established in 1850; Jacob Waters, postmaster. His successors have been A. Covalt, 1861–4; Wm. H. Byas, 1864–70; Tobias Strausbraug, 1870 to the present time.

Philip Gordon was born on the banks of Licking Creek in 1802; moved with his father, Moses Gordon, to Pigeon Cove, two miles north of Warfordsburg, in 1809, and died on the same farm in 1882. William P. Gordon, the son of Philip, is a merchant at Warfordsburg, where he has been engaged in business since 1870.

Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal church and the Presbyterian church at Warfordsburg were both erected in 1858. There was regular preaching in this vicinity at an early date. Rev. George Askins was the Methodist preacher in charge in 1813–14, succeeded by Rev. Robert Wilson, 1815–16. The Methodist congregation now numbers forty members.

CHAPTER XC.

BELFAST.

An Old Township—Copy of the Earliest Tax List of Belfast—Personal Mention—The Village of Needmore—First Dwellings—First Store—Postoffice Established—Present Industries—Baptist Church.

BELFAST is an old township, having been constituted a division of Bedford county prior to 1785. The successive formation of other townships has reduced its original dimensions, but today Belfast is large in territory, though not in population.

The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants of Belfast township for the year 1785, as they appear upon the Bedford county assessment rolls of that year:

William Alexander, Francis Allison, James Bunghunt, Simon Boyle, Conrad Cloyne (Cline?), Thomas Crosson, Abraham Clevinger, Morris Deshong, William Deshong, John Darr, Christopher Enslow, Jacob Four, Moses Gordon, Philip Gilleland, Daniel Gillan, Rowell George, Albright George, Edward Head, William Hess, William Hart, George Hill, Frederick Humburd, George Hoop, James Hollingshead, Jacob Hakersmith, Peter Henry, —— Jones, Robert Kerr, Benjamin Kidd, John Kinney estate, Henry Lavering, James Longstreth, John Longstreth, Philip Longstreth, Christian Lance, John Melott, John Milburn, Edward Morton, Thomas Morton, Obadiah Melott, John McKewn, Philip Miller, Jacob McClain, Theodore Melott, James McClain, John Madden, Daniel McConnell, James Murray, William Morton, Barnard Money, Daniel Miller, Jacob Poorman, Richard Pitman, Thomas Patterson estate, William Pitman, Peter Rush, Henry Rush, Sr., Henry Rush, Jr., Jacob Rush, John Stanley estate, Henry Stall, Hermonius Sheeler, Henry Supes, Jacob Shock, Jacob Shingledecker, George Shingledecker, Peter Swartzwelder, John Straight, Michael Shingledecker, James Stewart, James Shields, Christian Stover, Anthony Stoutagh, Samuel Truax, John Truax, Jacob Truax, Richard Willard, Ephraim Wallace, William Wilkins, Jacob Wink, Widow Walker, Francis Welch, William Wood, Hugh Walker, Joseph Wilson, Thomas Barret, Edward Conner, William Cline, Benjamin Galbreath, Adam Rail. State tax, £41 19s. 9d.; county tax, £36 10s. 5d.

George Garland came to America with the king's army, during the revolutionary war, and served throughout the contest. After the war he went to Germany for his wife. She was bound out to serve for several years, to pay her passage money. Mr. Garland settled on White Oak run, in Bethel, on land now owned by Henry L. Garland, where he died about 1825. His children were Nicholas, Jacob, Susan, George, Catharine, David, Rachel, Elizabeth—all now dead but Rachel.

George Garland, son of George, Sr., was born and reared in Bethel township, on the old homestead. In 1835 he bought out the rest of the heirs, paying two hundred and sixty dollars for two hundred and fifty acres. He died in 1870. His wife (*née* Mary Hill) is living, aged 72. They reared eight children, six of whom are living. Lemuel Garland followed daily labor and school-teaching until 1867, when he purchased a farm of two hundred and twelve acres in Belfast township. He married Harriet Truax in 1857. Mr. Garland served one term as county auditor. He was elected to that office in 1871.

Rev. Thomas Runyan came from New Jersey in 1780, and settled on land now owned by John Daniels. He was a preacher and farmer. His circuit was extensive, covering Bedford and portions of other counties. He married Mary Frazey, of Belfast township, and reared several children, among whom were George, Benjamin, Mary, Elizabeth, Jane, Polly and Lucretia, all of whom are dead. By his second wife, Mr. Runyan's children were Sarah (Sipes), Martha (Palmer), Thomas and Ahimaaz. Thomas is still living. He was born in 1800. He married Ruth Palmer, who died in 1845. Children: Rachel (deceased), Ahimaaz, William P., Elizabeth J. (Morgret), Joseph, Phineas, Charlotte (Morgret) and Anna (Morgret). For his second wife he married Lydia Slusher, of Ohio, who died in 1877. One child was born of this union, Mary M. (Mellott).

Ahimaaz Runyan was born on the old homestead, and followed farming there until he was twenty-four. For ten years thereafter he was engaged in farming and teaching. In 1853 he married Leah Garland. She died in 1857. In 1859 he married Sarah Hart. He has four children living. Mr. Runyan engaged in the mercantile business in 1871.

The first houses in Needmore were built by A. Runyan and Isaac Morgart. The first store

was started by Job Hart in 1870. Hart was succeeded by A. Runyan in 1871.

Needmore postoffice was established in 1872, with A. Runyan postmaster. Mr. Runyan still holds the office. The village contains one church, one schoolhouse, one marbleshop (Hart & Runyan), one store (A. Runyan), one wagon and blacksmith shop (A. Mellott and William Sigle), one gristmill (built by H. K. Mellott, and now owned by Hill & Peck).

John Palmer came from England in an early day with his parents, and settled in New Jersey. From there he came to Sideling Hill, where he raised a large family, he being twice married. He removed to Monroe county, Ohio, where he died. He was a member of the Old School Baptist church. All of his children went to Ohio with him, except two — Ezediah, who married Jacob Truax, and she lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and Joseph, who married Berthenia Pitman. They raised a family of ten children, viz.: David, Elijah, William, John, Joel, Effany, Ruth, Matilda, Charity, Charlotte. David married Martha Runyan, and they became the parents of seven children, viz.: Rebecca, Effany, Joseph, Thomas R., Henry S., Benjamin, Elijah N. Thomas R. married Maria Morgret, and the issue of their marriage is six children, viz.: Rebecca F. (Hart), Harriet J. (Dixon), Hannah M., Martha C., Bernard N., R. J. Judson. Elijah N. married Elizabeth Sipe, and their children are: Bertha M., Frederick V. Joseph married Susan Slusher, and their children are: Charles C., James G., Samuel B., David A., Aurlana L., Henry H., Thomas A., John D., Lorenzo V., Lydia A., Martha E. and Louisa A.

Sideling Hill Church.—The Sideling Hill Baptist church was organized by Thomas Runyan about 1780. In 1782, a log building, covered with clapboards, was built for a church, which in 1826 was supplanted with a frame building that cost about seven hundred dollars, and this in turn was supplanted in 1871 by a more modern frame building, at a cost of one thousand dollars. The present membership is forty-five. The following pastors have officiated: Thomas Runyan, about thirty years; Moses Star, about thirty years, who was succeeded by Joseph Correll, the present pastor.

Baptist Church.— The Baptist church at Needmore was built in 1871, at a cost of six hundred dollars. There was then no organized society. In 1872 the congregation, known as the Fairview Baptist society, was formed. The church lot was deeded to the society by Job Morgart. Rev. Thomas Rose was the first pastor, and still continues in charge. The membership in 1872 was twelve; in 1883, twenty-five.

CHAPTER XCI.

BRUSH CREEK.

Organized as a Township April 19, 1850—Taxables in 1852—Early Families—Personal Mention of Prominent Citizens—Mills, Tanneries and other Industries—The Villages of Emmaville and Akersville—Their Beginning and Growth—Churches.

BRUSH CREEK township was erected by the act establishing Fulton county, April 19, 1850. The township is long and narrow. It contains some very good farming land. Two small hamlets, Emmaville and Akersville, are included in the township.

The following list of the resident property-holders of Brush Creek township is taken from the assessor's book for the year 1852:

Ralph Akers, Ephraim Akers, Israel Akers, John Akers (gristmill), Abiah Akers, John H. Akers (merchant), Catharine Barton, Abraham Buzzard (innkeeper), Joel Barton, Aaron Barton, Elisha Barton, Jonathan L. Badgley, Perry Barton, Joshua N. Barton, Mahlon Barton, William Clevinger, Lewis A. Carpenter, Asa Duval, Samuel Dillon, James Ensley (innkeeper), Christopher C. Ensley, Abraham Ensley, David Felton, Adam Furney, George Hess, Ephraim Hixon (blacksmith), John Hanks, William Hanks, Caleb Hixon, Morgan Hill, Timothy Hixon, Jr., Timothy Hixon, Sr., Asa M. James, Stiles Jackson, Peter Kegarice, Aquilla Lodge, M.D., John S. Linn, James Linn, Hugh Linn (gristmill), Mason Lodge, John Peck, Phebe Peck, Jacob Rhom, Sr. (gristmill), John G. Rhom, Aaron Simmons, David Smith (shoemaker), James Sproat, Sarah and Tamar Snowden, Jonas and Nathan Welch, Polly Welch, Jacob A. Wink.

George Barton, Sr., and his son Elijah, from New Jersey, settled in 1790, on a tract of eight hundred and thirty-four acres. In 1793 Noah Barton, son of George, Sr., came from New Jersey, and settled on land now owned by Mahlon Barton. George Barton, Sr., died about 1815. He was the father of John, Elijah, George,

Noah and Jane. Elijah Barton died in 1824. His children were Elisha, George, Rebecca (Hanks), Henry, Noah, Rachel (Frazey) and Mary (Enslow), all dead.

Mahlon Barton was born and reared in the house where he now lives. The house was built by Elijah Barton about 1800. Mahlon was married in 1826, to Anna James, of Brush Creek, and has reared eight daughters and four sons, all living except one son, Asa. Three of the sons were in the army — Asa, Co. H, 208th Penn. regt., died in hospital at Nashville; James served in Co. H, 158th regt. Penn. Vols., and Morgan in Co. M, 22d Penn. Cav. Mahlon Barton was one of the pioneers of Methodism, and served as class-leader for twenty-five years. His descendants are quite numerous — eleven children, ninety grandchildren and twenty-eight great-grandchildren, living.

George Barton, the son of Elijah and Mary Barton, was reared in this county. He married Catharine Morgart, of Bedford county, in 1806, and in the spring of 1807 moved on a tract of land owned by his father on Brush creek. The farm had only a small improvement, and a little cabin erected by a former occupant, in which they lived until a better dwelling could be fashioned. They endured many hardships. Geo. Barton died in 1825, Mrs. Barton in 1863. Their children are John H., Mary A., Peter M., Elijah, Philip, Baltzer E. and George W.

Hon. George W. Barton was born on the old farm in 1826. He was a school teacher in early life, and taught for thirteen winters in succession. He was among the leading citizens of Brush Creek township, and served as justice of the peace, county auditor and county commissioner. In 1876 he was elected associate judge, an office which he filled with credit and fidelity. He died in 1872. His widow (*née* Maria Kerr, a native of Ireland) resides on the homestead with her children. This family possesses an article of rare workmanship — an old-fashioned clock, the case of which was made by Thos. Hazlett in 1828, from walnut grown on the farm.

William Hanks came from Virginia about 1801, and settled on the south branch of Brush creek. He died in 1812. His son Benjamin, who came here with him, married Rebecca Barton in 1803, and lived on the place where his father first located. He died in 1822; his widow lived until 1875, and died at the age of ninety-two. They had twelve children: Laban, John, Sarah, Jared, Fletcher, William, Mary (Ensley) and Delilah (Miller), dead; Candace (Snider), Barton and Jason, living. William Hanks was born in 1817, was a school teacher and farmer; lived on the old homestead; died in 1879. He married Matilda Hixson in 1846. She lives on the home farm of three hundred acres, has three sons and four daughters.

Jacob A. Wink was reared in Belfast township. In 1816, at the age of twenty, he came to Brush Creek valley. In 1822 he bought a farm in the valley. He married Sarah Markle, of Bedford county, in 1818, and reared four children — Sansom, Beulah R. (Akers), Lucinda (Akers) and Amos. Jacob A. Wink died in 1857, his widow in 1882. Amos Wink was born and reared on the farm where he now lives. He married Miss O. Barton in 1857. He is a progressive farmer, and owns two hundred and eighty acres of land.

Ephraim Akers, Sr., was the first of the name in Brush Creek valley. His son Ephraim was reared on the farm of his father. He built the first sawmill on Brush creek. In 1821 he married Margaret Hill, of Bethel township. Ephraim Akers, Jr., died in 1870; his wife in 1862. Their children were John H., Job S., West A. and Charlotte H. (Barton), living; Nazanzen, Charles L. and Ephraim E., deceased.

John H. Akers was born in 1822. He learned the wagonmaker's trade, and followed it for several years in Bedford county. In 1851 he moved to Emmaville, Brush Creek valley, where he built a store and gristmill, and followed milling and mercantile business until 1864. In August of that year he enlisted in Co. F, 56th regt. Penn. Vols., in which he served until discharged in May, 1865. In 1866 he purchased the mill property and farm of three hundred and sixty-eight acres of John Akers, Sr. He is now the owner of "Akersville." His possessions consist of a gristmill, sawmill, planing-mill and a farm of fourteen hundred acres. Mr. Akers married Rhoda Hixson in 1847.

Timothy Hixson, Sr., came from Virginia about 1790. He first lived on land now owned by A. Spade, then purchased a tract now owned by Enoch Hixson. He was a farmer and blacksmith. He died in 1857, aged eighty-one years; his wife died in 1854, aged eighty-three. Children: John, Jabez, Ephraim, Nathan, Timothy, Rachel (Akers), Mary (Lodge) and

Julia A. (Barton). Only Timothy and Julia are living.

Ephraim Hixson was born on the homestead, and learned blacksmithing with his father. He married Osee Barton in 1824, and in 1828 bought a farm, on which he died in 1877. His children are Joshua, Caleb, Matilda (Hanks), Rhoda (Akers), Nathan B., Stephen J., Nancy (Akers), Emily J. (Jackson), Mary A. (Rohm), Amos and Jared H. Mrs. Hixson is still living, aged seventy-eight years. Her grandchildren number ninety-six, and great-grandchildren forty-five, all living.

Amos Hixon learned the blacksmith's trade of his father. He owns a part of the home farm. Mr. Hixson married Rebecca Rohm in 1862. November 28, 1864, he entered the service of his country in Co. I, 82d regt. Penn. Vols.; discharged July 14, 1865.

Nathan B. Hixson, son of Ephraim Hixson, was born on the Hixson homestead in this township. He was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade at the age of seventeen, and from 1851 to 1853 had a shoeshop at Clearville, Bedford county, and at Emmaville from 1853 to 1858. He then located on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Hixson was married in 1852, to Mary Barton, and has nine sons and five daughters living. In 1869 he erected a sawmill and in 1883 a carding-mill, both of which are in operation. Mr. Hixson was county auditor, 1874–7, and is at present a jury commissioner.

Timothy Hixson was born in Brush Creek township in 1812. In 1838 he bought one hundred and fifty acres of land of Benjamin Runyan, and has since followed farming and blacksmithing. In 1832 he married Mary Barton, of Bedford county. They have eight sons and five daughters living. Four of the sons served in the late war. Mrs. Hixson died in 1873. Mr. Hixson, in addition to farming, runs a sawmill, built by him about 1850.

James Sproat was born in York county in 1792. He came to Bedford county when a young man, and for several years followed teaming from Pittsburgh to Baltimore. He afterward drove stage for two years, from Statler's hotel, on the Allegheny mountain, to Stoystown, Somerset county. In 1820 he married Margaretta Statler, and moved to Schellsburg, where he kept hotel. In 1821 he moved to what is now Fulton county, and continued tavernkeeping. In 1824 he bought four hundred acres, and the hotel now McIlvaine's. He made additions and improvements, and his hotel became well and favorably known. In 1858 he sold the property, and in 1859 moved to a portion of his land at the head of Brush Creek valley. He died in 1861. His widow is still living at the age of eighty-four. Children: John S., Margaret (Hoke), Mary (Shuck), Samuel, James, George, Joseph R., Elizabeth (Miller), William, living; Amanda, Isaac W., deceased.

John R. Sproat, the owner of eight hundred acres of land, is a son of James Sproat. From 1860 to 1862 he was in California. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 133d regt. Penn. Vols.; discharged May 7, 1863. In 1864 he went to California again, and remained until 1866. In 1876 he made a trip to Colorado, where he remained nearly a year. In 1871 he married Margaret Swartzwelder, of Bedford county.

John McIlvaine is a native of Huntingdon county. He moved to Bedford county in 1825, and spent several years milling for Dewalt Lysinger, near Everett. He afterward milled at Dr. Wishart's, on Yellow creek, at Martin Loy's, in Morrison's cove, and at Hopewell. In 1838 he kept tavern in Woodberry. He followed milling until 1848, then engaged in the stock business and farming. He moved to Juniata Crossings in 1852, and there kept hotel until 1858.

Mr. McIlvaine then bought five hundred acres of land and the tavern-stand of James Sproat, on the east side of Ray's Hill, where he has since lived, following farming and hotelkeeping. Mr. McIlvaine is one of the best known men of Fulton county. He married Mary Lysinger in 1827; she died in 1865. In 1869 he married Kate Cook, of Bedford.

The McIlvaine hotel has been a place of entertainment for nearly one hundred years. McAffey and William Gray were among its early landlords. Before Mr. McIlvaine purchased, James Sproat kept tavern here for about thirty-eight years.

Adam Furney came from Montgomery county, Maryland, in 1825, to the farm now occupied by his son Oliver. He cleared and improved the tract, and built several houses upon it. He died in 1869; his widow (*née* Mary Moxley) in 1872. Children: Alexander (dead), Elizabeth (Hoopengardner), Daniel (dead), Emanuel (dead), Julia A. (Mills) and Oliver.

Oliver Furney was born in 1831; taught school when young; married Amelia Chisholm in 1868. He is engaged in farming and stock dealing.

VILLAGES.

The village of Emmaville was formerly a very busy place, but it has now fallen into quiet and obscurity. John H. Akers came to this place in 1851, when it was a wilderness. He bought a piece of ground, cleared the brush away and built a store. Mr. Akers named the village and was its first resident. In 1855 Doyle, McNeal & Boblets, of Franklin county, erected a tannery in Emmaville. In 1866 the tannery was sold to J. B. Hoyt & Co., of New York. In 1867 it was burned down, but immediately rebuilt. The business was carried on extensively until 1877, when operations were stopped, owing to the scarcity of bark. With the closing of this industry the prosperity of Emmaville declined. The place now contains one gristmill, operated by George M. Truax; one store, I. M. Mills; one shoeshop, John Smith. The Emmaville postoffice was established in 1858, John H. Akers, postmaster. G. M. Truax is the present postmaster.

Akersville postoffice was established in 1858; Jere Jackson, postmaster. Charles Beard was his successor in office. John H. Akers has been postmaster since 1868. The gristmill at Akersville was built by John Akers, Sr. It is three stories high, 30×60 feet. John H. Akers built a sawmill in 1876, and a planing-mill in 1883.

Methodist Church.— The Methodist Episcopal congregation which now worships at Akersville was organized about 1812. The first meetings were held in the second story of John Akers' gristmill. Rev. James Sewall preached in the mill for about two years, 1816–17. Meetings were held in the mill, in the house of Robert Akers, and in the schoolhouse built in 1825, until 1858, when the present house of worship was erected at a cost of seven hundred and fifty dollars. The membership of the church, when organized in 1812, was twelve; the present membership is about eighty. Sabbath-school scholars, seventy-five.

McKendree Methodist Episcopal Church.— This church was named in honor of Bishop McKendree. It was built about 1825, a log structure, 30×40 feet, and dedicated by Bishop McKendree. Timothy Hixon was the principal builder. He and his wife, Rebecca Hanks and family, Asa James and wife, Rosanna Lodge, Mason Lodge, Ephraim Hixson and wife were the members when the church was built. In 1867 a brick church was erected on the site of the old building at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. It was dedicated September 12, 1868, by Rev. D. S. Monroe. Present membership, church, forty; sabbath school, fifty.

Union Church.— Gapsville Union church, a log building, was erected about 1815, for the use of all Protestant denominations. In 1856 it was weatherboarded, repaired and improved at a cost of five hundred dollars. It is now used by the Lutheran and Christian denominations.

CHAPTER XCII.

DUBLIN.

The Second Oldest Township in Fulton County — Organization in 1767 — Its Original Boundaries — Taxables in 1767 — John Burd's Property in 1770 — Tax-List of 1773 — The Historic Spots, Burnt Cabins and Fort Lyttleton — The Two Villages Today — Industries — Personal Mention of Prominent Citizens and Old Residents — The Methodist Church — Fort Lyttleton I.O.O.F. Lodge — The Oldest in Fulton County.

DUBLIN is, next to Ayr, the oldest township in Fulton county. It was created a township of Cumberland county at the October sessions of court, 1767. Its boundaries are thus indefinitely described: "Dublin. Bounded by Air and Fannet on the one side, and Colraine and Barre townships, on the top of Sidling Hill, on the other side. John Ramsey,* constable."

At the time Bedford county was formed the bounds of Dublin township were left "as fixed by the Cumberland county court." On the assessment list for 1767, among the taxables of Dublin township, appear the names of the following persons, who probably resided within the present limits of Fulton county:

John Burd, 300 acres warranted land, 150 acres unwarranted, 20 acres cleared, 2 horses, 5 cows, 1 servant. Samuel Charleton, 200 acres warranted, 10 acres cleared. Benjamin Elliot, 100 acres patented, 3 acres cleared, 1 horse, 1 cow. Robert Elliot, 150 acres warranted, 4 acres cleared. James Elliot, 100 acres warranted, 4 acres cleared. John Elliot, 100 acres, 4 acres cleared. William Ramsey, 50 acres warranted, 2 acres cleared, 1 horse. John Ramsey, 100

*Ramsey, says Hon. J. Simpson Africa, who furnished the above item, lived between Burnt Cabins and Fort Lyttleton.

acres warranted, 15 acres cleared, 1 horse, 1 cow, 5 sheep. All lived near the present county line, and possibly some of them in Huntingdon county. John Burd must have been among the wealthiest of the pioneers. In 1770 he is taxed with 300 acres, 100 acres cleared, 2 servants, 1 negro, 4 horses, 4 cows and 6 sheep.

The following is a copy of the first tax-list of Dublin township recorded in Bedford county, for the year 1773 :

Anthony Aser, Charles Boyle, James Bogle, James Barnard, John Burd (one gristmill), John Bell, Francis Cluggage, John Carmichael, Samuel Charles, Davis Bartholomew (one sawmill), James Deley, Benjamin Elliott, James Elliott, Josiah Davenport, James Foley, James Flemon, James Galbreath, John Graham, Philip Gillelan, John Holliday, David McGaw, Charles Magill, James Mortin, John Moore, Nathaniel McDowell, William McDowell, John McDowell, William Ramsey, John Ramsey, Robert Ramsey, Lawrence Swope, George Swaggard, Samuel Thompson, John Walker. Total tax of the township, county and provincial, five pounds fourteen shillings and sixpence. It should be borne in mind that Dublin township, at the time of this list, included a large portion of the present county of Huntingdon.

In its two small villages, Burnt Cabins and Fort Lyttleton, Dublin township perpetuates the memory of the stirring events of colonial days and Indian warfare. The facts which lend historic interest to these localities are given in a preceding chapter, therefore we will simply give a description of the two villages which now occupy the ground which history has rendered celebrated.

Fort Lyttleton has about one hundred and ten inhabitants, one church (Methodist); two merchants, Hon. S. L. Buckley and D. K. Baer; one physician, Dr. David A. Hill; one blacksmith, Alexander Mayne ; one foundry, run by J. J. Cromer ; one tinshop, S. R. Cromer ; one gristmill, E. Baldwin ; one hotel, M. S. Wilt ; one butcher, W. J. Cline. Burnt Cabins has about the same population as Fort Lyttleton, two stores of general merchandise, two blacksmith-shops, one wagonshop, one undertaker's shop, one hotel, and two churches (Methodist and Presbyterian).

Hon. Samuel L. Buckley, at present one of the associate judges of Fulton county, is a native of Huntingdon county. His father, Jacob Buckley, moved to Fulton county in 1840, and resided here until his death, in 1878. Judge Buckley was reared on a farm and educated at Rainsburg, Bedford county. He spent the early years of his manhood in clerking and teaching school. In 1865 he removed to Fort Lyttleton, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since successfully conducted. Judge Buckley is a stanch republican, and very popular in a political sense, as is evinced by the fact that in 1881 he was elected to his present office in a county which is overwhelmingly democratic. He was married in 1862, to Mary Ellen Morrow, of Fulton county, who died in 1881, leaving three children : Sarah E., Anna M. and Edgar A. Judge Buckley has been postmaster at Fort Lyttleton since 1866.

Ephraim Ramsey, who was born and reared in Fulton county, settled at Fort Lyttleton in 1834, purchasing a farm of the Wilds heirs. In the early part of his life he followed the saddler's trade. Mr. Ramsey married Mary C. Uncles, who died in 1842. She was the mother of five children — two of whom, Elizabeth J. (Evans) and William reached mature years. Mrs. Evans is still living. Mr. Ramsey is now (November, 1883) in his ninety-second year, and is the oldest man in Fulton county.

George S. Doran, Esq., is a native of Fulton county, and is now engaged in the business of huckstering. Mr. Doran was elected a justice of the peace in Dublin township in 1878. He resides at Burnt Cabins, and is one of the energetic business men of the place. In 1870 Mr. Doran married Elizabeth Appleby, of Huntingdon county. Children : Samuel W., Alice B. and Anna.

Henry McGowan was born in Franklin county, and resided there until twenty-eight years of age. In 1856 he purchased a farm of the Walker heirs, situated in Huntington county, near the Fulton county line, and there resided for three years. He then removed to Burnt Cabins and engaged in his present business, hotelkeeping. After three years he purchased the hotel he now owns, which he has since enlarged and improved. Besides the hotel business, Mr. McGowan also carries on farming and the stock business. He was married in 1859, to Miss Sarah Guyer, of Franklin county, and has ten children living : Margaret E., Laura, Adaline, Belle, George M., Harry, Henderson, Richard, Theodore and John.

The landlords who preceded Mr. McGowan in the management of the Burnt Cabins hotel were John Jamison, James Walker, Lee Cline, James Rodgers, Mrs. Ingraham and M. S. Wilt. The house was built by Welsh and Dr. Hunter.

David G. Miller was born in Franklin county and moved to Fulton county in 1852. He lived at Burnt Cabins until 1855, when he purchased of Lewis Dubbs the farm which he now occupies. Mr. Miller removed to his present farm in 1870. He is a member of the M. E. church, and a progressive farmer. He served in the late war, enlisting September 24, 1864, in the 199th regt. Penn. Vols.; was mustered out June 28, 1865. Mr. Miller was present on the day of Lee's surrender; his youngest son was also born on that day, and named in honor of the distinguished Union general. Mr. Miller married Sidney Snyder, of Huntingdon county, in 1852, and is the father of six children: Malbira, Annabel, Henry F., Samuel S., Ulysses G. and Hannah V. (deceased). Mr. Miller has filled various township offices.

Nathan Baker, a native of Chester county, moved to Dublin township in 1818. After renting farms for fifteen years, he purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land, settled by James Justice in 1795. Mr. Baker married Barbara Hause, of Chester county, in 1820. Children: Jesse, John, Benjamin and Joseph, deceased; Hannah (Stellinger), Samuel, William, Betsey (Henry), Nathan and Isaac, living. Mr. Henry died in 1869, his wife in 1856. William Baker, the present owner of the homestead, came to Dublin township with his parents when about three years of age. He has always followed farming. In 1839 he married Malinda Gunnell, who died in 1849. In 1850 he married Kate Simmers, of Fulton county.

William Henry came from Chester county in 1815, and settled upon a farm of two hundred acres. He resided upon the farm until 1832, then moved to Clear Ridge.

Michael Woollet, a native of York county, came to Fort Lyttleton as early as 1800, and commenced blacksmithing near the little pond. A few years later he bought a farm of Adam Zook, and devoted himself to his trade and farming. In 1811 he began keeping public-house at his residence, which was situated upon the Old State road. There was at that time a great deal of wagoning upon the road, and a few years later drovers began to pass over it, and sometimes as many as a hundred droves of cattle passed the house in a day. Mr. Woollet died in 1833. He married Margaret Lingenfelter, of York county, and reared eleven children: Mary (Adams), Elizabeth (Kemp), Peggy (Keebaugh), Sarah (Beckley), Catharine (Keebaugh) and Peter, deceased; Benjamin, Jacob L., Michael, Caroline (Henry) and Louisa (Bradley), living. Benjamin Woollet, who resides upon the old homestead, was born in 1808. He owns six hundred acres of land and is a successful farmer. Mr. Woollet was married in 1836 to Catharine Barndollar, of Bedford county, who is still living.

Samuel Cromer came from Mercersburg to McConnellsburg in 1854, and erected the building in that town which is now the carriageshop of A. Heikes. Mr. Cromer engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements until 1857, when he sold his property in McConnellsburg and moved to Fort Lyttleton, where he built a foundry. This establishment is 25×40 feet, with an addition 24×60 feet. Mr. Cromer carried on the business until 1867, when he sold out to his son, J. J. Cromer, and George Bain. They conducted the business in partnership until 1879, when Mr. J. J. Cromer purchased his partner's interest. He has since carried on the business alone, having a good trade from the surrounding country. J. J. Cromer enlisted in Co. D, 49th regt. Penn. Vols., September 21, 1861; was wounded May 10, 1864; discharged October 26, 1864. In 1877–8 he was sergeant-at-arms in the senate of Pennsylvania.

The first licensed hotel at Fort Lyttleton was opened by John D. Richardson in 1855, in a building which was destroyed by fire in 1875. Mr. Richardson was succeeded by John Early, William J. McFarland, Thompson Wilds and M. S. Wilt. Mr. Wilt commenced business in this place in 1869, and is the present landlord.

Methodist Church.—The Methodist Episcopal church, at Burnt Cabins, was organized by Rev. Robert Beers in 1851. The society built a frame church, 35×45 feet, at a cost of six hundred dollars. Among the older members of the church were Frederick Miller and wife, Robert Clymonds and wife, Conrad Matthias, David Matthias and wife, Mrs. Boyles, Hugh Campbell and wife, Samuel Campbell, John Matthias, Jr., Mrs. Mort and Elizabeth Sites. The original membership was thirty. The present membership is forty-five in the church and eighty in the

sabbath school. The old church has been torn down and is being rebuilt. The work will cost about seven hundred dollars.

Odd-Fellows.—Fort Lyttleton Lodge, No. 484, I.O.O.F., was first instituted May 20, 1853. There is no record of first officers and charter members, as the lodgeroom was destroyed with all of its contents in March, 1855. The lodge was re-organized November 3, 1855, when the following officers were elected: John Chesnut, Sr., N.G.; William S. Thompson, V.G.; John Chesnut, Jr., Sec'y; John M. Hedding, A.S.; Ephraim Ramsey, Treas. At the date of re-organization there were thirty-nine members. The meetings were held in the second story of Hedding's store-building until 1869, when the lodge was moved to its present quarters in the second story of the Cromer building. At present the membership is thirty-six. The lodge property is valued at two thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars and eighty-nine cents. Fort Lyttleton is the oldest lodge of Odd-Fellows in Fulton county, and has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity.

CHAPTER XCIII.

LICKING CREEK.

Organization of the Township in 1837—Taxable Inhabitants, Mills and Industries in 1838—Personal Sketches of Prominent Men—Austin's Tannery—Saluvia Postoffice—Green Hill Presbyterian Church—Harrisonville Odd-Fellows' Lodge.

LICKING CREEK was organized as a township of Bedford county, September 21, 1837. It derives its name from the principal stream of the township. The surface is hilly, broken and mountainous; in the valleys are some fine farms, well-improved. The township contains the two small villages of Harrisonville and Saluvia.

The following list of the taxable inhabitants of Licking Creek township in 1838 is copied from the assessment books in the commissioners' office at Bedford:

David Andrew, Jacob Ambrose, Sr., Jacob Ambrose, Jr. (one sawmill), James Austin, Andrew Alexander, Robert Blair, Thomas Bowles, Ludwick Betz (one sawmill), John Bivens, Henry Brahker, Levi Corbar, Abraham Clevinger, Jacob Clouser, Conrad Clouser, Henry Clouser, John Chesnut, Esq., John Cook, Thomas B. Clarkson, George Canell, Frederick Dishong, Sr. (one sawmill), Henry Dishong, Peter Dishong, Frederick Dishong, Jr., John B. Dishong, Frederick Dishong (of Baltis), William Dishong, John F. Davis, Esq., Benjamin Dishong, Enoch Dishong, Widow Dishong, Peter Deeker, Benjamin Daniels, Adam Deeker, John Deeker, William Dishong (of Frederick), John Dishong, Robert Dishong, John Daniels, Jacob Detrich (blacksmith), Aaron Daniels, Judge John Dickey, William Gody, Philip Greenawalt, Jacob Gaster, Jacob George, William Hanna, Sr., Samuel Hockensmith, Obadiah Hockensmith, Jacob Hockensmith, Matthias Hann, Peter Hammon, John Harr, Benjamin Harr, John Hoop, Christian Hammon, George Hoop, William W. Harris, William B. Hammett, Robert Hammill, William C. Hammett, Susannah Hill, John Jordan, Esq., Conrad Kline, David Keefer, Peter Kline, John Kline, Jr., Samuel Kline, Conrad T. Kline, Jacob Leighty (blacksmith), Widow Mellott, Benjamin Mellott, John Mellott (of Obadiah), John Miller, John Marshall (one sawmill), John Myers, Daniel Metzler, Alexander McKillip, Obadiah Mellott, Uriah Mellott, Jacob Mellott, Sr., Jacob Mellott, Jr., David Mellott, Daniel Mellott, John Mellott, Samuel Mellott, George Metzler, Jacob Muman, John Noble, Samuel Newman, Joseph B. Noble (one gristmill and two sawmills), John Noble, Sr., John H. Noble, John Nawgle, Richard Pittman, Joshua Pittman, Widow Pittman, Richard Pittman, Sr., Widow Reamer, Richard Ross, Henry Sipes, Samuel Sipes, Jacob Sipes, Sr., John Sipes, Sr., Conrad Sipe, George W. Sipe (one sawmill), John H. Sipe, David Snyder, John Sipe (innkeeper), George Sipe, Sr., Jacob Singledecker, John Singledecker, Jacob Sipe (of George), Henry Sipe (of George), James Sipe, Andrew Singledecker, Martin Singledecker, George Sharp, Samuel Sharp, David Shull, David Sharp, Joseph Stright, Widow Stright, Daniel Stright, Samuel Stright, Robert Sipe, Amos Sipe, Adam Sipe, Philip Stoner, Robert Suter, Jacob Snyder, Jacob Sipe (of Jacob), Samuel Shimer, Widow Truax, Adam Vallance, Abraham Walker, Adam Wible, John Woodall. John Jordan, assessor; John Noble, William C. Hammett, assistant assessors.

Hon. David Mann, a well-known and prominent citizen, was born in Fulton county, in Bethel township, where his grandfather, Andrew

Mann, a native of Germany, settled before the revolutionary war. Andrew Mann served as a captain in the revolution. His son, Bernard Mann, married Rebecca Cramer in 1797, and reared four children — David and Joseph, living; Jacob and Rachel (Truax), deceased. David Mann lived on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, then went to Bloody Run (Everett), where he clerked for Jacob Barndollar, Sr., until 1826. Then in partnership with his cousin, the late Hon. Job Mann, he purchased Mr. Barndollar's goods, and until 1840 followed the mercantile business. In 1840 Mr. Mann purchased of the Walker heirs a lot of land in Licking Creek township, and carried on farming, the mercantile business and hotel-keeping. About 1870 he retired from active business. Mr. Mann was one of the first associate judges of Fulton county, receiving his appointment from Gov. Johnston in 1851. Mr. Mann is now eighty-four years of age. In 1826 he married Abigail Culbertson, of Bedford county, who bore seven children — Jacob A., Bernard J., Eliza R. (Robinson), and James A. (deceased), William C., Sarah E. (Miller), and Rachael A. (Speer).

Thomas Speer was among the early settlers in Wells valley. He built and operated the first distillery in the valley, on the farm now owned by G. W. B. Sipes. He afterward kept hotel in Pittsburgh and Broad Top, and died in Bedford in 1871. William A. Speer, son of Thomas, was born in Wells valley. October 16, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 158th regt. Penn. Vols.; mustered out in August, 1863. In 1862 he married Rachel, daughter of Hon. David Mann, of this township. Mr. Speer owns the William Alexander farm, of two hundred and ten acres, near Saluvia. In 1873–4 he served as treasurer of Fulton county.

George Hoop, Sr., was an early settler on land now owned by David Mellott. He probably located there about 1775 and died about 1830. John Hoop, his son, died in this township. George Hoop, Jr., an old resident, was born in this township in 1809. In 1837 he married Anna Uncles, who died in 1842. In 1843 he married Catharine George; she died in 1850. In 1855 he wedded Susan Hockensmith, who is still living.

John W. Hoop, son of George Hoop, was born and reared in Licking Creek township. He was in the army, mustered into service March 1, 1865, Co. A, 97th regt. Penn. Vols.; discharged August 28, 1865. In 1866 he married Mary Sipes, of Licking Creek. They have two children — Sarah F. and Eva C. In 1868 Mr. Hoop purchased one hundred acres of land, the farm which he now owns. In connection with farming he has followed thrashing several years.

The Austins are a prominent family and are noticed elsewhere.

Jacob Tritle was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. In 1851 he moved from Washington county, Maryland, to the Big Cove, in Fulton county, and settled on a farm of three hundred and sixty acres. He died in 1882. William H. Tritle, son of Jacob, was born in 1833, and removed to Fulton county with his parents. Up to 1870 he was principally engaged in teaching and clerking. During the war he was engaged for a time in the mercantile business in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in partnership with his brother, Lewis W., (since deceased). When the rebels burned the town they lost about five thousand dollars' worth of property.

In 1870 Wm. H. Tritle engaged in the mercantile business in Harrisonville as a member of the firm of Tritle & Hoover. This partnership was dissolved in 1871, and Mr. Tritle has since conducted the business alone. He was appointed postmaster in 1874. He married Amelia H. Smith, of Chambersburg, in 1869; she died in 1873. In 1876 Mr. Tritle married Hattie L. Bea, of Harrisonville, N. J.

Nicholas Metzler, an early settler of McConnellsburg, and the first who acted as a medical adviser in that town, moved from Washington county, Maryland. His sons, George and Daniel, worked at saddlery in McConnellsburg. George moved to Ray's Hill, and thence to Harrisonville, where he purchased a hotel property of John B. Noble, situated east of the creek. He afterward bought the hotel now owned by John G. Metzler. George Metzler died in 1876. His widow (*née* Catharine Bortner, born in 1805) is still living.

John G. Metzler, son of George, was born at Ray's Hill in 1829. He succeeded his father in the hotel business which he still conducts. Mr. Metzler also owns a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. He married Catharine Clevenger in 1858, and has seven sons and three daughters.

Harrisonville, a small village in Licking Creek township, received its name during the

Rowland Austin

ROWLAND AUSTIN.

James Austin settled at Harrisonville in 1815. He purchased a lot and built a tannery on the property now occupied by W. H. Tritle, and there continued to carry on business until 1843. He then came to Saluvia and built a tannery, leaving his son Rowland in charge at Harrisonville. In 1852 James Austin died and his son Rowland came to Saluvia with his brother James C. (they being the only heirs) and began the management of the business established by his father. In 1859 Rowland Austin bought his brother's interest in the property and has since conducted the business. He changed the method of running, using steam-power instead of water. The tannery is one of the important industries of this township. The main building is two stories, 70×120 feet. About twelve hundred cords of bark are used, and eight to ten hands employed, and three thousand to four thousand hides tanned yearly. Mr. Austin also has a farm of two hundred and forty acres. In 1843 he began the mercantile business in connection with the tannery and continued it up to 1881, when he turned the store and goods over to his son, Preston R., who now carries on the business. Mr. Austin was married in 1843 to Elizabeth Bohn. Children: John H. (deceased), Preston R., Edward R.; Sarah C. (Miller), deceased, leaving one child, Rowland A.; Ella L., George C., Howard S., James and Harry E. John H. Austin served in the late war in Co. I, 8th Vet. Vol. Cav.

Mr. Austin is a member of the Presbyterian church, and one of the prominent, enterprising and progressive citizens of the county. It is to such men that we are indebted for the measure of prosperity we enjoy.

famous Harrison campaign of 1840. Prior to that time it was known as Licking Creek. The industries of the place are represented thus: W. H. Tritle, merchant; Dr. H. S. Wishart, physician; Miles Hockensmith, blacksmith and wagonmaker; John G. Metzler, proprietor of the Harrisonville Inn.

The postoffice at Saluvia was established in 1876. James R. Davis was the first postmaster. After two years he was succeeded by Preston R. Austin, the present postmaster.

Presbyterian Church.—The Green Hill Presbyterian congregation, a part of the McConnellsburg charge, was organized during the pastorate of Rev. N. G. White, November 12, 1835, and then consisted of twenty-one members. John Jordan was elected the first ruling elder. A house of worship was erected in 1835. The present membership of the church is sixty-five.

For list of pastors, see history of McConnellsburg church.

Odd-Fellows.—Harrisonville Lodge, No. 710, I.O.O.F., was instituted May 17, 1870, with officers and charter members as follows:

William A. Speer, N. G.; Charles R. Davis, V. G.; H. S. Wishart, Sec'y; William C. Mann, A. S.; William B. Davis, Treas.; William H. Hockensmith, G. W. Mumma, John W. Davis, James Davis, John G. Metzler, Nicholas Metzler, James A. Harris.

The first meetings were held in a building owned by George Metzler. In 1873 the lodge purchased, of Dr. H. S. Wishart, a two-story frame building, 20 × 32 feet, for six hundred dollars. The present value of the lodge property is nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and forty-five cents. Present membership, twenty-seven.

CHAPTER XCIV.

TAYLOR.

Organized as a Township of Bedford County in 1849—Named in honor of President Zachary Taylor—List of Taxables, 1852—Thomas Huston—Hustontown—Personal Mention—Hartman's Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church.

TAYLOR township was formed as a township of Bedford county in November, 1849, and named in honor of Zachary Taylor, President of the United States. The surface of the township is rugged and uneven. There is much well-improved farming land. Hustontown is the only village in the township.

The following is a list of the resident property-holders of Taylor township in 1852, taken from the assessor's returns for that year:

William Atherton, Lewis Berkstresser, John Brant, Michael Barndollar, Sr., Michael Barndollar, Jr., Charles Bratton, Mary Barnet, Isaac Baker, Jacob Baker, Jonathan Barnet, Andrew Bolinger, Charles Barns, Jesse Berkstresser, William Chesnut, Elizabeth Culp, Joseph Charlton, Daniel Denisor, James Deavor, Andrew E. Davis, Adam Deavor, John Evans, Alexander Edwards, Jacob French, Frederick Gluck, Evans Huston, John Henry, William Henry, Thomas Huston, John Huston, Levi Huston, Johnsey Houck, William Harper & Co., William Harper, Henry Heffner, Daniel King, Abraham King, William Keebaugh, George Kesselring, Esq., John A. Keepers, Daniel Laidey, James Lyon, Sr., Daniel Laidey, Sr., Stewart Landis, Daniel Lamberson, David Lidey, Sr., Jacob Lamberson, Sr., Samuel Lutz, John Lamberson, Matthias Mort, John McLain, Henry Miller, Joseph McLain, William McDonald, George Newman, George Naugle, Sr., heirs, Barnard Peonar's heirs, James Price, William Richardson, John Roa, Charles Ramsey, John Ramsey, Daniel Roberts, John D. Richardson, Alexander Richardson, David Stevens, Abner Stevens, John Stinson, Thos. Stinson, Vincent Stevens, Joseph Stevens, Wm. Stevens, Peter Smith, Andrew Shaw, George Sipes, Solomon Stahlman, Benjamin Speck, John Shaw, John Stephens' widow, James Saltkeed, Frederick Thomson, Jonathan Tague, James Wollett, Thomas Wooddock, James Winegardner, Adam Wademan, Abraham Witter, Stephen Witter, David Wolf, Mary Mardel, Jacob Muman, John Bird, Jacob Long.

Thomas Huston, a native of Ireland, came to America when seventeen years of age, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he married Catherine E. Rickard. In 1818 he moved to Fort Lyttleton, where he lived one year, then removed to the O'Connor property on Clear Ridge. In 1821 he purchased the property of Vincent Stephens in Taylor township, and there resided until about 1850, when he bought the farm on which Mrs. Evans now lives, near Hustontown. He kept an inn on his farm, and in 1854 engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. Kirk. The village of Hustontown was named for him. Mr. Huston died about 1860. His children are James, Mary A., William, Maria (Heeter), John, Levi and Thomas, deceased; Evan P., Rachel (Long)

and Catharine E. (McClain), living. Evan P. Huston purchased of his father, in 1843, two hundred and fifteen acres of land, on which he now resides. The farm is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Huston married Mary A. Woodcock in 1843; she died in 1874. In 1876 he married Mary J. Hunter, of Fulton county.

Dennis O'Connor, Sr., from County Donegal, Ireland, settled in Philadelphia, whence he removed to Washington, D. C. While there he purchased large tracts of wild land in Bedford (now Fulton) county, to which he removed with his family, settling on Clear Ridge in Dublin township. There he erected the first two-story log house in the neighborhood. Mr. O'Connor took a large contract on the building of the turnpike from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh, and was assisted in the work by his sons, Bernard and James. Dennis O'Connor, Sr., married Sophia Mullen, and was the father of four sons who reached mature years—Bernard James, Hercules and Dennis. Bernard O'Connor located on a farm purchased of James Lynsay, which is now owned by his youngest daughter, Miss Maggie J. O'Connor, of Altoona, Pennsylvania. Thence he removed to Fort Lyttleton, where he engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with his brother James. They also had a distillery and carried on a large trade. Bernard O'Connor married Catharine McFadden, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The O'Connors were prominent and influential Catholics, and their efforts availed to establish Catholic preaching in their neighborhood. James O'Connor was county surveyor of Bedford county.

James Lyon and family moved from Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, to West Dublin in 1839. In 1843 he engaged in the mercantile business. He was also postmaster at West Dublin from 1844 until about 1860, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, B. A. Lyon. James Lyon died in 1872, aged eighty-six. He was a member of the Green Hill Presbyterian church, and an elder in the church, for a number of years. Only two members of his family survive—Benjamin A. and J. G. Lyon, both of whom live on the old homestead. James G. Lyon, in partnership with John M. Patterson and James M. McClure, erected Wells tannery in 1855, and operated it until 1872, when he sold out and moved back to the old homestead. During the war Mr. Lyon was deputy collector of internal revenue for Fulton county. He served as justice of the peace from 1878 until 1883. Mr. Lyon married Miss Maggie Roberts, of Somerset county.

The first store in Hustontown was opened by Thomas Kirk, Esq., in 1854. Mr. Kirk continued business until 1866, and has been succeeded by G. W. Leighty, Samuel Hoover, John A. Zollinger & Bro., John A. Zollinger. In the fall of 1881 E. W. Kirk & Bro. purchased the stock of John A. Zollinger, who continued business at the old stand. Hinish & Lockland both carried on the mercantile business in Hustontown for a few years. S. M. McLaughlin is now engaged in the mercantile business in this place.

Methodist Episcopal Church. — Hartman's Chapel Methodist Episcopal church, near Hustontown, was organized by Rev. Daniel Hartman — date unknown. The original members were D. F. Chesnut, A. C. Davis, D. Lamberson, S. Kirk, William Chesnut, Vincent Stevens, Peter Dyke, David Laidy, John Lamberson, Jacob Lamberson, and their wives; Abner Stevens, Mary Devere, Rebecca Laidy and Mary Laidy. The house of worship was erected in 1851, at a cost of six hundred dollars. The church now has fifty-four members and the sabbath school sixty.

Methodist Church. — Zion Methodist Episcopal church is situated at the Gap of Sideling Hill. The first class of which we have any account met at the Barndollar schoolhouse in 1843. Rev. J. G. McKeehan was then preacher in charge, and John Hoover assistant. Ephraim Shore was class-leader. Mary Shore, James Frazier, Michael Barndollar, Elizabeth and Susan Barndollar, Andrew, Emily and Mary Shore, Israel French and others were members. The first meeting-house, which is still in use, was erected in 1844, and cost about fifteen hundred dollars. The church has about forty members and the sabbath school about sixty scholars.

CHAPTER XCV.

THOMSON.

Formation of the Township, February 12, 1849 — Named in honor of Judge Thomson — Resources and Population — List of Resident Property-Holders, Mills and Industries from the Tax-List of 1852.

THOMSON was formed as a township of Bedford county, February 12, 1849, and named in honor of Judge Thomson, an able and honored president judge of the district in which Bedford county was included.

This township adjoins Maryland. Its agricultural resources are limited, and its wealth and population small.

As a matter of interest, and also reference, we give the following list of resident property-holders of Thomson township copied from the assessor's book for the year 1852:

Jesse Ash, minister; Joseph Brewer, Barnabas Bevens, Henry Brewer, William Bishop, Jr., Elias Bailey, James Bell, Henry Breakall, William P. Bowhay, William Bishop (gristmill), George Brewer, Daniel Conrad, Daniel Cook, Bethuel Covalt, Isaac F. Covalt, Ralph Charlton, William Culler, Ephraim Covalt, Isaac Covalt, Jr., Jacob Everett, Oliver Ellison, Michael Eichelberger, William Everett, John Furney, Jacob Flick, Henry Fite, Jacob Fischer, William Funk, Moses Gordon, David Gregory, John Gauft, Banner Graves, John Gordon, John Garland, Peter Gordon, Job Hill's heirs, Daniel Housholder, Stillwell heirs, John Hess, Ephraim G. Hedden, Jacob Hull, Jr., Jacob Jenkins, Daniel Johnson, Jacob W. Kershner, Nelson Knable, James S. Kirk, John Keefer, John Keefer, Jr., Jacob Knable, John Litton, Peter Lake, Andrew Linn, Mary Linn, Peter Mann, Jacob Myers, John Moats, John Mullenix, Robert McClelland, Henry May, George Myers, Gerald Moran, Barbara Miller, Joseph Pittman, Benjamin Pittman's heirs, John K. Pittman, Henry P. Peck, Henry C. Peck, Abraham Peck, Isaac J. Peck, William H. Powell, Joseph Powell, Jared Pittman, James W. Powell, William Peck, Ezra Pittman, Peter C. Peck, Benjamin Pittman, Jr., Samuel Paylor, Joseph Richard, Asenath Snider (widow), John Sowders, Jacob Shives, Charles Sowders, John Shives, George Sipes' heirs, Jonathan B. Snider, Obadiah Stillwell, Abraham Stillwell, Johnson Stillwell, Andrew Shives, Andrew Shives, Jr., Philander Smith, Anthony Starlipper, Peter Shives, Jonathan Shives, Levi Sevill, Samuel Simpson, Asa Selby, Tobias Strasbaugh, blacksmith, John Sevill, John Stewart, John and David Truxell, Jonathan Truax, George Trott, William Truax, Benjamin Truax, Benj. Truax's heirs, Stillwell P. Truax, Elizabeth Truxell, Stillwell W. Truax, William Tanner, Powell Vancleve, John Weavel, Elizabeth Ware, Jacob Waltz, Widow Yonker, John L. Yonker, Jonathan B. Yonker, Adam L. Yonker, George Zimmerman, Jacob Zimmerman, Jacob E. Zimmerman.

CHAPTER XCVI.

UNION.

Organization — James Wilson the first Proprietary — Initial Events — Barnes Gap Settlement — Various Settlements — Personal Mention.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

UNION township was organized January 19, 1864, from a part of Bethel. It is located in and constitutes part of a valley originally known as Whipper Cove, or Sarah's Manor, now Buck Valley. It was surveyed in 1794 by Matthew Taylor, and deeded by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to James Wilson, March 2, 1795. Then by deed of sheriff of Bedford county, April 4, 1822, to John R. Coats, who by deed dated June 10, 1822, conveyed the same to John Conard, who by deed dated July 6, 1824, conveyed the same to Wm. Lee, who, in 1847, deeded to his children, S. I. McKibbin, Margaret Tenbrook and Alexander Lee's heirs eight thousand acres each, there being originally twenty-five thousand acres in the tract. They disposed of it to the present settlers.

The valley is surrounded by mountains, excepting on the south, with three gaps — Mandy McKee's, northwest; Barnes, southwest in Ray's Hill, and Deneen's, east in Sideling Hill. The two latter are deep, with large creeks passing through them. It is about four miles wide and twenty miles long. The general character given to its face are interval side hill and upland, of which the latter is the most extensive, forming what is known but rarely seen, a true upland valley. It abounds in countless springs of pure, wholesome water. The soil is red shale and fertile, the mountain scenery beautiful, and is considered one of the handsomest valleys in the state for its size.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first school in Buck Valley was taught by Mrs. Isabella Cowdey, of Ireland, about 1824. The first orchard was planted by James McKee. The first wheat was sown by James McKee. The first cabin was built by James Robinson. The first schoolhouse was built in 1838, by Chas. Barney. First marriage, Jonathan Hoopengardner to Jane McKee. The first sawmill was erected in the year 1810. The first flouring-mill was built by David Mann, in 1845. The first tannery was built by Joseph Deneen, about

the year 1800. Calico was printed by James Rough, an eccentric and visionary Scotchman, in Buck Valley, with hand type, about the year 1843. The township has four churches—Presbyterian, Christian, Methodist, Lutheran—and four schoolhouses.

Barnes' Gap settlement, named in honor of James Barnes, who came from England and settled near Baltimore, Maryland, from whence he came with a company in the year 1777 and located at an old Indian camp, in what is now known as Barnes' Gap, Ray's Hill. He made a clearing, but followed hunting principally. He was a slaveowner, one slave accompanying him. He had four sons and three daughters: Abel, Elijah, Samuel, Archibald, Nancy Bell, Jemima, Ruth. They all, excepting Abel, went to Kentucky. Abel married Miss Mary Pool, of Maryland, and remained in the Gap until his death, aged ninety-one years. He followed hunting and farming; he reared eight children, five sons and three daughters: Catharine, Mahala, Eliza Jane, Abel, Lloyd, Samuel, Geo W., Archibald. Abel Barnes married Miss Margaret Bishop, and still lives in the Gap. He is a carpenter by trade, but follows farming and hunting; has a family of five children: Geo W., Eliza Jame, Margaret Ann, Louisa and Savannah. They have all been noted for their skill in hunting. Each generation, from the great-grandfather down, have been violinists.

Deneen's Gap settlement was made by Joseph Deneen, who came from Jersey about the year 1800. His wife died soon after, leaving one child, the first white child born in Buck Valley. After his wife died he carried his child back to Jersey, then returned and married Miss Amey Bishop. He built a tannery and followed tanning for years, also farming and hunting. His offspring still live in the Gap.

Zachariah Smith settled in Zach's Ridge about 1776. Built a cabin and cleared a spot of ground. He was a hunter, and were it possible to obtain the data, doubtless many interesting facts could be recorded of him. The ridge has always borne his name.

Indian Grave Run was named from an Indian buried there. He was killed by Abner Hunt and Emanual Smith, who followed them, the Indian in company with others, from Potomac river. Hunt and Emanual Smith were captured while following the Indian at Bald Hill, on the Alleghenies.

FOSTER PLACE AND ZACH'S RIDGE.

Foster Place settlement was made in the year 1770, by Caleb Barnes, of England, who married Miss Honor Stephens, of Baltimore; he followed hunting principally. His family consisted of six children: Dosson, Oscar, Caleb, Philomen, Mary and Elizabeth. They all moved away, excepting Dosson, whose grandchildren still live near the settlement. Caleb, Jr., married Mary Cavender; had one daughter, Honor. Sold the above-named property to James Watson, who in turn sold to George Foster.

Zach's Ridge was settled by Zachariah Smith, who built a cabin and cleared a patch of ground about the year 1776 or 1777. Mr. Smith was a hunter, and soon moved away, but the ridge still bears his name.

William Lee was born in 1775, at Inverness, Scotland. He was the son of James Lee and Rosanna Monroe; also a brother of Dr. Alexander Lee, of London, known as the great physiologist of his time, and translator of medical works. His father was a supporter of Charles the Pretender, and fought at the battle of Culloden. The subject of this sketch was a shepherd boy in the highlands of Scotland, but educated in the lowlands. He moved to London, then sailed for America while a young man, married Miss Elizabeth Thompson, the daughter of George Thompson, of Scotland, who was lost December 8, 1776, while crossing the Delaware during that memorable but disastrous retreat of Washington through the Jerseys. For over twenty years he taught school in Philadelphia; was then a shipping merchant. He dealt largely in real estate, and in 1824 bought twenty-five thousand acres in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, now known as Buck Valley, Union township, Fulton county, with the intention of going into the wool-growing business, but, losing his sight, gave up the enterprise, and deeded eight thousand acres each to Margaret Tenbrook, Sarah I. McKibbin, and eight thousand to Alexander Lee's heirs; died in Philadelphia in 1849, leaving five children. William Lee, Jr., served in the Mexican war, also in the late war; Margaret married William E. Tenbrook, of Philadelphia; Sarah I. married William McKibbin, of Philadelphia; Alexander married Miss Sarah Hossin, of Chester county, Pennsylvania; there was also a son James.

Alexander McKibbin was born in Philadelphia; he married Miss Elizabeth Bresler, who

died in 1880, leaving three children, one dying soon after; he again married Miss Elizabeth Hixson, of Brush Creek township; he has three children: Clara M., Ella R., John; he is a mechanic and farmer, owning about four hundred acres of land.

William McKibbin, born in Philadelphia in 1809; married Miss Sarah I. Lee, of same place; moved to Buck Valley in year 1848; came in possession of eight thousand acres, by his wife; erected steam sawmill in 1851; reared eight children: Elizabeth T., William L., George, Martha M., Martha M., Margaret L., Harrie C., Alexander and Isabel. William McKibbin died April 1, 1880.

George McKibbin, born in Philadelphia in the year 1839; moved to Buck Valley 1848; married Miss Elizabeth S. Graves; has four children: Margret M., Robert W., Sarah, Marshall. He is a farmer by occupation, owning about four hundred acres of land.

James McKee was born in Ireland, and settled in McKee's gap in 1800; married Miss Nancy Robinson, originally of Path valley; he took up a tract of land, on which he built a cabin; he left his wife in charge, and went back to Ireland; returned again; he belonged to the Masonic fraternity, also a member of the Christian church; he was a farmer, and brought the double-flowering marigold that is in our gardens from Ireland. He was a gentleman in every sense of the word.

James Robinson and Millie, his wife, came from Ireland and settled the place now known as the old Bishop place. He died in 1816. Mrs. Robinson sold the improvements and four hundred acres to David Bishop in 1817, for twenty dollars.

John Bishop came from England, settled in Jersey, came to Bedford county, then moved to Kentucky. He had three children: Jacob, Amy and David. The mother and father died in Kentucky. The three children, aged respectively twenty-three, twenty, and eighteen, came afoot from Kentucky to what is now Fulton county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1803. David married Miss Jane Robinson in 1812, and moved to what is now Union township in 1817. Mrs. Bishop died in 1844. Mr. Bishop died in 1876, aged ninety-one. They were the parents of ten children: Priscilla, died 1875; Margaret, died 1880, Elizabeth, George, Absalom, David, Jane, John, Amy, Minerva.

Followed hunting principally; killed more deer and bear than any other man in our valley. He stated that he killed over six hundred deer with one rifle. He was a man of the finest physical organization, and retained his mental faculties until the last.

On the road first known as Packhorse path, leading from Hancock to Cumberland, first settled by two brothers named Molden, who kept tavern about 1800; then came Souders; then Clark, who built the first sawmill in the valley about 1810; then in 1845, the first flouring-mill was built at same place by David Mann.

Alexander Lee was born in Philadelphia and came to Union township, or Buck Valley, in the year 1843; it was a wilderness at that time. He married Miss Sarah Hassin, of Philadelphia; they reared eight children: William, Henry, John, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah and Agness. They came in possession of eight thousand acres of land by deed from his father, William Lee.

John Hoopengardner was reared in Whipps' cove, Brush Creek township. He was one of the oldest settlers in the cove. He married Elizabeth Hull. Mrs. Hoopengardner died in 1846. Mr. Hoopengardner died in the year 1863. They reared four children: George, Joseph, Henry and Elizabeth. Joseph was born in the cove; in 1856 moved to Buck Valley, purchased one hundred acres of land of William McKibbin, where he now lives; in 1856 married Miss Anna M. Sigel, of Germany; enlisted in Co. H, 208th Penn. Vol. Inf., September 1, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865.

Anderson place was settled by the Andersons about 1812. Their son died soon after, and they moved west. The place has been improved and was Mr. Tenbrook's summer residence for years.

Ralph Eddowes was born in Philadelphia in 1819, and received a thorough classical education. He married Miss Rebecca Woolens, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1844. Went to California in 1850; was in the lumber business for two years, came home, but returned in 1853; then came back to Chester county, Pennsylvania, until 1858, when he removed to Buck Valley, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, purchased two hundred and fifty acres from W. E. Tenbrook, of Philadelphia, but took charge of Mr. Tenbrook's farm and summer residence and acted as agent for him for twenty years, then removed to Greeley, Colorado. Served in Co.

E, 20th Penn. Vol. Cav. He was quiet and unassuming, but his attainments and character made him a welcome guest among all. He had four children. Ella Rebecca, married to Dr. Wm. L. McKebbin. Clara Teresa died October 3, 1881, in Colorado.

Ralph Eddowes, the subject of the above sketch, was the son of Ralph Eddowes, a merchant of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a grandson of Ralph Eddowes, who was one of fourteen Englishmen who, on the 12th of June, 1796, at the suggestion of Dr. Priestley, who came to this country two years before, held a special religious meeting for the purpose of establishing a Unitarian church in Philadelphia. It was the first formal public avowal of Unitarian belief in North America, and Ralph Eddowes was appointed the first minister.

John Taylor was born in 1800, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Married Miss Sarah McRaragan, of the same place. Moved to Union township in 1857, purchased twelve hundred acres of Wm. E. Tenbrook; had four sons and one daughter: John, Jr., Lorenzo, Thomas, Harvey and Rebecca. John, Jr., was a member of the 126th regt. Penn. Vols. He was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862. Mr. Taylor was remarkable in his mental and physical organization, and far above the average man; a consistent member of the Methodist church for many years; an unflagging disciple of Vulcan, and one of the most successful farmers in the valley.

Mr. Jonathan Boor was born in 1819. He was married to Catharine Kirchner in 1844. He came from Cumberland valley, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1860, and removed to Union township, Fulton county, Pennsylvania. Was the father of eight children, four of whom, Mary Jane, Abraham, Amanda and William, died in 1862. Of the other four two are married. Laura Ellen, born in 1851, was married to J. J. Hendershot, 1871. Michle M., born 1847, was married, 1873, to Miss M. J. Divelbiss. Michle has been a teacher for eight years. The other two, Irvine and Chalmer, are at home. Mr. Boor is a member of the Christian church, and a well-doing, prosperous farmer.

John T. Richards, son of Jacob Richards, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who moved to Cecil county, Maryland, in 1819, married Sarah Taylor. Followed farming; died August, 1881. Mrs. Richards died 1867. Reared ten children: Stephen, Thomas, John T., Jacob, William, Dianah T., Jacob, Sarah, Isaac, Elizabeth. J. T. came from Cecil, Maryland, April, 1859. Purchased one thousand acres of land (unimproved) of W. E. Tenbrook. Married Martha M. Neper. They have eight children.

William P. Lashley was born in Southampton township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1872 he engaged in mercantile business at Royalsville, Main township, Bedford county, until 1873, then moved to Barnes' Gap, then back to his old stand, then moved to Buck Valley in 1881. His store and dwelling with all his goods were burned, but he rebuilt, and is at present engaged in general merchandising. It is the only store in Union township.

The following is a list of the resident freeholders of Union township in 1867, taken from the assessor's returns for that year:

Henry Beatty, William Beatty, John Beatty, Lloyd Barnes, Samuel Barnes, Jonathan Boor, Robert Carson, David Deneen, Job Deneen, George Deneen, George Foster, Richard Foster, Henry Fisher, George M. Fisher, Jacob Ganger, George Ganger, Tolbert Hill, Daniel Hebner, Samuel C. Hendershot, Jacob D. Hendershot (of Samuel), Jacob D. Hendershot (of Charles), Jane Hoopengardner, David Hoopengardner, Joseph Hoopengardner, Jacob Hammon, Jacob Hess, Isaac B. Hunter, John Horning, James Ervin, Ralph Edows, William Lee, Elizabeth Lee, Alexander Lee, Henry Lee, Jehu Reed, Nathan Reed, Andrew Reed, Jacob Reed, James Ward, William Lafferty, John Leip, Isaiah Lehman, James Lafferty, Adam Lenhart, Joseph Leasure, John L. Littel, John McKey, William L. McKibbin, George McKibbin, William McKibbin, John Miller, James Noble, Tighlman Northcraft, Squires Oakman, Francis Pressler, Josiah R. Potter, John W. Potter, Charles C. Perlett, Levi Potter, James Rough, Robert Rhea, John Rhea, Thomas Rush, John Richard, David Richard, Daniel Ritz, Charles Shipaway, John F. Schetrompf, George Schetrompf, John Schetrompf, Christopher Schetrompf, Daniel Smith, George L. Shank, John Schnite, Mary Schenck, Daniel Staly, William Sigel, Henry Schrever, John Simon, Jacob Shoultz, Joseph Smith, John Taylor, John Taylor's widow, John Tosh, William Tinbrock, Mountain Tinbrock, Jacob Titmore, James Wilson.

The Buck Valley Presbyterian Church.—The

first Presbyterian service held in Union township, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, was by Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Hancock, Maryland, who preached the funeral sermon at Harry McKibbin's grave in the year 1847. Held service at Wm. McKibbin's house in the year 1849. Capt. Johnson, of Hancock, Maryland, gave a piece of land for Presbyterian church and school. The house was erected but never dedicated; it is now used for school purposes. In 1863, upon the invitation of Mr. Ralph Eddowes, Rev. Samuel J. Donnelly, pastor of Hancock Presbyterian church, held service in Zack's Ridge schoolhouse, where a meeting was called by Mr. John Sheatrompf, with Rev. Mr. Donnelly in the chair, and W. L. McKibbin, secretary. It was decided to build a church, Wm. McKibbin offering a beautiful grove of three acres as a free gift for church and burying-ground, and deeded it to three trustees—Ralph Eddowes, John Sheatrompf and Wm. L. McKibbin. A building committee was appointed, with Mr. Eddowes as treasurer. A fund was subscribed and paid in, all denominations contributing liberally, with the understanding it was to be dedicated a Presbyterian church, but the doors were to be open to other denominations. In 1869 Rev. Maurice Waller, Rev. I. N. Hays and Elder Robert Budges organized the society with the following members: Martha M. Laffert, Thos. Rash, Mary A. Rash, Elizabeth T. Taylor, J. T. Richards, Martha M. Richards. The first officers were Elder Thomas Rash and John T. Richards. The pastors have been Rev. Samuel J. Donnelly, Rev. John T. Osler, Rev. M. Waller, Rev. E. L. Wilson, Rev. Richard Arthur and Rev. P. D. Stevenson. The present edifice was erected in 1866, at a cost of one thousand dollars, and dedicated January 14, 1867. Its present membership is fifteen.

CHAPTER XCVII.

WELLS.

Organization in 1849—Change of Name in 1850—Wells, the Hunter and Pioneer Settler—Alexander Alexander, 1772—Flight of the Family to Escape the Indians—Incidents and Adventures—Mills and Other Industries—Wells Tannery—Schools, Churches and Odd-Fellows—Taxables in 1850.

AUGHWICK township, Bedford county, was organized September 1, 1849. By act of the legislature, the name was changed to Wells, April 2, 1850. In the same year the township became a part of the new county of Fulton.

Wells' valley,* which includes nearly all of the township, derives its name from its first settler—a man named Wells, who came from Baltimore about 1760. He built his cabin at the head of the valley on the farm since known as "Wishart's upper place," and here he was accustomed to spend the autumn and winter months, devoting himself to hunting, but returning to his native place every spring. How many seasons he hunted here is not known; but in the year 1778 he was residing near the Allegheny mountains, where he had quite extensive improvements.

Alexander Alexander, a Scotch-Irishman, familiarly known as "Double Alick," is believed to have been the first permanent settler in the valley. He emigrated to America in 1763 and settled near Greencastle, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Wells' valley in 1772. He experienced the usual hardships of pioneers. His nearest neighbor, Jacob McClain, lived four miles distant, on Wooden Bridge creek, a short distance above Woodcock's mill. Alexander was obliged to go to McClain's to borrow coals to kindle his fire when he was unlucky enough to let it go out. He went to the vicinity of Fort Lyttleton for milling, to Fort Loudon for salt and groceries, and to Carlisle for drygoods. Alexander Alexander was a leader among the Presbyterians and was an elder of the "Great Cove congregation," the first church organized in the county. In the fall of 1777, with his wife and four children, he was driven from his home by the Indians, and sought shelter and safety among the inhabitants of the Great Cove, but the following spring he returned to his plantation.

In the early autumn, 1778, a party of hunters, twenty or thirty in number, came from the vicinity of Baltimore and made Alexander's house their headquarters while enjoying the sport which the woods afforded. But a party of Indians, coming over from Ray's cove, caused their hunting operations to cease suddenly, and to escape their wily foe they hastened homeward. Alexander and his family again fled and went to the Conococheague settlement, where they remained until the close of the revolution. The

*The greater portion of this chapter is taken from "Reminiscences of Wells' Valley," a series of historical sketches written by W. Scott Alexander, Esq., and published in the *Fulton Democrat* in 1870.

family then returned to their forest home, and Mr. Alexander erected a new house (now a part of the dwelling owned by his great-grandson, Harvey Wishart). He died November 8, 1815.

About the year 1785 emigration began to fill the valley with settlers. The families of William Hardin, William Wright and Giles Stevens became permanent settlers. The quality of the land became known and this led to rapid settlement. By the close of the eighteenth century no less than twenty families had made their homes in Wells' valley. Among the pioneer families were those of Bancroft Woodcock, John Osborne, John Moore, William Ports, Hethcote Picket, Josephus Murray, Samuel Danner, John Giles, William Piniard, —— Frazier, Joseph Edwards, John Crocker and others. Drs. Wishart and Moulton, the first practicing physicians in the valley, were great acquisitions to the settlement, and their services were duly appreciated.

A man named Dillan erected a tubmill at New Grenada, afterward known as "Tubmill Gap," at an early date. In 1797 Bancroft Davis built a larger and more serviceable mill.

Martin Giles was the only man drafted from the valley for the war of 1812. His health was greatly injured in the service. About this time Jared Osborne built a powdermill, which was afterward operated by Alexander Ready. Ready also built one later.

Lewis, the noted robber, frequented the valley between 1820 and 1825, having his haunts along Sideling Hill. He was once captured by the citizens of the valley and brought before 'Squire Alexander. He was sent to jail, but escaped from his guard before he reached Bedford.

In 1865 the oil excitement pervaded New Grenada and vicinity. Operations were begun and large expenses incurred, all of which resulted in failure.

The people of Wells' valley have always evinced a commendable interest in educational matters, and today the schools of the township rank among the best in the county. A building for a graded school was erected in district No. 1, in 1858, at a cost of seven hundred and fifty dollars. This building is known as the Fulton Institute. The district not being large enough to support two schools, the two grades became one after three or four years. Select schools and literary societies have been held in the township at various times with good results.

Wells' tannery was erected by Lyon and Patterson in 1855. The main building, 43½×118 feet, was supplied with the necessary fixtures of a steam tannery, and for several years a prosperous business was conducted. A store was kept by the proprietors of the tannery. In 1869 the store and its contents were destroyed by fire, and in the spring of 1870 the tannery also burned. It was rebuilt by Lyon & McClure the same year. In 1872 J. G. Lyon and J. M. McClure sold out to Chatfield, Underwood & Co., of New York city. The former owners had tanned only sole leather, and had a capacity for seven thousand hides annually. The new firm began to make leather for belting. In 1879 C. H. Chatfield became the sole owner and made great improvements. At present the tannery is worked at its capacity, twelve thousand hides annually. About twenty men are employed. Three thousand cords of bark are used each year. John W. Blackhart became superintendent in 1872, and still holds the position.

The following is a copy of the list of resident propertyholders of Aughwick (now Wells) township for the year 1850, taken from the assessment rolls on file in Bedford county :

William Alexander's heirs, John B. Alexander, Esq., S. P. Anderson, John Bivens, blacksmith, David Black, Charles Barton, carpenter, Benjamin Bradley, John E. Cunningham, blacksmith, John W. Durant, James Dickson, Joshua Edwards, William Edwards, carpenter, John Foot, shoemaker, William Fisher, mason, John Gest, John Gibson, weaver, William Gray, Samuel Hockenberry, miller, John S. Houk, Thomas P. Horton, blacksmith, Henry Keath, Jacob Kegarice, Peter Kegarice, David Lane, Dr. James Moore, John Moore, Elmer Menkley, Henry Mulch, John Miller, David Osburn, Philip Oakman, John Piper, Joseph Richardson, carpenter, David C. Ross, tanner, John K. Ready, Alexander Ready's heirs, James Ramsey, wagonmaker, George Stewart, merchant, David Stevens, Matthew Stunkard, James Stunkard's heirs, George W. B. Sipes, postmaster, Baltzer Schwartz, John Wishart, John White, George White, Zechael White, shoemaker, John Woodcock, tanner, Samuel Willett, Allen Willett, George Whitehill, Thomas Willett, Joseph Woodcock.

N. W. Horton, son of Henry and Elizabeth Horton, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1815. In 1855 Henry Horton came

to Fulton county and purchased the Giles farm, where he resided until his decease in 1865, aged seventy-six years. N. W. Horton came to Fulton county in 1860 and purchased the Alexander Ready farm, where he still resides. He is the father of five children, now living. His eldest son, Samuel M., is a surgeon in the United States army and is now stationed at Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. The other children are Mariah (Mrs. Dr. H. S. Wishart), Catharine (Mrs. W. H. Marklay), Laura C. (Mrs. T. S. Dickson), Edwin A., married to Miss Sioux Glover. Mr. N. W. Horton is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

S. F. Geisinger, son of Adam and Eve, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1823. His father died in 1833, aged fifty-three, and in 1842 he and his mother settled in Huntingdon county, where she died in 1859 at the age of seventy-six years. In 1869 S. F. Geisinger moved to Fulton, having purchased the farm in 1858, near New Grenada, where he now resides. He first purchased one hundred and twenty acres and has since added four hundred. He has a circular-saw mill and a good store property. In 1843 was married to Mary, daughter of James and Margaret McNeil. They are the parents of nine children. He has followed mercantile business five years and milling six years. The family are of German descent. John W., son of John and Phœbe Blackheart, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1847. John died in 1850, and Phœbe in 1876, aged sixty years. John W. enlisted when seventeen years of age in the 2d Penn. Cav. He participated in the battles of Bunker Hill, Darksville, Maryland Heights, Winchester, and some nine or ten others of greater or lesser magnitude. He received an honorable discharge at the mustering out of the troops. For three years he engaged in the tanning business in Maryland, and then came to Fulton county and engaged with the Wells tannery. For the past eight years has filled the position of superintendent of the tannery for C. H. Chatfield, of New York. Only two of the Blackheart family now live in this county—John W. and a sister, Eliza, the widow of J. G. Foster.

W. H. Baumgardner, son of William and Mary A., was born in Havice valley, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1854. Came to Fulton county in 1880, and engaged in the mercantile business, he having purchased the old stand of C. H. Chatfield, where he runs a general store. He is building a new store, 45×23, with dwelling attached. In 1879 was married to Mollie M. Johnson, of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of Irvin and Christina Johnson. He is an enterprising business man. A. S. Edwards, son of Joshua and Elizabeth Edwards, was born where he now resides, in 1849. His great-grandfather John came from England in 1770, and soon after settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Joseph, one of the children of John, died, leaving a family of six children. One of these children, Joshua, died in 1871, aged sixty-seven years. He left thirteen children, the offspring of two marriages. Three of his sons were in the United States army, viz.: G. W., Jehu and Arnon G. The latter was in the 26th Penn. regt., and died from the results of a wound received in the battle of Antietam. John was wounded in front of Petersburg. Several of the boys were graduates of normal schools and followed teaching. A. S. Edwards is one of the fourth generation who resided on the farm settled by his ancestors.

John R. Foster, son of Septemus and Elizabeth Foster, was born in Broad Top in 1849. John R. came to Fulton county with his parents about 1860; they purchased a tract of land where he still resides; John R. lives on a part of his father's farm. He was married in 1870, to Mary F. Edwards, daughter of George W. and Alice Edwards. George W. Edwards now resides in California and follows millwrighting.

Jehu G. D. Cunningham, son of Joseph and Sarah, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, in 1828. His uncle, John E. Cunningham, came to New Grenada, Fulton county, about 1845, where he followed blacksmithing some twelve years, during which time John G. learned blacksmithing with him, and has since carried on blacksmithing in this place, with the exception of three years. After a residence of two years in Fulton county, moved to Texas, where his mother died in 1865, and his father in 1866. Jehu G.'s brother, Joseph, was in the army three years and was honorably discharged. Jehu's son, W. S. F., graduated at Shippensburg college and is now teaching in Kansas.

John S. Houck, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, October, 1811. He received an education in the common schools. He taught common schools and vocal music during the winter months from 1831 to 1850. In 1840

he married Miss Henrietta Yocum, born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, 1818. In 1845 he moved to a farm of one hundred acres, purchased in 1844, in Wells' valley, Bedford county. In 1850 he purchased one hundred and fifty acres. He died in 1857, his wife surviving him until December, 1875. Their children were W. McKenzie, J. Marshall, S. John, V. Sarah, E. Malinda, C. Rosswell, C. Milford, J. Emory. John S. died at the age of six years. In 1858 W. McKenzie apprenticed himself to the manufacture of tinware and served thirty-one months, when he and his brother, J. Marshall, enlisted in Capt. H. S. Wishart's company of Fulton riflemen. This company, not being accepted by the government, he enlisted in Co. F, 77th regt. Penn. Vols., for three years, or during the war. He served with credit, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Franklin, Nashville, to the numerous battles fought by Gen. Sherman while marching through Georgia. He was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, Tennessee, September 19, 1863. Was honorably discharged at the expiration of term of service. He returned home to his mother, in Wells' valley, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming until 1876, when he purchased a property in New Grenada, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the manufacture of tinware, also in the hardware and agricultural implement business.

Marshall J., on his return from three-months service, enlisted in Co. F, 2d Penn. reserves, for three years or during the war, and participated in all the battles fought on the Potomac, up to May 10, 1864, when he was wounded in the left arm so severely as to render its amputation necessary.

Odd-Fellows.—Wells' Valley Lodge, No. 607, I.O.O.F., was organized in 1867. In 1870 the lodge erected a three-story frame building, 30×36 feet, in the upper story of which their meetings are held. The lodge is prosperous, with a good membership.

Presbyterian. — The Presbyterian church of Wells' valley, consisting chiefly of the descendants of Alexander Alexander, was never formally organized. It has always formed a part of the McConnellsburg charge. At the beginning of Rev. N. G. White's pastorate, 1834–1864, a church-building was standing, but unfinished. Rough benches without backs served as seats. At a later period it was finished, weatherboarded and painted.

John Alexander, son of Alexander Alexander, was chosen elder of the Wells' Valley church and served with zeal until his death, in 1840. He was a noble christian, gifted with such a remarkable memory that it is said he could repeat verbatim nearly all of the New Testament, and more than half of the Old.

The present membership in Wells' valley is forty-five. For a list of pastors see history of the McConnellsburg church.

Methodist Episcopal. — Among the settlers who came into Wells' valley about 1790 were several families of Methodists. They probably had stated worship at private houses long before a church edifice was built, and it is believed that a class was formed before 1800. In 1818 they built a meeting-house, the first in Wells' valley, a simple log structure. In 1828 it was torn down and its place supplied by a new and more commodious edifice, which was built under the leadership of Joseph Woodcock.

Joseph Edwards, Samuel Willett and Nathan Green were among the earliest members of the Methodist church, and were chief builders of the first meeting-house. The church now has fifty-five members and the sabbath school seventy.

Pine Grove Methodist Episcopal church, near Wells' tannery, was organized by Rev. George W. Bouse, in 1870. George W. White was the first class-leader. In 1881 a house of worship was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars. The church has forty-one members and the sabbath school one hundred and eighteen scholars.

Church of God.—This church was organized at New Grenada by Rev. Jacob Lininger about 1847. David Hoover was elected elder and J. E. Cunningham deacon. Worship was held in dwellings and schoolhouses until 1861, when a church-building was erected. No list of pastors can be given.

United Brethren.—The church of this denomination was organized in 1850, during the pastorate of Rev. R. G. Rankin. Samuel Willett was chosen class-leader, and George Lockard, Sr., steward. A house of worship was erected in 1853.

Baptist. — The Baptist congregation was organized June 24, 1861, during the ministerial labors of Rev. Joseph Correll, with a small membership. There had been occasional preaching by ministers of this denomination for several years prior to the formation of a society.

INDEX

OF

BEDFORD, SOMERSET

AND

FULTON COUNTIES,

PENNSYLVANIA.

SURNAME INDEX

as compiled from

Waterman-Watkins & Co.

HISTORY OF

BEDFORD, SOMERSET AND FULTON COUNTIES,

PENNSYLVANIA

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By

Floyd G. Hoenstine

Hollidaysburg, Pa.

August, 1967

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